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ARAMAIC PAPYRI
OF THE
FIFTH CENTURY B.C.

ARAMAIC PAPYRI
OF THE
FIFTH CENTURY B.C.

EDITED, WITH TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

BY

A. COWLEY

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

1923

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Oxford University Press

London Edinburgh Glasgow Copenhagen

New York Toronto Melbourne Cape Town

Bombay Calcutta Madras Shanghai

Humphrey Milford Publisher to the UNIVERSITY

Printed in England

492.117
0875

P R E F A C E

NO apology need be made for re-editing these texts, for every fresh examination sheds fresh light on them, and in spite of the very extensive literature to which they have given rise, much still remains to be done. Moreover, it is obviously convenient to have them all collected in one volume and arranged as far as may be chronologically. Professor Sachau himself suggested to me in 1912 that we should collaborate on a new edition, and in 1913, with this object in view, I began to make a careful study of the facsimiles and of the articles and reviews which had appeared up to that time. During the war I continued the work, with many interruptions, as far as the anxieties of the time allowed. It no doubt shows many inconsistencies for that reason. I had originally intended going to Cairo and Berlin when the work was more advanced, to verify some of the readings on the originals, and to discuss difficulties with Professor Sachau. As this was impracticable, the present edition has been finished without that advantage. Fortunately, however, the previous editions contain such excellent facsimiles of all the texts (except nos. 79, 80, 83) that it was possible to work on them with confidence, and it was unnecessary to re-issue facsimiles with this volume.

As a first result of the revision of the texts, I published in 1919 translations of thirty-six of the most important of them, together with the 'Words of Aḥikar' and the fragments of a version of the Behistun inscription (*Jewish Documents of the time of Ezra*, London, SPCK., 1919). The present volume contains the Aramaic texts from which these translations were made, together with others, and a commentary in support of

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the readings and interpretations adopted. Consideration of expense has obliged me to restrict the commentary so that many interesting questions have been left undiscussed. Further treatment of many of these will, however, be found in the special articles to which reference is made.

I acknowledge gratefully the help obtained from Sachau's original edition, and from Ungnad's small edition, though often differing from both of them. I also wish to thank Mr. F. Ll. Griffith for help in matters relating to Egypt, Professor Langdon and Mr. G. R. Driver for help in Assyriological questions, and the staff of the Clarendon Press for the care they have bestowed on the production of the book.

A. COWLEY.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD,
January, 1923.

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LIST OF BOOKS AND ARTICLES

The following are some of the books and articles which have been consulted, besides those mentioned in the notes :

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INTRODUCTION

THE present volume comprises all the legible pre-Christian Aramaic papyri known to me.¹ The best preserved and the most important are nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13-15, 20, 25, 28, published by Sayce and Cowley in *Aramaic Papyri Discovered at Assuan* (London, 1906); no. 27 published by Euting in *Mémoires présentés . . . à l'Académie des Inscriptions* (Paris, 1903); and many of those published by Sachau in *Aramäische Papyrus . . .* (Leipzig, 1911). The rest are fragments from Sachau, some much mutilated texts from the *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum* ii, 1, two others published by me in *PSBA* 1907, p. 263 (with notes by Sayce), and 1915, p. 217, and one fragment of accounts, not previously published, which was brought to my notice by Mr. F. Ll. Griffith, in the Harrow School museum.² The genuineness of the papyri published by Sayce-Cowley and Sachau has been questioned³ on the ground that the double dates in some of them do not seem to be consistent. I do not propose to deal with the dates, because they have been discussed by such competent authorities as Mr. Knobel,⁴ Dr. Fotheringham,⁵ and Dr. Smyly,⁶ and the possible errors are not a sufficient ground for condemning the texts. A more serious attack has been made by Prof. Margo-liouth,⁷ whose opinion deserves every consideration. His arguments however have not gained acceptance, and a careful study

¹ For a bibliography of the texts known up to 1906 see Seymour de Ricci in Sayce and Cowley, p. 25. Some post-Christian pieces were published in the *Jewish Quarterly Review*, xvi (1903), p. 1.

² The late Mr. B. P. Lascelles kindly procured photographs of this for me.

³ By L. Belléni in *An Independent Examination . . .* 1909, and by G. Jahn in *Die Elephantiner Papyri*, 1913; reviewed by Rothstein in *ZDMG* 1913, p. 718, to whom Jahn replied in *ZDMG* 1914, p. 142.

⁴ *Monthly Notices of the R. Astron. Soc.*, March 1908, p. 334, and Nov. 1908, p. 8.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Nov. 1908, p. 12; March 1909, p. 446; June 1911, p. 661, against Ginzels *Handbuch der . . . Chronologie* ii (1911), p. 45.

⁶ *Proc. R. Irish Academy* 1909, C, p. 235.

⁷ *Expositor* 1912, p. 69.

of the texts will furnish the unprejudiced reader with answers to them.

The collection consists of letters, legal documents, lists of names, accounts, and three literary pieces. Some of these are complete, others are more or less fragmentary. A large proportion of them are dated, unmistakably, and these have been arranged here chronologically, so as to form an historical sequence. In many cases the date is given both in the Egyptian and the Jewish reckoning, and there may be errors in these equations (see above, p. xiii). Some texts which are not dated can be fitted into the sequence from their contents: others, which give no certain clue as to date, are put at the end. The dated texts cover practically the whole of the fifth century B.C., and on palaeographical grounds the undated texts (with a few exceptions) may be assigned to the same century. They thus confirm the brilliant discovery of Mr. Clermont-Ganneau¹ that the similar texts in the *CIS* (which were all he had to go upon) belong to the period of the Persian rule in Egypt. The exceptions are nos. 81-83, in a much later style of writing. Since, however, it is unlikely that Aramaic continued in popular use in Egypt long after the time of Alexander the Great, we may with some confidence date these before or about 300 B.C. 4

The interest of documents such as these is that they are contemporary with the events to which they relate. They present therefore a trustworthy picture of their surroundings, not distorted by lapse of time, nor obscured by textual corruption. These particular documents have the additional interest that they were written by Jews. They are therefore the earliest Jewish texts we possess, with the exception of the Siloam inscription and the ostraka from Samaria, and (with those exceptions) the only Jewish literature of so early a date, outside the Old Testament. The literary pieces, it is true, are evidently of non-Jewish origin, but they show nevertheless the kind of literature which was current in the community. And their interest consists not only in what they say but in what they omit: in

¹ 'Origine perse des monuments araméens d'Égypte', in the *Rev. Archéol.* New Series 36 (1878), p. 93, and 37 (1879), p. 21.

the light they give and in the darkness in which they leave us (see below).

The language in which they are written is Aramaic, the same (with some reservations) as that of parts of the book of Ezra. Though there are Hebraisms in it and the names are Hebrew, there is no document in Hebrew, nor any direct evidence that Hebrew was used by the community for any purpose. (But see p. 119). As long as the Oriental empires continued to dominate the civilized world, Aramaic was the language of commerce and diplomacy, succeeded in Ptolemaic times by Greek. We have proof of its use in Assyria in the 'dockets' written in ink on the edge of cuneiform tablets as early as the seventh century B.C.¹ It was no doubt used even earlier, since Babylonian sculptures show scribes writing on scrolls, which would not be used for cuneiform, and it was not used only by Jews, nor (in this community) because it was in any sense a Jewish language. Assurbanipal had Aramaean scribes in his employ, Darius apparently sent abroad an Aramaic version of his great inscription at Behistun, and (in no. 26) a Persian satrap sends his orders to an Egyptian boat-builder in Aramaic.² It was evidently also an official language in the law-courts. It was only in Egypt, however, that papyrus could survive. Early documents on any such material inevitably perished in the climate of Mesopotamia or Palestine. In Egypt Aramaic probably gave way to Greek by about 300 B.C. In the East it continued, gradually becoming more corrupt, among the Jewish schools down to mediaeval times, and in some Christian communities to the present day.

The authors of most of these texts were Jews if names mean anything—not Samaritans, as argued by Hoonacker³—nor Israelites. They call themselves יהודיא 'the Jews', and their community חילא יהודיא 'the Jewish force'. Sometimes the term ארמי is used, but no other designation is found, and the name

¹ See Clay, 'Aramaic Indorsements', in *O.T. Studies in Memory of W. R. Harper* (1908), p. 285, and Delaporte, *Épigraphes araméens*, 1912, &c.

² In Ezra 6² the official record of the decree of Cyrus was on a מגלה (a scroll) which probably implies Aramaic writing.

³ In his Schweich Lectures for 1914 (*Une Communauté Judéo-Araméenne . . .*, London, 1915).

Israel does not occur. These Jews seem to have been domiciled specially in Elephantine. Other western Asiatics were settled in Syene under the general name Aramaean. But 'Aramaean' might also include Jews,¹ so that we sometimes find a man described in one place (correctly) as a Jew of Elephantine, and in another (more loosely) as an Aramaean of Syene when he had in some way become connected with that station. Three times (25², &c.) we find an 'Aramaean of Elephantine', where the man is evidently a Jew, but the description may be due to mere carelessness. See on 5².

How did they get there? The Jewish force, or garrison, can only have been a military settlement, and there was no doubt likewise an Aramaean garrison at Syene. They were therefore mercenaries in the employment of the Persian king. This is corroborated by several indications. They were divided into דגל 'companies' or 'regiments', each bearing a name, Babylonian or Persian, probably that of the commander.² Another division was מאתה 'centuria' (22^{19,20}), but whether larger or, more probably, smaller than the *degel* is not clear. They were under the supreme command of the רבחילא 'commander of the garrison', and they received rations (פתהא, see e.g. 24³⁰) and pay (פרס 11⁶, &c.) from the government.

The writer of the Letter of Aristeas mentions (§ 13) that Psammetichus used Jewish mercenaries in his campaign against Ethiopia. If this means Psammetichus ii (cf. Herodotus ii, 30) their employment would have begun between 595 and 590 B.C. —therefore just before the fall of Jerusalem and the beginning of the Exile. They were afterwards apparently put in charge of the fortresses of Elephantine and Syene as a defence of the southern frontier of Egypt against Ethiopia, for when Cambyses came into Egypt, in 525, they were already settled in Elephantine (30¹³). With the passing of the government of Egypt, these mercenaries must also have passed under Persian control.

When these papyri begin, early in the fifth century, the colony, while retaining its military organization, had become a settled community. Its members could buy and sell land and houses,

¹ Cf. Deut. 26⁵ אֲבִי אֲבִי אֲבִי.

² But see note on רינת 1, 28², and on דגל, 5².

they engaged in trade, they could go to law before the civil courts and they held civil posts under government. Moreover they had their wives and families, and the women could hold property and take legal action in their own right, and were even reckoned as belonging to the *degel*, whether through their relation to the men, or independently, does not appear. We have thus the outline of a picture of a Jewish community, its life and manners, in the fifth (and sixth) century B.C., which is the more valuable because it is not an intentional description, and therefore need not be discounted as *tendencieux*.

They lived on equal terms with the Egyptians, transacted business with people of various races, intermarried,¹ and sometimes bore alien names (cf. OT names in -baal). But they aroused anti-Jewish feeling, and suffered violence which they ascribed, as always, and probably with as little reason then as now, to hatred of their religion. No doubt their animal sacrifices offended Egyptian susceptibilities, but much is also to be ascribed to natural suspicion of a community with customs differing from those of its neighbours, holding aloof from the common pursuits of its fellow-citizens, and showing contempt or hostility to everything outside itself. The great pogrom described in nos. 27, 30-34 may have brought the colony to an end.

The internal affairs of the community were directed by a head-man with 'his colleagues the priests', very much as at the present day by the chief rabbi and his beth-din. In the latter part of the fifth century the chief man was Yedoniah b. Gemariah. It was to him that the edict of Darius (no. 21) was addressed in 419; it was he who received the contributions to the temple funds (22^{120, 121}) in the same year; it was he who drew up the petition to the governor of Judaea (no. 30) in 408, and a similar petition (no. 33) about the same time, and he was one of the notable prisoners mentioned in no. 34 about 407 B.C. Whether he was a priest is not certain, but it is probable on general grounds, and also from his connexion with religious affairs (21, 22). At any rate he was politically recognized by the Persian government.

¹ But cf. introduction to no. 14.

But to most students of this dark period the papyri will be chiefly valuable for the indications they give as to the state of Jewish religion in the colony. It would no doubt be still more interesting to have similar documents relating to Jerusalem in the fifth century, or indeed any early century, but the state of things in the colony may to some extent be taken to represent what had been in Judaea before the days of Ezra. The colonists were not better than their fathers—nor perhaps much worse. To begin with, they regarded themselves as specially devoted to the worship of the national God, whom they call יהו. This name, as I have argued elsewhere,¹ is not an abbreviation of יהוה, but an earlier form, and only another way of writing the earliest form יו. As the ה seems to be a mere vowel-sign, or perhaps *hamza*, I have adopted here the transliteration *Ya'u*, as an approximate pronunciation, rather than the customary *Yahu* or *Yeho*, which are no forms. He is generally called, between Jews, simply 'Ya'u the God' (13¹⁴, 22¹, 25⁶); in dealings with Persians, 'the God of heaven' or 'Ya'u the God of heaven' (30^{2,15,27} [but cf. 30^{6,24,26}], 32³ [but cf. 33⁸]), and often in letters. Yet we also find other gods mentioned besides Ya'u. The most explicit case of this is in 22¹²³⁻¹²⁵ where the temple-fund is to be divided between Ya'u and 'Anathbethel in nearly equal shares, and Ishumbethel who receives much less. In the law-courts they swear usually by Ya'u, but in 44³ an oath is recorded 'by the temple and by 'Anathya'u', and in 7⁷ a man is challenged to swear 'by Ĥerembethel the god'. There are also personal names like Ĥeremnathan and Bethelnathan (18⁴), formed like the orthodox Jonathan and Elnathan. Whether other gods were recognized besides these, whether these were all distinct or e.g. 'Anathbethel was the same as 'Anathya'u, what was the meaning of the various compounds, and what relation the different divinities bore to one another, the evidence does not show. It would seem that besides Ya'u they recognized 'Anath, Bethel, Ishum and Ĥerem. There may have been others, but it is at least a coincidence that we have the names of five gods and that there were five gates to the temple (30⁹).

¹ *JRAS* 1920, p. 175.

Of these names 'Anath is known as that of a goddess in Syria and elsewhere, so that it has been suggested that 'Anathya'u was intended as a consort of Ya'u—the Queen of heaven (Jer. 44¹⁷), as He was the God of heaven. Bethel has long been recognized as an early Canaanite god (cf. Gen. 31¹³). These two therefore may well have been brought by the colonists with them from Judaea. It was not a case of falling away from a monotheistic ideal, but a continuation of the pre-exilic popular beliefs. Ishum (if that is the pronunciation of אשם) may be the Babylonian demon of that name, but it is also worth while to remember the persistent tradition that the Samaritans worshipped a divinity called Ashima, to whom it has been thought reference is made in Amos 8¹⁴ by a play on the word שמה . If this was true in the time of Amos, the tradition continued long after it had ceased to be so, perhaps encouraged by the later Samaritan pronunciation of שמה 'the name' (which they still read instead of יהוה) as *ashma*.¹ Lidzbarski also cites² from a late Syrian-Greek inscription a god $\Sigma\mu\beta\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, whose name looks very like Ishumbethel. Thus it seems probable that a god אשם was worshipped in Syria and was brought by the colonists to Egypt with the others.

As to Herem I have no suggestion to make.

Since these five gods are mentioned by name, there can be no question that the word אלהים used in these texts, and sometimes as subject to a verb in the *plural*, is to be taken as 'gods' and not as God (אלה) on the analogy of Hebrew. It is most often found in the beginnings of letters: note especially 39¹, and oddly enough 21² in the edict about the Passover, from one Jew to another. Further, in one place (14⁵) a Jewess swears by Sati the Egyptian goddess, in a transaction with an Egyptian.

It is thus evident that the description in Jeremiah (44^{5,8} &c.) of the religious practices of the Jews in Egypt in his time is in the main corroborated by what we find in these texts a century later, and the explanation is supplied by Jeremiah himself (44¹⁷). It was no new heresy that they invented for themselves—people do not invent much—but they did 'as we have done, we and our fathers . . . in the cities of Judah.' They took with them in all

¹ See Cowley, *Samaritan Liturgy* (1909), p. xli.

² *Ephemeris* iii (1912), p. 247.

sincerity the old religion of pre-exilic Judah, and continued to practise it after the exile (and Ezra) had made it impossible in the mother-country. Thus, as a picture not only of their own time but also of pre-exilic Judaism—the religion against which all the prophets protested—these papyri are specially instructive.

Yet the national God was Ya'u. Whatever may have been their doctrine as to his relation to the other gods, there is no sort of doubt that he was pre-eminent. It was to him that the temple belonged, although it seems that other gods were also worshipped there. The temple of Elephantine was not a mere synagogue, but a considerable building, with an altar and all the appurtenances of sacrifice (30⁹⁻¹²). It is called *אגורא* (meeting-place?) and *מסגדא* (place of worship), and is first mentioned (13¹⁴) in 447. But it had been in existence at least as early as 525 (30¹³⁻¹⁴). This is a very surprising fact, quite contrary to the law of Deuteronomy (12^{5,6} &c.). The case of the Onias-temple, built at Leontopolis about 154 B.C., was on an altogether different footing. That was definitely schismatic, and in whatever way the supporters of it might defend their action, they knew at least that it required defence. The colonists of Elephantine had no such misgivings. After their temple was destroyed in a riot of the Egyptians (in 411), they sent a petition to the High Priest at Jerusalem, asking for help to rebuild it. When this was disregarded (30^{18,19}), they appealed to the Persian governor at Jerusalem. There is no hint of any suspicion that the temple could be considered heretical, and they would surely not have appealed to the High Priest at Jerusalem if they had felt any doubt about it. On the contrary they give the impression of being proud of having a temple of their own, and as pious devotees of Ya'u (no other god is mentioned in the petition) seriously distressed at the loss of religious opportunities caused by its destruction.

The explanation seems to be that in this respect, as in the worship of strange gods, their practice was a continuation of that of pre-exilic Judaism. It is now generally held that the book of Deuteronomy was first promulgated under Josiah (about 621 B.C.). Previously, as we learn from e. g. the books of Samuel,

sacrifice was habitually offered at various places, and indeed until the reign of Solomon no temple existed at Jerusalem¹ to mark it out as the place which the Lord had chosen. It cannot be supposed that the book of Deuteronomy was at once accepted everywhere, even in Judaea, or that it at once put a stop to popular practices which it condemned. Still less should we expect these colonists if they left the country soon afterwards, or perhaps were already abroad, to feel bound by the new and stricter enactments. The exile followed in 588, breaking all continuity, and Judaea was left without religious direction. We need not wonder then that in the complete collapse of religious institutions, the colonists, deprived of any central authority and despairing of its restoration, decided to work out their own salvation and naturally on the lines with which they were familiar. What was their attitude towards the changes in Judaea, or whether they knew of them, we cannot tell. They may even have taken the view of Rabshakeh (2 Ki. 18²²; cf. Elijah in 1 Ki. 19¹⁰), regarding the abolition of local sanctuaries as an act of disrespect to Ya'u. But it is quite intelligible that the High Priest took no notice of their appeal. We can also understand why they afterwards wrote to the Persian governor, who had no interest in Deuteronomy, and to the Samaritans, who interpreted it in their own way, and that they received a reply.

On the persons concerned with the petition, and the difficulty of reconciling various accounts of the history, see the introduction to no. 30.

Before leaving the subject of the temple a word must be said about the difficult passage in Isaiah 19¹⁹⁺, 'In that day shall there be an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar (מצבה) at the border thereof to the Lord', &c. This has generally been taken as a prophecy, before or after the event, of the Onias temple, that having been hitherto the only foreign temple known. It is dangerous to argue as if we knew all the facts, for the passage might equally well refer to the temple at Elephantine—on the border of Egypt. Then the date of the prophecy may be put considerably earlier than has been supposed. It is in fact not unreasonable to suggest that it was

¹ It must be remembered that the name does not even occur in the Pentateuch.

written before the promulgation of Deuteronomy. If there was, say just before 621, any considerable migration of Jews to Egypt, the prophecy may have been intended as an encouragement to the emigrants. 'Though you are leaving your native land, you shall make a new home in Egypt and follow there the faith of your fathers (Is. 19²¹). It is a great opportunity for you'. Note also another strange coincidence, five gods, five gates of the temple, and five cities speaking the language of Canaan.

Thus there are several indications that the colonists in the fifth century B.C. remained at the same stage of religious development (if that is what we ought to call it) as their fathers in Judaea in the seventh century. It is consequently of particular interest to collect from these papyri all possible evidence as to their beliefs and practice, always remembering that in the course of two centuries some things may have changed for better or worse. Unfortunately the inquiry depends largely on an *argumentum e silentio*, which must not be unduly pressed, since we cannot be sure that what is not mentioned did not exist. Two thousand years hence if a part of English literature exists, it might well be a considerable part and yet contain no reference to King Alfred, or the Norman conquest, or the Reformation, or the doctrines of the Church, or to a number of questions which agitate us at the present day.

We have positive evidence that sacrifices, including animal sacrifices (מנחה ולבונה ועולה) were offered (30^{21.25.28}). This indeed was the express purpose of the temple with its altar (מזבח), for when the temple was destroyed their chief complaint is that they can no longer offer sacrifice. One would suppose that such offerings would be the duty of the priests, the sons of Aaron, or at any rate of Levites. But although priests¹ are frequently mentioned, they are nowhere called sons of Aaron, nor does the name Aaron ever occur, nor that of Levi or the levitical order. It seems difficult to explain away this omission and at the same time to maintain that the 'house of Aaron' and the levites were recognized in the seventh century in Judaea as they were later. The question is too large to be discussed here. I will only call

¹ כהנים. For the priests of the Egyptians they use כמריא, as in the OT and elsewhere.

attention to the fact that apart from the Hexateuch (*de quo videant critici!*) the name Aaron occurs only in Psalms, Ezra, Nehemiah, Chronicles, and once in Judges, twice (really once) in Samuel, and once in Micah. The passage in Micah (6⁴) is probably an addition, in 1 Sam. 12^{6,8} the name is certainly added as the natural accompaniment of Moses,¹ and in Judges (20²⁸) it is a gloss to complete the genealogy. That is to say, it does not occur for certain in any undoubtedly early writer, not even in Ezekiel! There is an explanation of this, which I leave the reader to discover. It certainly looks as if the house of Aaron were a late post-exilic invention, and if so, the colonists would naturally know nothing of it.

What precisely constituted a *kahen* at Elephantine does not appear. One of their prerogatives, we might suppose, would be to possess the Law of Moses and to administer it. Yet there is no hint of its existence. We should expect that in 30²⁵ they would say 'offer sacrifice according to our law', and that in other places they would make some allusion to it. But there is none. So far as we learn from these texts Moses might never have existed, there might have been no bondage in Egypt, no exodus, no monarchy, no prophets. There is no mention of other tribes and no claim to any heritage in the land of Judah. Among the numerous names of colonists, Abraham, Jacob, Joseph, Moses, Samuel, David, so common in later times, never occur (nor in Nehemiah), nor any other name derived from their past history as recorded in the Pentateuch and early literature. It is almost incredible, but it is true.

Again, that essentially Jewish (though also Babylonian) institution, the Sabbath, is nowhere noticed. Even if there were no occasion for mentioning it explicitly, we should expect that it would sometimes interfere with the transaction of business when that involved the drawing up of a document. At the present day no practising orthodox Jew would write on the Sabbath. Dr. Fotheringham, in a note on the subject in *JTS* 14 (1913), p. 574, concludes from a calculation of the dates that 'they do not

¹ The LXX in v. 8 has *κατόκισεν*, 'He (i.e. God) made to dwell', rightly, for Moses and Aaron did not go into the land. For 'brought forth' Cod. A has the singular (*ἐξήγαγεν*) as if of Moses alone.

prove the existence of such a scruple, nor indeed the absence of it, for no document between Jews seems to be *certainly* dated on the Sabbath. There is in fact a complete silence on the subject.

Another of these negative instances concerns the festivals. None of them is mentioned except, in one papyrus, the feast of Unleavened Bread and possibly the Passover. Even in the case of these it is difficult to explain the fact. No. 21 is an edict of Darius ordering¹ an observance of the feast of Unleavened Bread, and, if the proposed restoration is right, the Passover. This can only mean either that the festivals in question were unknown in the colony, or that they had fallen into desuetude. It might even be taken as an argument that Josiah's great celebration of the Passover ('Surely there was not kept such a passover from the days of the Judges' 2 Ki. 23²²) was the first institution of it, and that the colonists, having left their country before 621, knew no more of it than they knew of Deuteronomy. That, however, is not proved and is hardly probable. It is more likely that the Passover in early times was irregularly observed, that Josiah really revived it after a period of neglect, and that its yearly celebration was only established, like so much else, under Ezra. This would equally well account for the edict (no. 21). Though the colonists would have vaguely known of the institution, they would have been accustomed to neglect it, as their fathers did before Josiah's time. The issue of the edict thus again suggests that they may have already left Judaea before 621. The important thing however, about which there is no doubt, is that the order came from the Persian king. It was a curt command (if my restoration is approximately correct): 'In the month of Tybi (?) let there be a Passover for the Jewish garrison'. That is the whole of it—from the king to Arsames the governor of the province. The details are added by the messenger, who was clearly a Jew—'your brother Hananiah'. Various reasons may have induced the Great King to intervene in the religious affairs of an obscure settlement, but whatever they were, the case is exactly parallel to that of the letter of

¹ Blau, in *Magyar-zsidó Szemle* 1921, p. 44, argues that it was only permissive, granting exemption from military duties during the festival.

Artaxerxes in Ezra 7¹²⁺, and shows that we need not doubt the authenticity of the latter document. The similarity of the style of the letter in Ezra to that of texts in this collection is striking. No doubt in both cases the king was only responsible for the general order or permission. The details are due to his Jewish protégés. See further in the introduction to no. 21. Apparently they did keep the Passover on this occasion, as directed, for it is mentioned at least on two ostraca¹ (not included in this volume), of about the same date as no. 21, though of course these may refer to another celebration of it. It is worth noting also that the great list (no. 22) of subscriptions to the temple funds was drawn up in the same year (419) as the Passover edict, and it is difficult to believe that they are not connected. This again would seem to indicate that the Passover was an exceptional event. On the other hand, in no. 21 there cannot have been any directions for the ceremony, for there is no room on the papyrus, whereas the rules for the feast of Unleavened Bread occupy half the document. Did they know all about the one (choosing the lamb, bitter herbs, eating in haste, &c.) and not about the other? It will be seen that the conclusions to be drawn from no. 21 are not all certain. What is certain is that the celebration of the (Passover and) feast of Unleavened Bread was ordered by the Persian king, and that these are the only festivals² mentioned (and that exceptionally) in these papyri.

If the arguments here adduced are at all well-founded, it follows that the religious condition of Judaism before the exile, so far as we can draw deductions about it from these papyri, was very different from what has been usually assumed. To sum it up, we may picture the historical development somewhat as follows. From early times documents³ which eventually formed part of the Tora, no doubt existed. They were partly historical, partly legal and theological, and were composed at various dates. But they were the possession of a priestly or learned class,

¹ Ungnad no. 77 A 5 and *PSBA* 1915, p. 222, perhaps both by the same hand.

² In Ungnad no. 77 A 3 even if סכניא = סכנות, I cannot think that it refers to the feast of Tabernacles. In Neh. 8¹⁷ we are practically told that the feast had never been kept before.

³ I think there is no doubt that they were written in cuneiform and probably in the Babylonian language, though this is not necessary to the argument.

necessarily limited in number. In the earliest times, down to, say, the reign of Solomon, owing to the disunion of the inhabitants, the unsettled state of the country and the difficulty of communication, the possessors of these documents can have had little influence on the mass of the people, who lived in isolated groups, without knowledge of any Law, following the religious customs and beliefs with which they happened to be in contact. Later on we find the prophetic class becoming important and using its influence to promote the exclusive worship of Ya'u among the people, though still with little reference to a written Law or to the early history. Then came the exile, and we cannot know what ferment of mind and spirit took place in Babylon or in Judaea. No sooner is the exile ended and order to some extent restored in Jerusalem, than we find in Nehemiah frequent insistence on the Law of Moses, in striking contrast to the earlier literature, which ignores it. It had suddenly sprung into full existence, and a definite effort was made to spread among the people the knowledge of it, which had previously belonged to the few, by reading¹ it in public (Neh. 8^{8,13} &c.). Apparently such readings were made a regular institution, for we find them mentioned again in Neh. 9³, 13¹. What was it they read? I believe it was the Tora very much as we have it to-day. The constant insistence, especially in the latter part of Nehemiah, on details required by the Pentateuch, seems certainly to point to this. Moreover, the existence of the Samaritan recension of the Pentateuch, practically identical with the Masoretic, can hardly be explained in any other way. If the Samaritan schism occurred, as tradition states, somewhere about 430 B.C. (Josephus makes it a century later), the hostile community was not likely to adopt a body of Jewish law compiled after that date. We can only suppose that, at the time, the Pentateuch was already in existence, and had gained such general acceptance that the deserting priest Menasseh felt it advisable to carry the Law with him. Who then was responsible for this fruitful innovation? I think the answer is given by the

¹ The much-quoted passage, Neh. 8⁸, is generally taken to mean that they translated it extempore into Aramaic—the beginning of Targum. There is no reason why it should not mean that they read a Hebrew translation from cuneiform Babylonian.

persistent rabbinical tradition¹ that the Law was lost and Ezra restored it. Only it would be more correct to say that the Law did not exist in its present form until Ezra drew it up, compiling it from existing separate sources, and completing it. He is described specially (Ezra 7⁶) as 'a ready scribe in the law of Moses', who 'had prepared his heart to seek the law of the Lord . . . and to teach' it (7¹⁰). Having been educated in Babylonia he must have been familiar with the difficult cuneiform writing, as well as with the Babylonian language, with Aramaic and, no doubt, with Hebrew. He was therefore able, with the help of 'his colleagues the priests' to put in order the [cuneiform] tablets containing the various sources of the Pentateuch, to translate them into Hebrew, to weld them together into a more or less consistent whole, and to write down the result in the simple Aramaic alphabet which he had learned in Assyria (אשורית). This would account alike for the general uniformity of language and for the idiosyncrasies of various parts, which were due partly to the diverse characteristics of the original documents, and partly to differences in the style of the various collaborators. In enforcing the Law, Ezra was helped by the powerful support of the Persian king (7²⁶), without which it could never have obtained general and immediate acceptance.²

It may be objected that the above account is merely imaginary. It is true that many of the details of it are nowhere explicitly recorded. Nor should we expect that even the central fact of Ezra's redaction of the Law would be described. It was necessary to his success that the newly promulgated code should be represented as that which was originally revealed to Israel by the hand of Moses—which, in its essence, it may have been. The strength of Ezra's moral appeal (apart from the political support of the Persian king) lay in his insistence that the Law had hitherto been neglected, that this neglect was the cause of the national misfortunes, and that the only hope for the future was to be found in a return to the supposed faith of an ideal past. To have admitted that the Law was a new thing, invented even with the best objects, would have defeated his whole purpose.

¹ e. g. in B. T. Sanhedrin, f. 21^b and Sukka, f. 20^a.

² So too Ed. Meyer, *Die Entstehung des Judentums*, 1896.

And perhaps it was not new. Various documents, of different dates, must or may have been in existence, from which the complete work was produced very much in the manner on which modern criticism insists—only that previously the documents had not been generally accessible, and that the final redaction took place at one definite time, and not as a gradual and rather undefined process. This view, though many difficulties still remain, and though its details may require modification, does on the whole provide an intelligible explanation of the facts.

I have digressed at some length upon it, because the problems which it seeks to explain are the most important arising from a study of these papyri. Regarded without prejudice, these texts lead to the conclusion that the Pentateuch, both in its historical and legal aspects, was unknown in the fifth century to the Jews of Elephantine, and it is probable that the populace in Judaea in the seventh century was no better informed. But in the book of Nehemiah we find the Pentateuch being made known and accepted—and we are bound to seek an explanation. The importance of the new revelation is that in it we see the birth of modern Judaism, which could never have developed by natural process from pre-exilic Judaism. The subsequent development of it down to the present day is easily traced, in the gradual elaboration of halakha and the exaltation of it by the suppression of all else—its systematization in the Mishna—its discussion in the Talmud—its codification again by Maimonides—its extension by Jacob b. Asher and Joseph Karo—with its final reduction *ad impossibile* in the *pilpul* of the eighteenth century—the moderation of it by Moses Mendelssohn—and the revolt against it by the modern ‘reformed’ Jews. All this is the natural growth of the system born under Ezra: it could not have grown out of a religious system such as that of the colonists of Elephantine.

Now to return to our texts. The internal affairs of the colony, as mentioned above, were directed by the head man of the community, who was Yedoniah in 419. No reports of his court are preserved and no mention is made of his administering the Mosaic law. Even when both parties were Jews

they appeared before the Persian-Egyptian court (1^3 , 25^2) though the composition of the court is usually not stated. Perhaps the head of the *degel* exercised magisterial functions, and this would account for the mention of the *degel* of the parties at issue; see on no. 25^2 . As a military body they were under the *רבחילא* 'the commander of the garrison', who was in turn subordinate to the *פרתרך*, a Persian title. That the latter was superior to the former appears from $20^{4.5}$, where Waidrang is *רבחילא*, compared with 30^5 , where he has become (twelve years later) *fratarak*, and his son (30^7) is *רבחילא*. The *fratarak* was no doubt governor of the province (of Tštrs). The governor-general of the country is usually called simply *מראן* 'our lord', without any more specific title. In the latter part of the period he was named *ארשם*, O P Aršâma, Bab. Aršam (Ungnad), Arsames. He was directly responsible to the king.

Several minor officials are mentioned, as *ספרי מדינתא* ($16^{4.5}$), *דיניא* ($17^{1.6}$), *אורכריא* ($17^{5.7}$), *המרכריא* ($26^{4.23}$), *פרמנכריא* ($26^{4.8}$), *חופתיא גושכיא* (27^9), on whom see the notes on the passages.

The courts over which the *רבחילא* and the *פרתרך* presided, with their assessors (*דיניא*), administered no doubt the law of the Persian empire, but this law, like so much else, was evidently taken over by the conquerors from the Babylonians, or was based on their system. Thus we find the enumeration of relatives of the parties, the fine for breach of contract (*ינתן כסף*, *kaspi iddin*), the definition of the boundaries of property: special phrases like *דין ודבב* (*dînu dabâbu*), *טב לבב*, *באבני מלכא*, with their variants: particular words, like *גרי* (Bab. *garu*) 'to bring an action' and many more. See e.g. Meissner, *Beitr. zum altbab. Privatrecht* (1893). The method of preparing a document may be compared with that described by Jeremiah (32^{9+}) drawn up in 586. The money was weighed on the scales (pap. 15^{24}), the deed was written, signed by (or for) the witnesses, and sealed. One deed (no. 5) was actually found rolled up, tied with string and with the clay seal still intact. But Jeremiah's document was evidently on a clay tablet, placed in an envelope, and an 'open' duplicate was also made. The same practice may have been followed at Elephantine, and this would account for the duplicate of no. 2. The deed was then delivered to the interested party (*ספר זי כתב*) *פלוגי לאלמוני* in the presence of the witnesses, and was stored in

a clay pot (Jer. 32¹⁴) or in a box (as some of the papyri were found) 'that it might last many days'.

In general the connexion with Babylonian law is well worthy of a thorough study, as is also the question of the double dating of documents and the chronology generally. This has not been attempted here, partly because of the necessity of restricting the limits of this volume, and partly because it would require special knowledge which I do not claim to possess.

Finally a word must be added as to the money. The most important text in this connexion is no. 15, a marriage contract in which the value of various items of the gift to the bride is stated and the total given at the end. The items are valued as follows:

In line	5,	5 shekels	
..	6, 1 karash,	2	„
..	8, 2 „	8	„
..	10,	8	„
..	11,	7	„
..	12,	1	„ 2 R
..	12,	1	„ 2 R
..	13,	2	„
..	13.		2 R
Total. 3 kerashin 34 shekels 6 R			

In line 14 the total is given as 6 kerashin, 5 shekels, 20 ḥallurin. Now the standard (see below) of the silver is given sometimes as ר || לעשרתא and sometimes as ר || לכרש | (cf. e.g. 15^{7,14} with 20¹⁵). Hence it seems probable that 1 karash = עשרתא 'the ten-piece' or presumably the piece of 10 shekels. If so, then 30 shekels = 3 kerashin. Applying this to our first total we have 3 kerashin 34 shekels 6 R = 6 kerashin 4 shekels 6 R, which should be equal to 6 kerashin 5 shekels 20 ḥallurin. The next question is, what is the value of R? It might of course also be a D, and it has been taken to stand for דרבמן drachma, but this would hardly be found in the earlier texts. Taken as R, it might stand for רעי, which seems to be a money term in 73⁶, &c., of unknown value. The simplest explanation, however, is to take it for רבע(א) 'a quarter' sc. of a shekel. (A corroboration of this may be

found in 15²⁴. If the wife divorces her husband, she is to pay back 7 shekels 2 R, i. e. 7½ shekels, which are equal to the price he originally paid for her (15⁵) plus 50 per cent.) Then in the above equation (4 sh. 6 R = 5 sh. 20 ḥal.) since 4 R = 1 shekel, it follows that 2 R = 20 ḥallurin, and we have the following table :

1 karash	= 10 shekels.
1 shekel	= 4 quarters
1 quarter	= 10 ḥallurin.

As to the names, *karash* is Persian, no doubt the same as *karša* on a trilingual weight in the British Museum. In the Babylonian inscription the 2 *karša* are given as ⅓ of a mina, see Weissbach, *Keilinschriften der Achämeniden* (1911), p. 105, so that 6 *kerašin* = 60 shekels = 1 mina. (The reading כבש in Sayce and Cowley is wrong, and the conclusions drawn from it need not be considered.)

No satisfactory derivation of the name *karša* has been proposed.

Shekel and *rebha'* (*ribh'a*) are both common Semitic.

Hallûru is a small Babylonian money term (see the Lexicon), not previously found in Western Semitic. Cf. *PSBA* 25 (1903), p. 206.

The larger amounts are generally reckoned by royal weight (באבני מלכא, cf. 2 Sam. 14²⁶), as also in Assyria (Köberle, *NKZ* 1908, p. 178), and are further defined as לעשרתא or ר || לכרש or ר || לברש. If the above calculations are correct, this would imply an alloy of 2 quarters, or ⅓ a shekel, in 10, that is 5 per cent. Money is also sometimes described as כסף צרף (5⁷, 28^{11,12}), where it is likewise paid באבני מלכא. This must mean pure silver as distinguished from silver with 5 per cent. alloy, and 'royal weight' must refer to weight only and not to standard. Specimens of certified weights with Aramaic inscriptions¹ are known, e. g. *CIS* ii, 1, no. 108 (from Abydos) and no. 1 (from Nineveh). The higher sums (or weights) מנן 'minae' and כנכרן 'talents' are rarely found. The business transactions are as a rule not on that scale. Also gold was apparently not used as currency.

In the later documents (35^{4,7}, 37¹²) we find another term used,

¹ Where the כ cannot mean 'double', but is to be taken as in באבני מלכא, so that בוי ארקא is 'according to (the weight) of the country' and [בז] מלך 'according to (the weight) of the king'.

סִתְתָּרִי, which is no doubt the Greek *στατήρ*, and is given as the equivalent of two shekels (35⁴).

On the literary pieces reference may be made to the special introductions to the Aḥikar fragments and the version of the Behistun inscription.

For the grammar, see the introduction to the edition of Sayce and Cowley, supplemented by the *Anhang über den aramäischen Dialekt* in Sachau (p. 261). I hope to publish a detailed treatment of the grammar in comparison with biblical Aramaic at a future date.

My main object in this volume has been to contribute something to the establishment of the text and translation, as the only sure basis for future investigation, rather than to attempt a discussion of all the questions involved.

To avoid complication, letters which are broken in the text but are nevertheless certain are not marked. Doubtful letters are overlined. Letters restored are enclosed between square brackets. The readings have been tested over and over again with the facsimiles. In the translation, restorations are indicated as far as possible by italics. Such restorations were necessary in order to show the connexion of the sentences. They have been made with great care and after much thought, and are in many cases certain. Others of course represent only my personal view and are open to question. I have tried in the notes to distinguish between what is certain and what is conjectural.

Where the restored letters or words are not my own, I have tried in the notes to ascribe them to their originators, but I fear that I have not always succeeded in doing so. The literature dealing with these papyri is large and scattered, so that some proposals may have escaped me, or been adopted unconsciously, while some readings have been suggested by more than one scholar.

Words inserted for clearness, owing to the difference of idiom between the two languages, are put in parentheses.

Proper names found in the O.T. have been spelt as in the R.V., though this causes some inconsistencies.

Where the vocalization of a name is unknown, its consonants only are printed, in capitals.

Unknown words, introduced to show the form of the sentence, are transliterated (consonants only) in small capitals.

ARAMAIC PAPYRI

No. 1.

Agreement dated 495 B.C.

The numeral after שנת in line 1 is a very carelessly written 3 (=20). It cannot be 10 (=10). The year is therefore the 27th of Darius, and since Darius II reigned only twenty years, the king must be Darius I and the date 495 B.C. The papyrus is thus the earliest in the collection. This conclusion is supported by the style of the writing, with which cf. that of no. 2 (484 B.C.). Sachau also compares no. 3, which is less like. Note also the spelling דריוש, as in O. T., which seems to be earlier than דריהוש and דרייהוש as in the later papyri, under Darius II. This is the only place in these papyri where it has this form. A characteristic of the early writing seems to be the pronounced difference between thick and thin strokes. The formulae also differ from those of later documents.

This is a contract or agreement arising out of a previous decision of the court, of which no. 67, 3 is perhaps a fragment. Certain property had been divided between two parties (cf. no. 28) who now agree to an exchange of half of their respective shares. The names of the parties are all feminine, Selua and Yethoma of the one part and Ya'a'or of the other part, showing that in 495 B.C. in this colony women could hold property in their own right, and could go to law about it.

Sachau, plate 30. Ungnad, no. 31.

- 1 בי[ו]ם 11 ל[י]רח אפף שנת 3 111 111 1 לדריוש מלכא אמרת סלואה ברת
- 2 קניה ויתומה אחתה ליההאור ברת שלומם אנתן יהבן לכי פלג
- 3 מנ[ת]א זי יהבו לן דיני מלכא ורוך רבחילא חלף פלג מנתא זי
- 4 מטתכי עם נאהבת למחר יום אחרן לא נבל נגרכי במנתא זכי
- 5 [ו]מ[ר] לא אנתן יהבנה לכי לא יכל אח ואחה בר וברה קרב
- 6 ורחיק יגרונכי וזי יגרנכי במנתא זכי זי יהבן לכי ינתן לכי
- 7 כסף כרשן 11 111 ומנתא זילכי תוב
- 8 שהדיא
- 9 [ת]ושע בר הודיה
- 10 שלומם בר עזר[יה]
- 11 צפניה בר מכי

¹ On the 2nd day of the month Epiphi of the 27th year of King Darius, said Selua daughter of ² Kenaya and Yethoma her sister to Ya'a'or daughter of Shelomim, We have given to you half ³ the share which was granted to us by the king's judges and Ravaka the commander, in exchange for half the share which ⁴ accrued to you with Ne'ehebeth. Hereafter, on a future day, we shall not be able to sue you in the matter of this your share, ⁵ and say, We did not give it to you; nor shall a brother or sister (of ours), son or daughter, relative ⁶ or alien be able to sue you; and whoever shall sue you in the matter of this your share which we have given you, shall pay to you ⁷ the sum of 5 karash and the share is yours: and ⁸ the witnesses (are) ⁹ Hosea b. Hodaviah, ¹⁰ Shelomim b. Azariah, ¹¹ Zephaniah b. Machi.

Line 1. Usually the equivalent day of the Jewish month is also given. Its omission here and in no. 2 may be merely accidental. In no. 5 (471 B.C.) it is added, but in no. 7 (461 B.C.) it is omitted. סלואה (elsewhere סלוא, סלוה) as a fem. name, is only known from these papyri. Masc. סלוא, סלו in O.T.

Line 2. קניה, only here. It may be קניה (so Sachau), cf. אלקנה, or for קוניה as in 4². יתומה only here and in 67, 3 (with סלואה). The masc. יתום and יתמא also occur. יההאור only here. No doubt to be divided יהה = יהו and אור 'light' (so G. B. Gray). On יהה = יהו see 13¹⁴ note. Before אנהן it would be usual to have לאמר.

Line 3. א[ת]ן something allotted. In Hebrew cf. Pss. 11⁶, 16⁵. In Talmud it is a common legal term for 'share' (= חלק in 28³) assigned by the court. There is nothing to show the nature of the property. ריני מלכא. The previous action was taken before the royal (i.e. Persian) court, not the *beth din* of the colony. וורן. In this alphabet there is no certain distinction between ו and ד, except that ד seems generally to have a shorter down-stroke. The first ו is unusual in form, but probable. The word can only be a preposition 'by order of' &c. or a proper name with 'and'. The latter is more probable, but the name is unknown. Justi gives Rawai. Cf. perhaps Zend *rava*, 'pleasant' with the OP termination -ka. This is another argument for the early date, since in 408-7 (the alternative date) the רבחילא was נפין (30⁷). רבחילא one word, as usually. He sat with the (civil?) court. Cf. also 16⁷.

Line 4. נאהבת, elsewhere נהבת. It seems to be a Hebrew Niphal form, 'beloved'. The meaning of עם is not clear. It may mean that N was co-partner with Ya'a'or, when it would be equivalent to 'and' (so Sachau), or N was a slave and part of the property divided (cf. no. 28). The former is the more probable, but her father ought to be named. למחר. There is a trace of ל and a down-stroke after it. Sachau disregards both, and reads וחר 'and one other day'. So Torczyner, 'one day hereafter'. We should expect או before יום as elsewhere.

It must mean 'hereafter, on some later day', a variant of the usual 'to-morrow or another day'. For ל cf. Aḥīkar, l. 39. נכל usually taken as נכל with first radical assimilated, from יכל. More probably from a stem כול (כל), of which כהל is only another spelling. נגרני ought to be (Sachau says a mistake for) נגרני. Note the construction, which is usual. The root גרה, cf. Hebrew (Piel) and Aramaic, means to 'stir up', hence to institute legal proceedings against, with an accusative of the person. It is a Babylonian legal term. וני 'this of thine', speaking to a woman, as וך to a man.

Line 5. [נמ[ר], so Epstein. Sachau's ומה (for וי) gives no satisfactory sense. נמר for נאמר is not wholly convincing, since the form does not occur elsewhere (but cf. לממר in 32²). A נ alone does not quite fit the space, for the lines begin very evenly, but there is a trace of the tail of a נ. Therefore not נאמר. We should expect לאמר, but that cannot be read. יהבנה. The ה is a suffix, 'we have given it'. קרב defectively for קריב 'related or not related' (רחיק), the regular formula, and similarly in Babylonian law.

Line 7. ברשן. The karash was worth 10 shekels (see p. xxii). This is not an unusually high penalty, as Sachau suggests. As a rule the money is defined as being באבני מלכא. חוב. The reading is clear, but it looks as though added as an afterthought. Elsewhere we have ולא דין רבב. ולא רבב. In later Aramaic חוב or חו means 'again', 'further'. I doubt if it can mean here 'nevertheless'. More likely it introduces שהדיא, 'moreover the witnesses are'.

Lines 9-11. The witnesses' names here, as in no. 11, were written by the scribe. הודויה הושע בר הודויה occurs almost certainly in no. 2. הודויה is fairly certain, not ירחיה (as Sachau), an unknown name. The pronunciation Hodaviah is attested by the Masoretes.

Line 10. שלומם possibly the same as in l. 2, witnessing on behalf of his daughter. [עזר[יה] uncertain, but probable. Hardly the same as in 20⁶ (420 B.C.), but perhaps his grandfather. There is some evidence of the practice of calling a child after his grandfather.

Line 11. מני only here (and in Num. 13¹⁵).

No. 2.

Contract for supplying Corn to the Garrison 484 B.C.

There is a slight uncertainty as to the number of the year, owing to a break in the papyrus. It must be either 2 (as Sachau) or 3. There is hardly room for 11, since in this papyrus the 11 is made rather large, cf. l. 4 and l. 6. Year 22 is impossible, because Xerxes reigned only 20 or 21 years. On the whole 2 is the more probable, and the date is

therefore 484 B.C. The style of the writing in general resembles that of no. 1.

This is a contract, of which the precise terms are obscure owing to the loss of the ends of all the lines (about 18 letters missing in each line). The main points are that Hosea and Ahiab received from Espemet a consignment of barley and lentils which they undertake to deliver (at Syene) to the government officials for the use of a section of the garrison.

The similar document, no. 3, may be a duplicate, but it differs in form and thus throws little light on the details of the transaction. Epstein has endeavoured to combine the two, and on the assumption of their identity has restored the ends of most of the lines, but he is not convincing. It seems best not to attempt the restoration of most of the lines.

Sachau, plates 25, 26. Ungnad, no. 27.

- 1 ב ד ו ו ו ו || לירח פאפי שנת ו חשירש [מל]כ[א] ביב בירתא אמר הושע
2 בר הורויה ואחיאב בר נמריה לאס[פמט בר פפטעונית מלחא
3 זי] חנני נגרא לאמר יהבת על ידן שע[רן]
4 ו ו ו ו || וטלפחן ארדב ר[א] לש[ער]ן ארדבן [ד ד ו ו ו] 1
5 כל שערן וטלפחן מערב ארדבן ד ד ד ד 1/1/1/1
6 ש-ר-ה [גבר]ן זי מאתה זי ביתאלתקם ר[א] כ[ל] ו ו ו || ארדבן לסבול
7 גברן || לגבר לגבר | שערן ארדבן || ג ג ג [גברן ר[א]
8 זי] מאת נבושלו גברן || לשערן ארדבן [ו ו ו] ||
9 וטיב לבבן בנו אנחנה נבל עבורא [זנה זי] אנת יהבת על ידן
10 [לחי] לא זנה זי מאתה זי ביתאלתקם וזי [מ] אתה זי נבושלו זי
11 כתיבן בספרא זנה אנחנה נתן ד[י]ן קדם רב מאתא ורבני
12 בית מלכא וקדם ספרי אוערא ינ[תנו] עבורא זי אנת יהבת
13 עלידן למובל לגבריא אלה זי כתיבן [מנעלא והן לא נתן כל עבורא זי
14 לך במנין בבית מלכא וקדם ספרי א[וערא]
15 אנחנה נחוב לך כסף כרשן א[ל] כסף צ[ר]יף
16 אלהא ואנת שלט בפרסן זי בית מלכא [ובי זי] לבנן וכל זי
17 לן אנת שלט למאחד עד תתמלא בעבורא [זי] כתיב מנעלא ולא דין
18 כתב הושע על פם אחיאב
19 שהדיא כיא בר אסכישו נשכעדרי בר [נ]בנ
20 דוכל בר אביהו שורי בר כדו אתעדרי בר
21 אסורת בר יהנתן שבתי בר נברא

Endorsement.

22 ספרא זי] כתב הושע וא[חיאב] לאספ[מט]

¹ On the 28th of the month Paophi in the 2nd year of King Xerxes in the city of Yeb, said Hosea ² b. Hodaviah and Ahiab b. Gemariah to

Espemeṭ b. Pefi'onith the sailor . . . ³ of Hanani, the carpenter, saying, You have delivered to us barley ⁴ 8 (?) and beans, 11 ardabs to 44 (?) ardabs of barley ⁵ total barley and beans together 55 ardabs ⁶ . . . 11 men of the company of Betheltakem every 5 ardabs for the ration of ⁷ 2 men, to each man 2 ardabs of barley and 2 G . . . also 11 men ⁸ of the company of Nabushalliv, 2 men to 5 ardabs of barley; we have accepted it ⁹ and our heart is content therewith. We will convey this corn which you have delivered to us ¹⁰ to these troops of the company of Betheltakem and of the company of Nabushalliv as ¹¹ written in this document. We will render an account before the company's commander and the authorities of ¹² Government House and before the clerks of the treasury (and) they shall give out the corn which you have delivered ¹³ to us to be conveyed to those men who are described above; and if we do not deliver all the corn that is ¹⁴ yours in full at Government House and before the clerks of the treasury, as aforesaid, ¹⁵ we shall be liable to you in the sum of 100 karash, pure (?) silver as we swear by Ya'u ¹⁶ the God, and you have a right to our payment from Government House and the counting-house; and all that is ¹⁷ ours you have a right to seize until you are indemnified in full for the corn as aforesaid, and no suit shall lie. ¹⁸ Written by Hosea at the dictation of Ahiab. ¹⁹ Witnesses: Ki' b. Iskishu; Nushku-idri b. N . . . ²⁰ Dukal b. Abijah; Shuri b. Kadu; Ata-idri b. . . . ²¹ Asvadata b. Jonathan; Shabbethai b. Nabda. ²² (Endorsement.) Deed which Hosea and Ahiab wrote for Espemeṭ.

Line 1. Date, see on l. 1. חשירש, in no. 5 (thirteen years later) חשיארש, OP Khshayârshâ. The place, יב or סון, was probably mentioned in the lost part of the line. הושע must be the name of the first party. Cf. l. 18 and l. 22, and 3². He is perhaps the same as in l. 1⁹.

Line 2. לאספמט, in 3³ . . לאספ. In 4⁷ (a similar document) אספמט is mentioned, and in 6¹⁰ אספמט is son of פפטעונית (see 5¹³).

Line 3. As Epstein points out, there is not room for בר (as Sachau) at the beginning. He suggests וי, which requires some word like 'servant' at the end of l. 2. Also יהבת (sing.) shows that only one person is addressed. נגרא, cf. 26⁹ נגריא, 'ship's carpenters'. Espemeṭ in 6¹⁰ is a sailor. However the ר has a short tail and should be a ד. [שערן] cf. 3⁴.

Line 4. It does not seem possible to read anything but III at the beginning. Can the numeral be divided between the two lines? I do not remember any other case. The connexion is obscure.

Line 5. מערב, though singular, must mean 'taken together'. The barley and beans being regarded as a quantity, not as plural. זדרון or זדרון The first figure is badly made or defaced, but ז is the only possibility. I (as Sachau) is out of the question. The numeral might be 54 to 59, but see on l. 7.

Line 6. שֶׁר is very uncertain. If right, is it the price per ardab (10 shekels)? קֶ is very uncertain. The first letter may be א. [גבר] only the tail of a letter remains. מאתה 'centuria' (with suffix).

Probably a subdivision of the דגל. ביתאלחקם, as in l. 10, the name of the centurion. The numeral refers to the preceding נברן. The trace of the next letter suggests a כ, which again suggests the words restored.

Line 7. לנבר לנבר, cf. 22¹. ג is a subdivision of the ardab, probably a quarter. The trace at the end may belong to a ג. We want נברן somewhere here, but it is difficult to see how to complete the line. If the number of men is the same as in the other company, with the same allowance, they would account for the 55 ardabs in l. 5. Then, since there are, in all, 11 ardabs of beans in l. 4 for 22 men, the half ardab (ג) would be the allowance of beans per man.

Line 8. [י] hardly room for anything else. נבושל, cf. CIS. ii. 25 נבושלם, נבושלם = ו = ס in Babylonian. The construction here (2 men to [5] ardabs) differs from that in l. 7 (2½ ardabs to 1 man). At the end something must be supplied like 'we have received the goods'.

Line 9. בנו as frequently, without a suffix, in these papyri. Bab. *ina libbi*. At the end Epstein restores [ונה סון] עבורא from 3⁹, but whatever the construction may be there, סון can hardly mean 'to Syene' here.

Line 10. At the end there is a trace of מ. As only two companies have been mentioned the restoration is fairly certain.

Line 11, end. Epstein proposes [נן] די. There is no other word beginning with די. He completes the line from 3¹¹. My translation of די נתן by 'render an account' (or 'give instructions'?) is only a guess.

Line 12. בית מלכא must be 'Government House', since the king did not live at Elephantine or Syene. ינתנו, asyndeton, as in l. 11, or final, 'that they should give'. The restoration (from 3¹²) is Epstein's. It must be nearly right, though rather confused.

Line 13. למובל 'give it (to some one) to convey', i.e. send it. At the end something of the kind is required to introduce the penalty in l. 15.

Line 14. במנין 'according to number', i.e. exactly, in full. It cannot be 'in minae' (as Sachau alternatively) which would be במנן and meaningless. At the end Epstein proposes זי לא חלקה (cf. 3¹⁵), but his meaning is not clear.

Line 15. נחוב is unusual, but quite certain. ✚ the sign for 100 has an unusual (perhaps early) form. The penalty is very heavy. If 10 shekels per ardab (l. 6) was really the cost of the goods, this is nearly double the total value. The end should define the standard of the money. Epstein restores [שך לר באבני פתח] אלהא בכסף, cf. 11² and the demotic deed of 493/2 B.C. cited by Staerk (*Die Jüd. Aram. Papyri* . . . p. 26). But זי is not used in this formula, nor is אלהא added to Ptaḥ in no. 11. For בכסף צריף cf. 5⁷, 28¹¹, but there is not sufficient ground for restoration.

Line 16. אלהא the connexion is obscure. Sachau thinks it may belong to an oath: 'we swear by the god X'. בפרסן 'our share' or 'payment'. Possibly a percentage on the deal—or as in no. 11, their military pay. The construction with וי is awkward. The restoration is Epstein's, from 3¹⁸, where see note.

Line 17. תתמלא, i. e. you receive in full the value of the corn. The end is restored from 3²⁰.

Line 18. על פם 'at the dictation or direction of' is a common expression, cf. 11¹⁶, but it is unusual to find a man writing for his partner. הושע no doubt the partner whose name is lost in line 1. He acts as scribe. If he were a new person he would be further described here. So also in l. 22.

Line 19. The witnesses' names are not written by the scribe, and are very difficult to read. ביא or ביא, cf. פיא in 14¹. Egyptian? as his father's name.

Line 20. רובל is more probable than דובל. Otherwise the reading is certain. Neither name is known. שורי Sachau cites CIS. ii. 1, 154². כרו (or כרו) probable. Unknown.

Line 21. אסורת (or ירת). אמורת. Cf. Persian Aspadata? יהנתן a mistake? for יהונתן. נברא or נברא.

Line 22 is incomplete at both ends. It is the endorsement written on the outside after the document had been rolled up, tied, and sealed. This is the usual formula, sometimes with a word added to indicate the nature of the transaction (ספר מרחק &c.). Being outside, the endorsements are generally much defaced.

No. 3.

A Duplicate (?) of No. 2.

Beginnings of lines of a document very similar to no. 2, but perhaps relating to a different transaction. Much of what is missing could evidently be restored from no. 2, though the details remain obscure in both. As so much is lost, it seemed best not to attempt restoration.

Sachau, plate 27. Ungnad, no. 29.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------|
| 1 | ב ד ו ו ו ו ו ל | לירח |
| 2 | ב ר הו | רויה ואח |
| 3 | מה | חסנן ביב |
| 4 | על ידן | שערן |

- 5 טלפחן ארדבן ד]
 6 כל [שער] וטלפחן
 7 לגברן] ו[וו. ו.]
 8 טלפחן ארדב א]
 9 עבון[רא] זנה סון]
 10 בספר[א ז]נה זי.]
 11 מאתא ורבני]
 12 עבורא זי נתנת]
 13 במנין [בב]ית מל[כא
 14 זי יהבת על יד[ן]
 15 זי לא־זילן]
 16 אוצ[רא
 17 אלהא כסף . . .]
 18 ובי זי לבנן ו]
 19 לי [ואנת של]ט למן[אחד
 20 זי כתב מנעלא ו]
 21 כתב ה[ושע] בכפי א]
 22 שהדיא שורי בר [כרו
 23 נשכעד[ר]י בר נבנ[. . .]
 24 בנר[ת בר] אֶסְמֶשֶׁד]

¹ On the 28th of ² b. Hodaviah and Ahiab ³ property-holders in Yeb to Espemet ⁴ to us barley ⁵ lentils, 20 ardabs ⁶ total *barley* and lentils ⁷ to 5 (?) men ⁸ lentils, 1 (?) ardab ⁹ this *corn* Syene ¹⁰ in this deed and shall ¹¹ the company, and the officers ¹² the corn which you gave ¹³ in full *at Government House* ¹⁴ which you delivered to us ¹⁵ which does not belong to us ¹⁶ treasury ¹⁷ the god, silver ¹⁸ and the counting-house and ¹⁹ mine *and you have a right to seize* ²⁰ as aforesaid, and ²¹ Written by Hosea at the hands (?) of Ahiab. ²² Witnesses: Shuri b. Kadu ²³ Nushku-idri b. Nabnitu ²⁴ Bagadata b. ISMSHD

Line 1. The day of the month is the same as in no. 2. Perhaps the two documents were drawn up on the same day.

Line 2. The form differs from that of no. 2. This line probably contained a description of the parties, e.g. 'both Jews of the regiment of X', which is continued in l. 3.

Line 5. Ardabs 20+, a quantity not mentioned in the extant part of
no 2

Line 7. The numeral can hardly be 11 II (as Sachau), since that would be I III. It must be 5 or 6 or 8 (cf. 2⁴) or 9. If it is 5 the ration is the same as in no. 2.

Line 8. The I is very uncertain. Perhaps 𐤀 as in 2⁴?

Line 9. סן seems certain, but construction?

Line 15. לא is doubtful. After it Sachau reads חלק, but only ל is certain.

Line 17. After כסף the definition of standard is quite uncertain (? צריף). The fact that this follows אלהא no doubt supports Epstein's restoration באתי פתח in 2¹⁵.

Line 18, as in 10⁹. The reading in both places is clear. בי as absolute form of בית is found several times. We should not expect בי י, cf. מלכא בית in l. 13. Sachau takes לבנן as 'tiles', but there is not much point in that as a description. From its association with the treasury it must be some sort of bank or counting-house. In Ezra 6¹ there is a ספריא, a record office to which the treasury was attached, and this must be something of the same sort. There is no word in O.T. specially denoting a cuneiform clay tablet (לוח has various meanings). In Ezek. 4¹ לבנה may be such a tablet, on which a plan of the city was drawn. Probably here לבנן means a tablet, and the 'house of tablets' was the place where records of payments were stored—even though they may have come to be written on papyrus. This would suit 10⁹ also.

Line 19. לי by an oversight for לן.

Line 21. בכפי instead of על פם as in 2¹⁸. Sachau 'by the hands of', i.e. Aḥiab wrote it. It is not in the same hand as no. 2, written by Hosea. Seidel thinks it is for כפי = כפם, the כ having become otiose, and ב being added. But פי is never found (as a Hebraism) for פם in these texts.

Lines 22, 23. These two witnesses also appear in no. 2. . . לבנ. Ungnad suggests Bab. Nabnītu.

Line 24. [בגר] (probably) = Persian Bagadata. His father's name (Egyptian?) is unknown.

No. 4.

A small Fragment, apparently connected with Nos. 2 and 3.

Written on both sides. Fragment probably of a letter. It is not dated, but seems to relate to the transactions recorded in nos. 2 and 3. Beginnings and ends of lines lost.

Sachau, plate 36. Ungnad, no. 42.

Obverse.	[עבדו לי נ]	1
	[שין ואף ל]	2
	[הקשט אף]	3
	[זי צבית בנו]	4
Reverse.	[ה[שכחן שערן]	5
	[תנה כענת]	6
	[אספמט הל]	7
	[לין מן זי נ .]	8

¹ they made for me ² s, and also for
³ he prepared, also ⁴ what you wish with it
⁵ we have found barley ⁶ here. Now
⁷ Espemet ⁸ since we

Line 2. Sachau suggests [כר]שין, but this would surely require a numeral after it.

Line 3. הקשט Haphel, 'make ready' (Sachau). Only here.

Line 4. זי is almost certain. Not א, as Sachau. בנו, cf. on 2⁹.

Line 5. ה[שכחן] 'we have found', not אנהן as Sachau. שערן as in nos. 2 and 3.

Line 7. אספמט, cf. 2², 3³.

Line 8. לין. Ungnad טין which Seidel restores to חנ[טין], but the ל is almost certain.

No. 5.

Grant of Building Rights. 471 B. C.

The date is quite certain, 471 B. C. When found it was still rolled up, tied and sealed.

This is an agreement between Koniya and Mahseiah, allowing the former to build some kind of structure (אנר or אנד, see note) between his house and Mahseiah's, which are adjacent.

It is the first of a series of documents in which Mahseiah and his family are concerned. It is perfectly preserved.

Sayce and Cowley, pap. A.

1 בר /// /// || לאלול הו יום ד /// /// || לפחנס שנת ד /// || חשיארש
 מלכא אמר

2 קוניה בר צדק ארמי זי סון לדגל וריות למחסיה בר ינדיה ארמי זי סון

- 3 לדגל וריזת לאמר אנה אחית עליך ויהבת לי תרע ביתא זילך למבנה
 4 אגר | תמה אגרא זך זילך הי זי דבקה לביתא זילי לזויתת זי לעליה
 5 אגרא זך תדבק לשטר ביתי מן ארעא ועד עלא מן זוית ביתי זי לעליה ועד
 בית זכריה
 6 מחר או יום אחרן לא אכהל אכלאנך למבנה עלוי אגרא זך זילך
 7 הן כליתך אנתן לך כסף כרשן /// II באבני מלבא כסף צריף ואגרא זך
 8 אפם והן מית קוניה מחר או יום אחרן לא יכהל בר וברה אח ואחה
 9 קריב ורחיק בעל דגל וקריה יכלא למחסה או לבר לה למבנה עלוי
 10 אגרא זך זילה זי יכלא מנהם ינתן לה כספא זי כתיב מן עלא ואגרא
 11 זילך אפם ואנת שליט למבנה עלויה עד עלא ואנה קוניה לא אכהל
 12 אמר למחסה לאמר תרעא זך לא זילך הו ולא תנפק בשוקא זי
 13 בינין ובין בית פפטעונית מלחא הן כליתך אנתן לך כספא זי כתיב מן עלא
 14 ואנת שליט למפתח תרעא זך ולמנפק בשוקא זי בינין
 15 כתב פלטיה בר אחיו ספרא זנה כפס קוניה שחריא בנו
 16 שהר מחסה בר ישעיה . שהר שתכרון בר אֶתְרִילי
 17 שהר שמעיה בר הושע שהר פרתפֶּרן בר ארתפרן
 18 שהר בגרת בר נבוכדרי . נבולי בר דרגא
 19 שהר בנתרש בר רֶחְמָרֶע שהר שלם בר הושעיה
 20 ספר אגרא זי . בנה זי כתב קוניה למחסה
 Endorsement.

¹ On the 18th of Elul, that is the 28th day of Paḥons, year 15 of King Xerxes, said ² Kōniya b. Zadok, an Aramaean of Syene, of the detachment of Warizath, to Maḥseiah b. Yedoniah, an Aramaean of Syene, ³ of the detachment of Warizath, saying: I came to you and you have given to me the gateway of your house to build ⁴ 1 portico (?) there. This portico is yours. It adjoins my house at its upper corner. ⁵ This portico shall adjoin the side of my house from the ground upwards, from the corner of my house at the upper end to the house of Zechariah. ⁶ To-morrow or on any later day I have no power to restrain you from building above (or upon) this portico of yours. ⁷ If I restrain you, I will pay you the sum of 5 karash, royal weight, pure silver, and the portico is yours ⁸ assuredly. If Kōniya dies to-morrow or on a later day no son or daughter, brother or sister, ⁹ relative or stranger, soldier or citizen, shall have power to restrain Maḥseh or his son from building above ¹⁰ this portico of his. Whoever restrains one of them shall pay him the sum aforesaid, and the portico ¹¹ is yours assuredly, and you have the right to build above it upwards, and I Kōniya have no power ¹² to speak to Maḥseh saying: This gateway is not yours, and you shall not go out (by it) into the street which ¹³ is between us and the house of Peft'onith, the boatman. If I restrain you, I will pay you the sum aforesaid. ¹⁴ And you have the right to open this gate and go out into the street which

is between us. ¹⁵ Pelatiah b. Abio wrote this document at the dictation of Kōniya. Witnesses thereto: ¹⁶ Witness Maḥseh b. Isaiah. Witness Satibarzanes b. Atharli. ¹⁷ Witness Shemaiah b. Hosea. Witness Phrataphernes b. Artaphernes. ¹⁸ Witness Bagadata b. Nabukudurri. Nabuli b. Darga. ¹⁹ Witness Bentirash b. Raḥamrea' (?) Witness Shallum b. Hoshaiāh. ²⁰ (Endorsement.) Deed (relating to) the portico which he built, which Kōniya wrote for Maḥseh.

Line 1. Elul = Paḥons. The equation of the Jewish and Egyptian dates is usual. See Introduction, p. vi. חשירש 2¹, in השיראש.

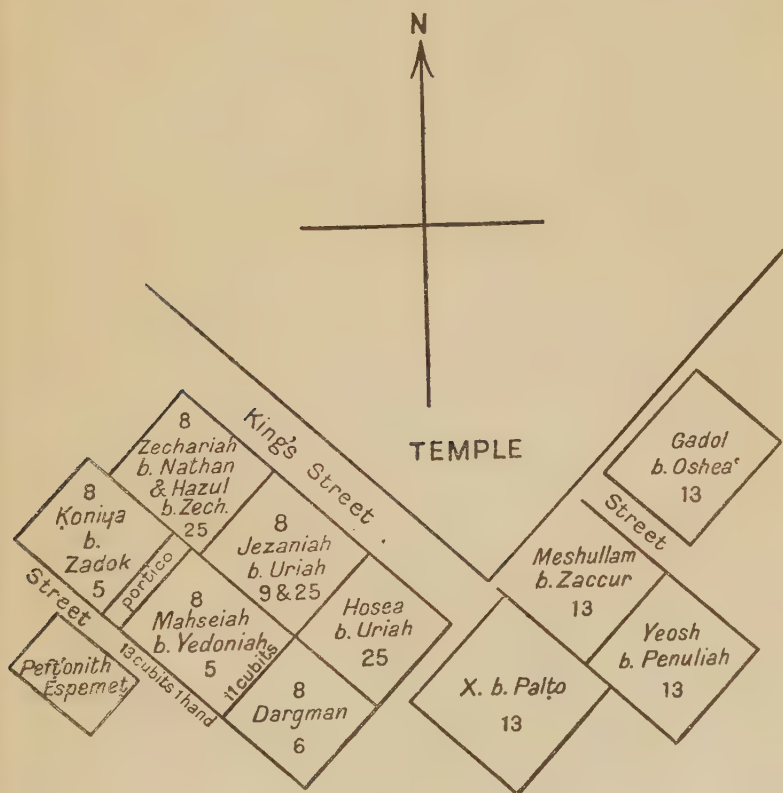
Line 2. The parties are both described as Aramaeans of Syene. In 6³ &c. Maḥseiah is called a 'Jew in Elephantine', and in 6⁸ Kōniya is also called a Jew. The terms seem to be used almost indiscriminately, but it is noticeable that, although we have six instances of יהודי זי ביב, we never find יהודי זי סן, and though there are ten cases of ארמי זי סן, there are only three of ארמי זי ביב. This can hardly be accidental, and points to Elephantine as the specially Jewish settlement. לדגל, a frequent term. S-C לרגל in the sense of 'depending on', in which case the רגל בעל (l. 9) was a *cliens* depending on a *patronus*. Cf. Exod. 11⁸. Though this view might be defended, it is perhaps better to read, as is now generally agreed, לדגל, cf. G. B. Gray in *J. Q. R.*, II, p. 92 +. It is then a military term (1) 'standard', (2) 'detachment',¹ commanded by the man whose name (always Persian or Babylonian) follows it. Cf. the *σημέα* (*σημαία*, *σημεῖον*) in Ptolemaic Greek papyri. The explanation is not without difficulty, for the *degel* of Warizath here (in 471) appears also in 15³ (441), and perhaps in 28² (410), in each case relating to Aramaeans of Syene. We can hardly suppose that any one man could command it for sixty-one years. Several men are described in different documents as belonging to two *degalin*, which may mean that they were transferred from one detachment to another. The persons belonging to a *degel* nearly all have Jewish (or other foreign) names, but see 7³ (reading not certain). Native Egyptians are never so described. This may be accidental, but it may also be that Egyptians were not employed as soldiers in the garrison. The *degalin* (composed of Jews) formed the garrison (חילא), or an important part of it, in Elephantine-Syene. They were settled there with their families, and were capable of holding property (κάτοικοι). Their military duties seem to have been secondary and slight, though they received rations and pay, as a retaining fee. The native population seems to have been purely civil. See further in the Introduction, p. viii, and for *σημέα*, see Lesquier, *Les Institutions militaires de l'Égypte* (1911), p. 103, &c. וריזת, a Persian name. The parties

¹ This vague term is used because there is no indication of its number.

belonged to the same detachment. ינדיה a mistake for ידניה, one of the many mis-spellings in these texts. Stenning compares בלגרי for ברנלי in Sinjirli, P 16.

Line 3. **לֵאמֹר**. A Hebraism, commonly used to introduce the business.

Line 4. **אנר** or **אנר** is feminine. The word has been much discussed, but no convincing explanation has yet been found. As **אנר** it has been compared with Bab. *agurru* 'brickwork', or **אינר** 'roof'. As **אנר**, Barth (*Rev. Sémi.*, 1909, p. 149) compares **اجاد**, and **אנרתו** (Amos 9⁶), a lower building contrasted with **מַעֲלֹתַי**. Lidzbarski thinks it was possibly a *succa* (in Elul), but it seems to be something more permanent. From the description it must be some sort of archway or covered passage on or over which the lessor has the right to build. The following plan of the buildings has been made by Hoonacker (*Schweich Lectures*, p. 14):



The passage between the houses is called **תרע** in l. 3, meaning the gate and the way to it. The lessor Mahseiah grants the right to build there, but the building, as a fixture, is to be his property as ground landlord (or tenant-in-chief?). **לעליה**. The 'upper part' is the end remote from the house of Zechariah, i.e. at the South.

Line 5 was inserted after l. 6 was written, because l. 4 was not sufficiently definite. Hence it is partly a repetition. **מן ארעא וכ'**. The posts or pillars supporting the **אגר** were to be fixed against the side of the house (**דבק** 'attached' to it). **זכריה** was son of Nathan (8'). The house afterwards passed to his son **הצול** (25⁶).

Line 6. The usual formula. **אכהל**. Only the imperfect occurs in these texts, and in the forms **יכהל** and **יכל** (cf. 1⁴), which are probably only varieties of spelling. In BA the participle alone has the fuller form (**כהל**): the other parts have been influenced by the Hebrew **יכל**. See further *JRAS*, 1920, p. 182. In these texts it is always followed by an imperfect. **עלוי** either 'upon' or 'above'.

Line 7. On the money see Introduction, p. xxii. A penalty is part of the common form. **זך** a mistake for **זילך**, cf. ll. 10, 11.

Line 8. **אפם** a strengthened form of **אף**, as **זכם** (9²) of **זך**. **בר וברה וכ'** is again common form.

Line 9. **וקריה** for **קריה** and **ובעל**, a full citizen as distinguished from **בעל למחסה**. **דגל** **αρχηγος** (here translated 'soldier' for convenience). The use of **ל** to mark the object is not common in these texts. It is probably inserted here for greater clearness, and then repeated in **לבר**. Note the change to the third person. The name is shortened (familiarily) from Mahseiah.

Line 10. **מנהם זי . . .** 'whoever of them' restrains? or 'whoever (restrains one) of them'?

Line 11. **על עלא** repeated for greater precision. Mahseiah was free to build on top of the portico, but not under it.

Line 12. **אמר**, 1st pers. sing. imperf. The right to build above it being settled, the next clause deals with the right to use the gate and passage under it.

Line 13. **פפטעונית**, an Egyptian name. The Jews were not restricted to a particular quarter or ghetto. **מלחא**. He was a Nile boatman. His son (6^{10.11}) followed the same calling.

Line 14. **זי בינין** is used inaccurately. The *street* was not between the houses of **Ḳoniya** and Mahseiah, but only a passage (with the **אגר**), unless that is now called a **שוק**. The phrase no doubt means (as in l. 13) the street 'between our houses and that of Peft'onith'.

Line 15. The deed is drawn up at the direction of the lessee. בר אחי. The family may have been professional scribes, since no. 11 was written by Gemariah b. Ahio. In 10²² Ahio b. Pelaṭiah, a witness, is probably a son of the present scribe. כפם or על פם the regular phrases, 'at the dictation of'. בנו cf. on 2⁹.

Lines 16-19. The names are signed by the witnesses themselves, and are therefore difficult to read. Note the mixture of Jewish, Persian, Babylonian, and perhaps other names.

Line 16. שתברון a Persian name, of which שתר-בוני (Ezra 5⁶, &c.) is no doubt a corruption. אַתרלי (though אַתרלי is possible), as in 13¹⁸. Halévy, however, points out that if it is Assyrian it should be אַשְׁתְּרִי, if Aramaic or Arabic, עַתְרִי. Peiser suggests Atarlû. Cf. נבולי, l. 18.

Line 17. פרתנן is no doubt intended, but it is written פרתפן.

Line 18. נבולי Persian. His father's name is Babylonian. 'Nabu is my god' or 'is mighty'. The mark before it may be a false start, or a mark of division. Stenning suggests that it is a bad ש, for שהר which stands before the other names. דרגא. Lidzbarski thinks a short form of Dargman (6²), cf. 13¹⁹. It may be דרגא Δαδᾱκης, Persian.

Line 19. בנתרש a strange name. There seems to be no other way of reading it. רַחֲמָרַע uncertain. The papyrus is broken. Cf. CIS. ii. 1. 154⁷.

No. 6.

Conveyance. 465 B.C.

The date is the 21st year of Xerxes, which is stated to be the 1st year of Artaxerxes (i), i. e. 465 B.C.

It is an agreement between Dargman and Mahseiah (cf. 5²) concerning the right to certain property. Dargman claimed a piece of land which Mahseiah also claimed. The matter being brought before the court, Mahseiah was required to take an oath in support of his claim, presumably because there was no evidence. Dargman now submits to the ruling of the court against him, and this deed is drawn up at his direction. Reference is made to it in 8²³, when the property passed to Mibṭaḥiah. Such an oath was a common form of legal procedure, see nos. 7, 44, 45. It was used in Babylonian law, see the Code of Ḥammurabi (ed. Winckler) §§ 20, 249, &c. Clermont-Ganneau compares also 'ankh (*sankh*) in Egyptian law.

The writing is not very skilful. Note too the great variation in the number of letters in a line. The papyrus is almost perfect.

Sayce and Cowley, pap. B.

- 1 בר /// III II לכסלו הו י[ום III] III \ לתחות שנת ד ראש מלכותא כז
 2 ארתחששש מלכא יתב בכרסאה אמר דרגמן בר חרשין חרזמי זי אתרה
 3 ביב בירתא עביד לדגל ארתכנו למחסיה בר ידניה יהודי זי בבירת יב
 4 לדגל וריות לאמר י[מא]ת לי ביהו אלהא ביב בירתא אנת ואנתך
 5 וברך כל III על ארקא זילי זי אנה קבלת עליך עלדברה קדם
 6 דמידת וכנותה דיניא וטענוך לי מומאה למומא ביהו עלדבר ארקא
 7 זך כזי לא הות ארק לדרגמן זילי הא אנה אף הא תחומי ארקא זך
 8 זי ימאת לי עלדברה ביתי דרגמן למוע שמש מנ[ה] ובית קוניה בר צדק
 9 יהודי לדגל אתרופרן למערב שמש לה ובית [יז]ניה בר אוריה
 10 יהודי לדגל וריות לתחתיה לה ובית אספמת בר פפטעונית
 11 מלח זי מיא קשיא לעליה לה ימאת לי ביהו והוטבת
 12 לבבי על ארקא זך לא אכהל אגרנך דין ורבב אנה וברלי וברה
 13 לי על ארקא זך אנת וברלך וברה לך אח ואחה לך קריב ורחיק
 14 זי יגרנך בשמי ארקא זך ינתן לך כסף ברשן ד הו עשרן באבני
 15 מלכא כסף ר II לעשרתא וארקא אפם זילך ואנת רחיק מן
 16 כל דין זי יקבלון עליך עלדבר ארעא זך כתב איתן בר אבה ספרא
 17 זנה בסון בירתא כפם דרגמן שהד הושע בר פטחנום שהד
 18 גדול בר ינדל שהד גמריה בר אחזי משלם בר הושע
 19 סינכשד בר נבוסמסכן שהד הדדנורי בבליא
 20 שהד גדליה בר ענניה
 21 שהד ארישא בר ארוסתמר
- 22 ספר מרחק זי כתב [דרגמן] בר חרשין ל מחסיה

Endorsement.

¹ On the 18th of Chisleu, that is the 7th day of Thoth, in year 21, the beginning of the reign when ²King Artaxerxes sat on his throne, said Dargman b. Harshin the Khorasmian, whose station ³is fixed in Yeb the fortress, of the detachment of Artabanu, to Mahseiah b. Yedoniah a Jew who (lives) in the fortress of Yeb, ⁴of the detachment of Warizath, saying: You have *sworn* to me by the God Ya'u in Yeb the fortress, you and your wife ⁵and your son, three in all, about my land in regard to which I lodged a complaint against you before ⁶Damidata and his colleagues the judges, and they imposed upon you an oath to me, to swear by Ya'u in regard to this land, ⁷that it was no longer the land of Dargman, mine, that is (belonging to) me. Now these are the boundaries of this land ⁸in regard to which you swore to me: My house, of me Dargman, is to

are his assessors, cf. Ezra 5⁶, &c. דיניא as Ezra 4⁹. מענוך 'they laid upon you', i. e. required you to take.

Line 8. ביתי אנה ר'. The scribe originally wrote 'בית ד', and altered it for greater clearness, since Dargman retained the adjoining house. He forgot at first that he was writing in Dargman's name. The boundaries of the property, to be consistent with no. 5, must include Mahseiah's house, which may have been the cause of the action. As the properties are in the same group as in no. 5, it is probable that Darga there (5¹⁸) is a short form of Dargman. קניה in 5² is an Aramaean of Syene, of the detachment of Warizath.

Line 10. לתחתיה, the lower side is the north, as לעליה (l. 11) is the south. בפטעונית, not פוט' as S-C, is no doubt the same as in 5¹³. His son Espemet carried on the same business, cf. 2², 3³, 4⁷.

Line 11. מיא קשיא 'the difficult waters', no doubt the cataract of Assuan. On the navigation of it, see Hdt. 2²⁹.

Line 12. אנרנך, cf. on 1⁴. Here with double accusative. ברלי as one word, so עלרברה l. 8, and often.

Line 12^a inserted as an afterthought.

Line 13. אנה &c. resuming the pronoun in אנרנך. The construction is clumsy but clear.

Line 14. בשמי i. e. acting for me. ינתן not אנתן as S-C. ד badly made. It is like that in 1¹, and confirms the reading there.

Line 15. ר || לעשרתא. See Introduction, p. xxii. רחיק 'removed from', i. e. quit of, or guaranteed against.

Line 16. יקבלון, cf. l. 5, a technical term, 'lodge a complaint', 'bring an action'. Here with a cognate accusative. ארעא as in no. 5, though ארקא is used in l. 15 &c. איתן probably, cf. 1 Kings 4³¹. Not איתו, which is not a known name.

Line 17. בסון. The court was held in Syene, though the parties both belonged to Elephantine, and the property was also there. The names are written by the witnesses themselves. הושע בר פטחנז a Jew whose father has an Egyptian name. Was he a proselyte? Or did a Jewess marry an Egyptian and give her son a Jewish name? In later times Jews had no objection to using foreign (even theophoric) names, as Isidore, sometimes as alternatives to their Hebrew names, so that Petekhnum may have been a Jew. Cf. 15², and note on 25³.

Line 18. גמריה בר אחי, the scribe of no. 11.

Line 21. The names are unknown.

Line 22. מרחק 'withdrawal' or 'renunciation' of claim.

No. 7.

A Case of Burglary. 461 B.C.

The date is the fourth year of Artaxerxes. Sachau takes this to be Artaxerxes I, on the ground that in the time of Artaxerxes II (404-358) Egypt was in revolt and therefore documents would not be dated by Persian regnal years. Cf. no. 35, dated in the fifth year of Amyrtaeus, about 400. The argument is not conclusive, because the history of the revolt is obscure and we do not know how far the Persians may have retained a hold on the country, e.g. in the south at Elephantine, or whether some sections of the people (e.g. the Jews) may have remained faithful to Persia. On the whole, however, the earlier date (461 B.C.) is more probable than the later (401). The name of the defendant, Phrataphernes b. Artaphernes (l. 3), about which there can be little doubt, occurs also in 5¹⁷ as a witness in 471 B.C. (The Malchiah, whose son is a witness in nos. 8 and 9, in 460, may or may not be the same as the plaintiff here). The style of the writing, though at first sight it appears to be late, is not decisive. On the other hand the *degel* of Nabukudurri occurs elsewhere only in 29² (about 409 B.C.) and 35² (about 400 B.C.). It seems, however, that the name of a *degel* could go on for a long time, whatever the explanation, since that of Warizath is mentioned in nos. 5, 6, 14, 15, 28, i.e. from 471 to 410 B.C. It is therefore more probable that the *degel* of Nabukudurri should have lasted for sixty years than that there should have been two men of the name of Phrataphernes b. Artaphernes (if that is right) with an interval of seventy years between them. Still it must be admitted that the date is not certain.

The precise form of procedure here is not clear, owing to the broken state of the papyrus. It is usually taken as a case of an oath of exculpation, where, if evidence was not obtainable, the defendant was required to swear that he had not committed the offence alleged against him. Cf. no. 6. If, however, the restorations proposed here are correct, the case is rather thus: Phrataphernes had boasted that he had trespassed on Malchiah's property, &c. Malchiah now requires him to retract his statements on oath, and will then have the right to take further proceedings, the nature of which is unknown owing to the loss of part of the papyrus.

In general compare nos. 6, 16, 44, 45.

Sachau, plate 26. Ungnad, no. 28.

1 בר /// לפאפי שנת /// ארתחששש מלכ[א] בייב

2 בירתא אמר מלכיה בר ישיביה ארמי מהחסן בייב

- 3 ב[ירתא לר]גל נבוכד[רי לפר]תפרן [בר ארתפ]רן לדג[ל]
 4 נבו[כדרי לא]מר [א]נת קר[ית עלי] בנפא [הָ]על[ת] בבית
 5 כחסן וכתשת לאנתתי ונכסן כחסן הנפקת מן ביתי
 6 ולקחת לנפש[ך] עבֶדֶת שאיל[א] ומקריא על אלה
 7 מטא עלי בדינא אנה מלכיה אקרא לך על חרמביתאל
 8 אלהא בין [נק]מן \\\\\ [לא]מר[ך] כחסן בביתך [לא] עלת
 9 ולאנתתא [זילך] לא כתשת ונכסן מן ביתך כ[חס]ן לא לקחת
 10 והן [אנה] קרית לך בין [נ]קמיא אלה [אבה]ל אף אק[רא]

¹ On the 18th of Paophi, in the 4th year of Artaxerxes the king, in Yeb
² the fortress, said Malchiah b. Joshibiah, Aramaean, holding property in
 Yeb ³ the fortress, of the detachment of Nabukudurri, to Phrataphernes
 b. Artaphernes of the detachment ⁴ of Nabukudurri, saying: You declared
 concerning me in Nepha that you entered my house ⁵ by force, and struck
 my wife, and removed goods from my house by force, ⁶ and took them
 for yourself. I have made a petition and the appeal to our god ⁷ has
 been laid upon me by the court, on me Malchiah, that I should challenge
 you by Herembethel ⁸ the god, before ⁴ judges (?), thus: 'I did not enter
 your house by force, ⁹ and did not strike your wife, and did not take
 goods from your house by force.' ¹⁰ And if I challenge you before these
 judges (?) I am entitled also to challenge . . .

Line 2. מוהחסן, the regular word for 'holding property'.

Line 3. The beginning is certain. In the defendant's name the letters תפרן are certain. Of his father's name only רן remains. It is not מ, as Sachau and Ungnad read, and what they take as י after it is an accidental mark, of which there are several in this papyrus. Also their proposed מי[אר] would not fill the space, nor would there be room for anything between it and the name. A name ending in תפרן must belong to a Persian, who would not be described as an Aramaean. Hence רן תפרן בר . . . ל seems certain, and the restoration highly probable.

Line 4. נבו[כדרי]. Sachau and Ungnad read . . . מר. In this hand נב are very like מ, but נבו is more probable, though it need not necessarily be completed as in l. 3. If it is Nabukudurri, both parties belonged to the same *degel*. This is expressed in 20⁴ by לוכם דגלא, cf. 9². [לא]מר. The tails of מר are clear. [קר[ית לי] or עלי. The restoration is quite conjectural. The preceding [א]נת can hardly be anything else. Then these words must introduce the accusation, and the introduction is put into the mouth of the accused. Since he is afterwards required to deny the charge, it should be introduced here by something like 'you stated' or 'you did'. But of course it might be another clause in the charge, which is not recited in ll. 8, 9. It might, however, be [קר[ם],

or 'you attacked me' (or something similar) in N. and entered. בנפא is fairly certain. Traces of פ are visible. In 20⁴ there is ברין נפא. Here it seems to be a place-name. הן is quite conjectural. The traces of letters make nothing. The fragment of papyrus here and in l. 3 seems to be out of place as the traces are not in the line. [על]ת [בבית] is required by l. 8. So Sachau. Ungnad reads . . . ב. (i. e. [ב]בית), but the mark is merely accidental.

Line 5. כחסן cf. כעשק in 16⁵⁻⁸⁻⁹, where Seidel takes the כ as otiose. It seems here to be like a *kaph veritatis* (perhaps כחוסן) 'as (with) violence', i. e. violently.

Line 6. עב־ת. So Sachau and Ungnad. The בר are badly written, but nothing else seems probable. ומקריא שאל[א] evidently technical terms. They belong to different clauses. אלהן 'our god' (as Sachau). Not אלהיא 'the gods'. It can hardly be a Hebraism, like אלהים used as a proper name.

Line 7. אנה, asyndeton, 'so I M. challenge'. חרמביתאל. On this and other gods, see Introduction, p. x.

Line 8. [נק]מן 'avengers', i. e. judges, is Sachau's suggestion, and so in l. 10. It is not very satisfactory. Ungnad points out that one would expect קרם before it, but בין is not impossible.

Line 10. After והן Ungnad suggests לא, but the apodosis with אף makes this impossible 'if I do not challenge, then I shall also challenge'. Sachau suggests לא or אנה. I thought of לו והן as in Aḥikar, l. 81, &c., but there seem to be faint traces of אנה. It is much to be regretted that the rest is lost, so that we do not know the subsequent procedure.

No. 8.

Conveyance. 460 B.C.

The papyrus is almost perfectly preserved, except for a crease in the last third of the breadth which causes a doubt as to a few letters.

The date is the 6th (Gutesmann and Hontheim 5th) year of Artaxerxes I = 460 B.C. Artaxerxes I (not II) is certain because it relates to the same persons who appear in no. 6, of the first year of Artaxerxes I = 465.

The sentences are sometimes divided by extra space.

Mibtāḥiah, daughter of Mahseiah, was about to be married, or had just been married (l. 7), to Jezaniah b. Uriah. Her father gives her as dowry a property in Elephantine, with full powers to dispose of it. The

property is carefully described, and Mibṭaḥiah's rights are elaborately safeguarded. It is the same estate to which Dargman had laid claim in no. 6. That document is now handed over to Mibṭaḥiah as part of the title-deeds.

Sayce and Cowley, D.

- 1 בִּדְּ לִכְסֹלוּ הוּ יוֹם | לַמְסוּרַע שָׁנָה // אֶרְתַּחֲשַׁשׁ מִלְכָּא אִמְר מַחְסִיָּה
- 2 בִּר יִדְנִיָּה יִהוּד[י] מִהַחֲסֹן בִּיב בִּירְתָּא לְדָגֶל הָמוּדַת לְנִשְׁן מִבְטַחִיָּה
- 3 בִּרְתָּה לֵאמֹר אָנָּה יִהְבַּת לְכִי בַחֲיִי וּבְמוֹתִי בִּיתָּ אַרְק זִילִי הוּה
- 4 מִשְׁחַתָּה אֶרְכָּה מִן תַּחְתִּיָּה לְעִלְיָה אִמְנָן // וּפִשְׁךְ | פְּתִי מִן מוּעָא
- 5 לְמַעַרְב אִמְנָן // בְּעִשְׂתָּא תַחֲמוּמֹהִי עֲלִיָּה לָה בֵּית דְּרַגְמָן בִּר חֲרִשִׁין
- 6 דְּבַק תַּחְתִּיָּה לָה בֵּית קוֹנִיָּה בִּר צִדְקָּ מוּעָא שְׁמֵשׁ לָה בֵּית יוֹן בִּר
- 7 אֹרִיָּה בְעִלְכִּי וּבֵית זְכָרִיָּה בִּר נַחַן מַעַרְב לָה בֵּית אִסְפַּמַּת בִּר פַּפְטַעוֹנִיָּת
- 8 מִלָּח זִי מִיָּא קִשְׂיָא בִּיתָא זֶנֶךְ אַרְק אָנָּה יִהְבַּתָּה לְכִי בַחֲיִי וּבְמוֹתִי
- 9 אֲנִתִּי שְׁלִיטָה בָּה מִן יוֹמָא זֶנָּה וְעַד עֲלָם וּבְנִיכִי אַחֲרִיכִי לְמָן זִי
- 10 רַחֲמִתִּי תִנְתַּנֵּן לֹאֹ אִיתִי לִי בִּר וּבִרָה אַחֲרָנָן אַח וְאַחָה וְאַנְתָּה
- 11 וְאִישׁ אַחֲרָן שְׁלִיט בְּאַרְקָא זֶךְ לָהֵן אֲנִתִּי וּבְנִיכִי עַד עֲלָם זִי
- 12 יִרְשָׁנִכִּי דִּין וְדִבְ[ב] אֲנִתִּי וּבִרָה לְכִי וְאִישׁ זִילְכִי בְּשֵׁם אַרְקָא
- 13 זֶךְ זִי יִהְבַּת לְכִי וְיִקְבֹּל עֲלִיכִי סָגָן וְדִין יִנְתֵּן לְכִי וּלְבְנִיכִי
- 14 כֶּסֶף כִּרְשֵׁן // הוּ עֲשֵׂרָה בְּאַבְנֵי מִלְכָּא כֶּסֶף ר' 11 לְעִשְׂרָתָא וְלֹא דִין וְלֹא דִבְב
- 15 וּבִיתָא בִּיתְכִי אַפֶּם וּלְבְנִיכִי אַחֲרִיכִי וְלֹא יִכְהֲלוֹן יִהְנַפְקוֹן עֲלִיכִי
- 16 סַפֵּר חֲדַת וְעִתִּיק בְּשִׁמִּי עַל אַרְקָא זֶךְ לְמִנְתָּן לְאִישׁ אַחֲרָן זֶךְ סַפֵּרָא
- 17 זִי יִהְנַפְקוֹן עֲלִיכִי כִּדְב יִהוּה לֹא אָנָּה כְּתַבְתָּה וְלֹא יִתְלַקָּה בְּדִין
- 18 וּסַפֵּרָא זֶנָּה בִּידְכִי וְאַף אָנָּה מַחְסִיָּה מַחֲדֵר אוּ יוֹם אַחֲרָן לֹא אֶהְנַעַל
- 19 מִנְכִּי לְמִנְתָּן לְאַחֲרָנָן אַרְקָא זֶךְ זִילְכִי בְנִי וְהִבִּי לְמָן זִי רַחֲמִתִּי
- 20 הֵן מַחֲדֵר אוּ יוֹם אַחֲרָן אִרְשָׁנִכִּי דִין וְדִבְב וְאִמְר לֹא יִהְבַּת לְכִי
- 21 אָנָּה אֲנַתָּן לְכִי כֶּסֶף כִּרְשֵׁן // בְּאַבְנֵי מִלְכָּא כֶּסֶף ר' // לְעִשְׂרָתָא וְלֹא דִין
- 22 וְלֹא דִבְב וּבִיתָא בִּיתְכִי אַפֶּם וְאַתְךָ בְּדִין וְלֹא אַצְדֵּק וּסַפֵּרָא זֶנָּה בִּידְכִי
- 23 אַף אִיתִי סַפֵּר מִרְחָק | זִי דְרַגְמָן בִּר חֲרִשִׁין חֲרוּמִיָּא כְּתַבְלִי עַל
- 24 אַרְקָא זֶךְ כּוּי רִשָּׁה עֲלִיָּה קִדָּם דִּינִיָּא וּמוּמָא טַעִינְתָּלָה וּיִמְאַתְלָה
- 25 כּוּי זִילְיָהִי וּסַפֵּר מִרְחָק כְּתַב וְיִהְבִּילִי סַפֵּרָא זֶךְ אָנָּה יִהְבַּתָּה לְכִי
- 26 אֲנִתִּי הַחֲסִנְיָה הֵן מַחֲדֵר אוּ יוֹם אַחֲרָן דְּרַגְמָן אוּ בִּר זִילָה יִרְשָׁה
- 27 עַל בִּיתָא זֶךְ סַפֵּרָא זֶךְ הַנְּפָקִי וּלְקַבְלָה דִּין עֲדָרִי עֲמָה כְּתַב עֲתַרְשׁוּרִי
- 28 בִּר נְבוּזָרְאַבָן סַפֵּרָא זֶנָּה בְּסוֹן בִּירְתָּא כֶּפֶס מַחְסִיָּה שְׁהִדִּיא בְּגוּ
- 29 שְׁהִד גְּמֻרִיָּה בִּר מַחְסִיָּה שְׁהִד זְכָרִיָּה בִּר נַחַן

30 שהד הושע בר פלליה שהד זכריה בר משלם שהד מעויה בר

31 מלכיה שהד שמעיה בר ידניה שהד ידניה בר מחסיה

32 שהד נתן בר ענניה זכור בר צפניה

33 שהד הושע בר רעויה שהד מחסה בר ישעיה

34 שהד הושע בר יגדל

35 ספר ב[י] זי יהב[] מחסה בר ידנ[יה] Endorsement.

36 למבטח ברת מחסה

¹ On the 21st of Chisleu, that is the 1st day of Mesore, the 6th year of Artaxerxes, the king, said Mahseiah ² b. Yedoniah, a Jew holding property in Yeb the fortress, of the detachment of Haumadata, to Mibṭāḥiah, spinster (?), ³ his daughter, as follows: I give to you for my lifetime and after my death a house and land of mine. ⁴ Its measurement is: its length from the lower to the upper end 13 cubits and 1 hand-breadth; width from east ⁵ to west 11 cubits by the measuring-rod; its boundaries, at the upper end of it the house of Dargman b. Harshin ⁶ adjoins it; at the lower end of it the house of Ḳoniya b. Zadok; east of it the house of Jezan b. ⁷ Uriah, your husband, and the house of Zechariah b. Nathan; west of it the house of Espemet b. Pest'onith ⁸ boatman of the cataract. This house and land I give to you for my lifetime and after my death; ⁹ you have full rights over it from this day for ever, and your children after you. To whom ¹⁰ you wish you may give it. There is no other son or daughter of mine, brother or sister, or other ¹¹ woman or man who has rights over this land, except you and your children for ever. Whoever ¹² shall institute against you suit or process, against you or son or daughter of yours or any one belonging to you on account of this land ¹³ which I give to you, and shall appeal against you to governor or judge, shall pay to you or to your children ¹⁴ the sum of 10 (that is, ten) kerashin, royal weight, at the rate of 2 R to the ten, and no suit or process (shall lie), ¹⁵ and the house is your house assuredly and your children's after you; and they shall have no power to produce against you ¹⁶ any deed new or old in my name concerning this land to give it to any one else. Any deed ¹⁷ which they produce against you will be forged. I shall not have written it and it shall not be accepted by the court ¹⁸ while this deed is in your hand. And further, I, Mahseiah will not to-morrow or on any other day take it away ¹⁹ from you to give it to others. This land is yours. Build (on it) or give it to whom you will. ²⁰ If to-morrow or on any other day I institute against you suit or process, and say I did not give it to you, ²¹ I will pay you the sum of 10 kerashin, royal weight, at the rate of 2 R to the ten, and no suit ²² or process (shall lie), but the house is your house assuredly, and (if) I go into court I shall not win my case while this deed is in your hand. ²³ There is also a deed of renunciation which Dargman b. Harshin the Khorazmian wrote for me concerning ²⁴ this land, when he laid claim to it before the judges and I took an oath to him and swore to him ²⁵ that it was mine, and he wrote and gave me a deed of renunciation. This

deed I give to you. ²⁶ You are to take charge of it. If to-morrow or another day Dargman or his son should lay claim ²⁷ to this house, produce this deed and in accordance with it contest the case with him. 'Atharshuri ²⁸ b. Nabu-zira-ibni wrote this deed in Syene the fortress at the dictation of Mahseiah. Witnesses hereto: ²⁹ Witness, Gemariah b. Mahseiah. Witness, Zechariah b. Nathan. ³⁰ Witness, Hosea b. Pelaliah. Witness, Zechariah b. Meshullam. Witness, Ma'uziah b. ³¹ Malchiah. Witness, Shemaiah b. Yedoniah. Witness, Yedoniah b. Mahseiah. ³² Witness, Nathan b. Ananiah. Zaccur b. Zephaniah. ³³ Witness, Hosea b. Re'uiah. Witness, Maḥseh b. Isaiah. ³⁴ Witness, Hosea b. Yigdal. (Endorsement.) ³⁵ Deed of a house *which* Maḥseh b. Yedoniah gave ³⁶ to Mibṭāḥ daughter of Maḥseh.

Line 2. Mahseiah here belongs to the *degel* of Haumadata. In nos. 5 and 6 he is of the *degel* of Warizath. נשן applied to Mibṭāḥiah on her first marriage must be equivalent to Heb. בחולה. Elsewhere only in 10². S-C suggested a connexion with Arab. ناشى 'a young grown-up person'.

Line 3. ביה ארק. In 9³ ארק ביה. S-C read בי here also, but there is an additional stroke, which seems to be part of a ת lost in the crease. The word is apparently used almost as a measure 'one house of land', i. e. the amount of land sufficient for one house, including the house upon it, and hence much the same as 'a house and land'. It was a freehold house, as no ground-rent is mentioned. בהי ובמותי. Epstein compares B. T. Baba B. 153^a.

Line 4. ארקה 'its length', though פתי has no pronoun. Cf. תחומיה, 1. 5. מן תחתיה לעליה, cf. 6¹⁰. The ground was higher on the south.

Line 5. בעשתא is not very distinct, but certain from 9⁵. It must be some sort of measuring rod, though the Hebrew עשת means rather a lump or plate of metal. Perhaps it was originally a plumb-line, and then any sort of measuring line. Or it may be from the root עשת ('think', 'calculate') if that ever meant to 'measure' (so Nöldeke). Jampel proposes 'singly', 'each' (cf. עשתי עשר), which does not seem to give much sense. Clermont-Ganneau thinks it may mean 'eleven', repeating the numeral, as in 9⁵, but the ב would be difficult.

Line 6. יין a short form of יוניה, as Maḥseh for Mahseiah in 5⁹ &c.

Line 7. אספמת cf. 6¹⁰.

Line 8. מיה קשיא cf. 6¹¹. ביתא ונק ארק. S-C 'this house (*istam domum*) as an estate', but cf. 1. 3. It probably is used loosely to mean house and land. ונק is not וק with נ inserted (as Staerk), but ונה with ך added, 'this of yours', though, speaking to a woman, it should be וני.

Line 10. תנתנ has been taken (by Staerk and others) as a mistake for תנתנה. But see note on אשבקן Ahīkar 82.

Line 11. ארקא = ארקא בי א in l. 3. The land was the important part. The house went with it. Note that land could be conveyed.

Line 13. סנן a Babylonian term (*šaknu*), properly 'deputy' or 'representative' of the king. If דין means 'judge', the two words indicate two different authorities, the high court (of the רבחילא, cf. 20⁴), and the local court. But it may mean 'magistrate and (his) court'. יקבל, lit. 'complain against you [to] governor or judge'. It is used like אנרנך, 6¹². In 6¹⁶ it is connected with דין 'law-suit'.

Line 17. ברין, in a court, i. e. in any court.

Line 18. וספרא as in l. 22, 'while you hold this'.

Line 19. The space before ארקא shows that it begins a new sentence. בני 'build (upon it)', i. e. lay it out.

Line 23. ספר מרחק, i. e. no. 6, which is so called in the endorsement. כחבלי as one word, and so in ll. 24, 25.

Line 27. עורי probably so. The ו is in the crease. From ערר in the same sense as רשה or נרה.

Line 28. Nöldeke נבוראדן, but cf. on 9¹⁶.

Lines 29-34. The names are signed by the witnesses themselves.

Lines 35, 36. The endorsement is much broken. There is a trace of ב before מחסה. Note the forms Maḥseh and Mibṭaḥ, which are certain. Was the divine name avoided on the exposed part of the document? Of the witnesses Gemariah (l. 29) and Yedoniah (l. 31) were the sons of Mahseiah, the donor, and Shemaiah (l. 31) his grandson. Shemaiah's writing is that of a young man. Yedoniah has the same name as his grandfather.

No. 9.

Deed relating to the Reversion of the Property in

No. 8. 460 B.C.

The papyrus is unusual in being written on both sides.

The year is the same as in no. 8, namely 460 B.C., and probably the rest of the date, which is broken, also corresponds.

This is the complement of no. 8, dealing with the position of Jezaniah with regard to the property settled on his wife by no. 8. By that deed Mibṭaḥiah was to have full rights to dispose of the property as she wished. This is modified here by the provision that such rights only held good so long as she remained the wife of Jezaniah. If Jezaniah improved the property and Mibṭaḥiah subsequently divorced him, the property was to go to the children. If he divorced her, she was to take one half (of the house) absolutely, and he was to have rights over the other half with remainder to the children. In no case had Jezaniah

power to dispose of the property. As no provision is made for Jezaniah in the event of Mibtahiah's dying while in possession of the property, it would apparently go to the children. On the legal points as compared with later Jewish practice, cf. Epstein, *Jahrb. d. jüdisch-lit. Gesellschaft*, 1909, p. 359. The document does not seem to intend a distinction between the house and the land, since the property is described first as one and then as the other. This is intelligible if the explanation of בית ארץ in 8³ is correct. The land was the important thing. Or does l. 11 imply that the *house* could be divided but not the *land*? The precise nature of land-tenure, whether freehold or some sort of copyhold, is not stated. At any rate there is no mention of a ground-rent or of a ground-landlord (the State?).

Sayce and Cowley, C.

- 1 ב[ד] [א] ל[כס] [ל]ו הו יום [א] ל[מסור] ע שנת III III ארתחשש מלכא אמר מחסיה
- 2 בר ידניה י[הודי זי ב] אב לרגל הומרת ליזניה בר אוריה בוכם דגלא
- 3 לאמר איתי ארק בי א זילי מערב לביתא זילך זי אנה יהבת למבטחיה
- 4 ברתי אנתתך וספר כתבתלה אחרוהי משחת ביתא זך אמנ ד III ופיסך
- 5 ב ד בעשאת כען אנה מחסיה אמרתלך ארקא זך בני ועתר בהמיתה
- 6 ותב בנו עם אנתתך להן ביתא זנך לא שליט אנת לזבנה ולמנתן
- 7 רחמת לאחרנן להן בניך מן מבטחיה ברתי המו שליטן בה
- 8 אחריכם הן מחר או יום אחרן ארקא זך תבנה אחר ברתי תשנאנך
- 9 ותנפק מנך לא שליטת הי למלקח ולמנתנה לאחרנן להן בניך מן
- 10 מבטחיה המו שליטן בה חלף עבדתא זי אנת עבדת הן תהנצל
- 11 מנך פלג ביתא [יהוה] לה למלקח ופלגא אחר[נא] אנת שליט בה חלף
- 12 בנויא זי אנת בנית בביתא זך ותוב פלגא הו בניך מן מבטחיה
- 13 המו שליטן בה אחריך הן מחר או יום אחרן ארשנך דין ודבב
- 14 ואמר לא יהבתלך ארקא זך למבנה ולא כתבתלך ספרא זנה אנה
- 15 אנתן לך כסף כרשן ד באבני מלכא כסף ר // לעשרתא ולא דין ולא דבב
- 16 כתב עתרשורי בר נבווראבן ספרא זנה בסון בירתא כפם מחסיה שהדיא
- 17 בנו שהד הושע בר פלליה שהד זכריה בר נתן
- 18 שהד גמריה [ב] ר מחסיה שהד זכריה ברמשלם
- 19 שהד מעויה בר מלכיה שהד שמעיה בר ידניה
- 20 שהד ידניה בר מחסיה שהד נתן בר ענניה שהד זכור בר צפניה
- 21 שהד הושע [בר] רעויה שהד מחסה בר ישעיה
- 22 שהד הו[שע בר יגד] ל

¹ On the 21st of Chisleu, that is the 1st of Mesore, the 6th year of Artaxerxes the king, said Mahseiah ² b. Yedoniah Jew, of Yeb, of the detachment of Haumadata, to Jezaniah b. Uriah, of the same detachment ³ as follows: There is the land of 1 house belonging to me, west of your house, which I have given to Mibtahiah ⁴ my daughter, your wife, and I have written for her a deed concerning it. The measurement of this house is 13 cubits and a hand-breadth ⁵ by 11, by the measuring rod. Now I, Mahseiah, say to you, lay out this land and rear cattle on it (?), ⁶ and dwell on it with your wife, but you have no power to sell this house, or to give it ⁷ as a present to others; but your children by Mibtahiah my daughter have power over it ⁸ after you. If to-morrow or another day you lay out this land and then my daughter divorces you ⁹ and goes away from you, she has no power to take it or give it to others, but your children by ¹⁰ Mibtahiah have power over it in return for the work which you have done. If you put her away ¹¹ from you, half the house shall be hers to take, and as to the other half you have power over it in return for ¹² the improvements which you have made in this house. And again as to that half, your children by Mibtahiah ¹³ have power over it after you. If to-morrow or another day I should institute suit or process against you ¹⁴ and say I did not give you this land to develop, and did not draw up this deed for you, I ¹⁵ will pay you the sum of 10 kerashin by royal weight, at the rate of 2 R to the ten, and no suit or process (shall lie). ¹⁶ Atharshuri b. Nabu-zira-ibni wrote this deed in Syene the fortress at the dictation of Mahseiah. Witnesses ¹⁷ hereto: Witness, Hosea b. Pelaliah. Witness, Zechariah b. Nathan. ¹⁸ Witness, Gemariah b. Mahseiah. Witness, Zechariah b. Meshullam. ¹⁹ Witness, Ma'uziah b. Malchiah. Witness, Shemaiah b. Yedoniah. ²⁰ Witness, Yedoniah b. Mahseiah. Witness, Nathan b. Ananiah. Witness, Zaccur b. Zephaniah. ²¹ Witness, Hosea b. Re'uah. Witness, Mahseh b. Isaiah. ²² Witness, Hosea b. Yigdal.

Line 1. ל[כס] [ל'ו], the tops of the ל's make this certain. The other restorations are from no. 8.

Line 2. [ב'אב] for ב'ב only here. The א is probable. זכב 'that very' = 'the same'. The same intensive suffix as in אפפ ⁵.

Line 3. ארק ב'י, cf. ⁸. The ב'י is certain here.

Line 4. כתבהלה one word, as often in these two deeds. אחרוהי 'after it', i. e. in consequence, or respecting it.

Line 5. ב'ר. The second dimension is introduced by ב of which the precise meaning is not clear. כען as frequently in letters, introduces the business after preliminaries. ועתר. Probably ר. S-C read ועתר and translate (from the context) 'stock (it) with', cf. Prov. 24²⁷. So Halévy 'multiply'. Nöldeke reads עתיד but does not explain the connexion. He thinks the site was too small to support cattle, but the dimensions of the house only are given. There may have been plenty

of land attached to it. We may perhaps compare the root of Hebrew עתודים (Ass. *atûdu*, Arab. عتود) 'he-goats', a good Semitic word, which can be only artificially explained from עתר 'to be ready'. In Ps. 50⁹ it is parallel to פר and in 50¹³ to אבירים, in both cases implying animals that are *strong*, i. e. well-fed or fattened. So also in explaining עתוד and עתד ('a well-bred horse') the Arab lexicographers (see Lane) lay stress on the quality of strength. Hence we may assume an extension of the meaning of עתר, or a separate root meaning 'to feed', 'make strong', 'rear (cattle)'. Cf. perhaps the various senses of זון. [Also perhaps Sumerian *tud* 'beget' or 'bring forth', *utud* 'offspring', *udu* 'sheep'.] In general cf. Prov. 27²³⁻²⁷. בהמיתה is very difficult. In the first place בהמה is not used in Aramaic. If it is a Hebraism, which is possible, the form is strange. The י is clear. It may be a false start in making a ת, or the scribe may have been going to write an א to mark the long vowel of the plural (בהמתה). Then the final ה cannot mark the emph. st., which always ends in א. It can only be 'its cattle' referring to ארקא if that be possible, for 'rear cattle on it'. Nöldeke alternatively suggests ביה מיתה but does not explain. Or is it a Persian compound of *ham-*, with the preposition ב? Then we should have to find another meaning for עתר (עתר), such as 'be happy in unity', but that is hardly probable.

Line 6. לובנה. Staerk's note here is very bad. לובנה is an impossible form. Only the Peal happens to occur in BA, of course in the sense of 'buy'. This is Pael, which quite naturally means to 'sell'. It is to be pointed לובנה. The ה is part of the form, not the pronominal suffix. For the omission of the suffix cf. e.g. 8¹⁹ למנתן.

Line 7. רחמת 'as a gift', cf. 24¹¹⁻¹⁴ ברחמן 'in friendship'.

Line 8. השנאנך 'shall express her dislike for you' and separate from you. If it was her act, she was to have none of the property, but it was to go to the children. No provision is made for the case of there being no issue, nor for a trust if they were infants. שנא, as in 15²³, is a legal term for 'divorce'. Staerk quotes an Egyptian document of the fourth century B. C. in which 'hate' is similarly used. In Hebrew cf. Deut. 21¹⁵, &c. In Eccles. 42⁹ μή ποτε μισθῆῃ where the Heb. (margin) has השנא. On the legal form, cf. Epstein, *Jahrbuch d. jüdisch-lit. Gesellschaft*, 1908, p. 368.

Line 10. תהנצל. Haphel as in 8¹⁸. It should mean here, as there, 'take away', and Epstein and Nöldeke translate 'if she takes away from you' half the house, she has a right to do so. This seems very unlikely, for the circumstances are not described under which she might take half

the house. The verbal form may be either 2nd or 3rd (fem.) person. In BA, as in Hebrew, its natural meaning is to 'set free'. Provision has already been made for the case of her divorcing him, and we want a clause providing for the case of his divorcing her. In no. 15 there is provision for three cases; if she divorces him, she loses everything; if he divorces her, she gets compensation; if he violently ejects her, she gets a larger compensation. The two cases here must be the same as the first two in no. 15. Then we must take תהנצל as another term for divorce, and translate 'if you set (her) free (i. e. put her away) from you'. (For the idea of 'freedom' cf. the phrase in 15^{25, 28} 'she shall go away whither she will'.) The suffix is omitted as in 8¹⁸, though one would expect it in both places.

Line 12. וותוב as in Syriac and late Hebrew, cf. 1⁷. פלגה הו = Heb. הפלג ההוא. Only here and in 22¹²⁰. Epstein thinks the insistence on children by *Mibṭahiah* shows that Jezaniah had another wife and perhaps children.

Line 16 sqq. The scribe and witnesses are the same as in no. 8. נבווראבן. The אבן is certain here and hence to be so read in 8²⁸.

No. 10.

Contract for a Loan. 456 B.C.

A long document almost perfectly preserved. It was found (like no. 5) still folded, tied and sealed. The writing is coarse, and several characters (ק, ט, ת, &c.) are badly formed, so that there would be a difficulty in reading some passages if the text were at all obscure or unusual.

The date is the 9th year of Artaxerxes I = 456 B.C. The document is a contract for a loan to Ya'uḥan, daughter of MŠLK, from Meshullam b. Zaccur (cf. 13³ in 447 B.C.) and the conditions are set out with the utmost care. They resemble those of no. 11. If the interest was not paid (by the end of the year?) it was to be added to the capital and to pay interest in the same way. If interest was outstanding at the end of the second year, Meshullam could distraint on Ya'uḥan's property. The sum is only 4 shekels and the interest is 8 ḥallurin per month—as in no. 11. If the relative values are rightly determined (see Introduction, p. xxiii), this would be 60 per cent. per annum, a high but not unusual rate at that date.

Sachau, plates 28, 29. Ungnad, no. 30.

1 ב' /// ו' ל'כסלו הו יום ו' ל' לירח תחות שנת ו' ו' ארתחשש
2 מלכא אמרת יהוחן ברת משלך נשן זי יב בירתא למשלם בר

- 3 זכור יהודי זי יב בירתא לאמר יחבת לי זפת כסף שקלן
 4 /// I הו ארבעה באבני מלכא במרביתא ירבה עלי
 5 כסף חלרן II לחקל I לירה I הוה כסף חלרן III III II
 6 לירה חד הן מטא מרביתא לרשא ירבה מרביתא כרשא
 7 חד כחד והן מטא תנין שנה ולא שלמתך בכספך
 8 ומרביתא זי כתיב בספרא זנה אנת משלם ובניך שליטן
 9 למלקח לך כל ערבן זי תשכח לי בי זילבנן כסף ורהב
 10 נחש ופרזל עבר ואמה שערן כנתן וכל זון זי תשכחלי
 11 עד תתמלא בכספך ומרביתא ולא אכל אמר לך שלמתך
 12 בכספך ומרביתא וספרא זנה בידך ולא אכל אקבל
 13 עליך קדם סגן ודין לם לקחת מני ערבן וספרא
 14 זנה בידך והן מיתת ולא שלמתך בכספא זנה ומרבית
 15 בני המו ישלמון לך כספא זנה ומרביתא והן
 16 לא שלמו לך כספא זנה ומרביתא אנת משלם שליט
 17 למלקח לך כל זון וערבן זי תשכחלהם עדתתמלא
 18 בכספך ומרביתא ולא יכלון יקבלון עליך קדם סגן
 19 ודין וספרא זנה בידך אף יהכון ברין ולא יצדקון
 20 וספרא זנה בידך כתב נתן בר ענני ספרא זנה
 21 כפם יהוחן ושהדיא בנו שהד אושע בר גלגול
 22 הודויה בר גדליה אחיו בר פלמיה אגור בר אחיו
 23 ספר כסף דנה זי כתבת יהוחן ברת משלך
 24 למשלם בר זכ[ור]

Endorsement.

¹ On the 7th of Chisleu, that is the 4th day of the month Thoth, the 9th year of Artaxerxes ² the king, said Ya'uḥan daughter of Meshullak, spinster (?), of Yeb the fortress, to Meshullam b. ³ Zaccur, Jew, of Yeb the fortress, as follows: You have given to me as a loan the sum of 4 shekels, ⁴ that is four, by royal weight, at interest, which shall be due from me ⁵ at the rate of 2 hallurin per shekel per month, being at the rate of 8 hallurin ⁶ for each month. If the interest is added to the capital, it shall pay interest like the capital, ⁷ both alike, and if there come a second year and I have not paid you your money ⁸ and interest on it as written in this deed, you, Meshullam, and your children, have the right ⁹ to take for yourself any security which you may find of mine in the counting-house, silver or gold, ¹⁰ bronze or iron, male or female slave, barley, spelt or any food that you may find of mine, ¹¹ till you have full payment of your money and interest thereon, and I shall have no power to say to you that I have paid you ¹² your money and the interest on it while this deed is in your hand, nor shall I have power to lodge a complaint ¹³ against

you before governor or judge on the ground that you have taken from me any security while this deed ¹⁴ is in your hand. If I die without paying you this money and interest thereon, ¹⁵ my children are to pay you this money and interest thereon. If ¹⁶ they do not pay you this money and interest thereon, you Meshullam have a right ¹⁷ to take for yourself any food or security that you may find of theirs until you have full payment ¹⁸ of your money and interest thereon, and they shall have no power to lodge a complaint against you before governor ¹⁹ or judge while this deed is in your hand. Even if they go to law they shall not win their case ²⁰ while this deed is in your hand. Nathan b. 'Anani wrote this deed ²¹ at the dictation of Ya'uḥan. Witnesses hereto: Witness, Oshea' b. Gilgul. ²² Hodaviah b. Gedaliah. Ahio b. Pelatiah. Agur b. Ahio. (Endorsement.) ²³ Deed of money lent (?), which Ya'uḥan daughter of Meshullak wrote ²⁴ for Meshullam b. Zaccur.

Line 2. יהוחן fem. occurs several times. Cf. יהוחנן masc. משלך occurs several times, but its meaning and vocalization are unknown. Sachau compares Phoenician or Punic בעלשלך, and Ungnad שמשלך in 26⁸. If it is formed from a שֶׁלך (Meshullakh) that can hardly have the meaning of the Hebrew שלך. נשן as in 8². She could do business in her own right.

Line 3. זפה from זוף, only in these papyri. Cf. Aḥīkar 130, &c.

Line 4. במרביתה 'as *its* interest'.

Line 5. לתקל the proper Aramaic form, cf. Dan. 5²⁵. In l. 3 and elsewhere שקל is always used = Bab. *šiklu*. הוה. The reading is clear, but the asyndeton is strange. We should expect הו. Perhaps a mistake.

Line 6. הן מטת, pregnant, if it (is not paid and therefore) is added. In 11⁵ more explicitly יהוה ראש. No doubt this was the usual practice and is here taken for granted. רישא i. e. ריש. ירבה attracted to the gender of רשא, cf. on 11⁵.

Line 7. תנין שנה 'one like one', i. e. both alike. הך כחד. The construction is strange for 'a second year'. Sachau and Ungnad say ח' means 'repetition'. For the first year unpaid interest (96 ḥallurin) added to the principal would amount to a total of 6 sh. 16 ḥal.

Line 9. ערבן, Heb. ערבון, 'pledge', anything which represents money. תשבח, cf. ll. 10, 17. No doubt to be so pointed, since it is always used in Haphel. The ה is frequently not written. Cf. 37¹⁰, 13¹² (ינפק) and Aḥīkar 96 (תחוח), &c. לי, i. e. 'belonging to me'. בי זילבנן as in 3¹⁸. Note no preposition.

Line 10. זון apparently for מזון, but not known elsewhere as a noun.

Line 11. תחמלא as in 2¹⁷. כספך is 'capital'. לם is added above the line as an afterthought.

Line 14. ומרביתה. The ה is added above the line for want of space.

Line 17. השכח no doubt to be so read, as in ll. 9, 10. There is a mark before the ח which might be י if the form יתשכח were possible. It is like that in בהמיתה⁵, so that both may be unintentional.

Lines 19, 20. Cf. 8²².

Line 20. The same scribe as in 13¹⁷, &c.

Line 23. דנה (not רבה). Ungnad says = זנה, but this is impossible. In CIS ii, 1, 17 + דנת is explained as = Bab. *dannitu* = *duppu* 'document'. Perhaps דנה is the abs. st. of this, in the special sense of 'contract' (loan or sale), and was borrowed by Greek as δάνος (for which there is no satisfactory etymology); cf. ἀρραβών from ערבון.

No. 11.

Contract for a Loan. About 455 B.C.

This was the first of the papyri brought from Elephantine and was published in 1903 (see the account of it in *PSBA* 1903, p. 205) just after no. 27 (ed. by Euting).

The writing is good, but the papyrus is badly broken, especially at the beginning (the outside of the roll) so that some details are uncertain. Several points, however, are cleared up by comparison with similar documents in this collection. In general cf. no. 10. The date is lost at the beginning, but there can be little doubt that it was written about 460-450 B.C. At that time Egypt was in revolt against the Persians, and this may be the reason why the money is described as 'of the weight of Ptaḥ' (l. 2) instead of 'royal weight' as usually. The phrase would equally well suit the time of the revolt about 400 B.C., but the earlier date is required by the names. The scribe Gemariah b. Ahio is a witness in 6¹⁸ (465 B.C.) but is not mentioned in later dated documents, and one of the witnesses here, Mahseiah b. Yedoniah, is a party to no. 5 (471 B.C.) and no. 15, but must have died soon after that (441 B.C.). In 25¹⁸ the witness Mahseiah b. Yedoniah is probably the grandson (416 B.C.). The deed must have been dated somehow. In the present first line there is just room for אִמְר פִּלּוּנִי בֶר אֱלֻמוּנִי לִפְלוּנִי and no more. Hence it seems that there must originally have been a line before it containing the date. [The small fragments at the top are merely loose scraps which were put together there because they could not be fitted in anywhere. They do not belong there and are not consecutive, so that it is useless to try to make anything out of them.] In l. 8 the debt is to be paid by the 9th year (probably). As M. Clermont-Ganneau points out, this can hardly be the year of a king, because he might die in the meantime. It

might be the 9th year 'of the freedom of Egypt', or the 9th year after the deed was written. In the last case it implies a date at the beginning.

M. Clermont-Ganneau, who makes the shekel = 192 hallurin, remarks that the interest would be $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and would therefore in eight years amount to as much as the original capital. This would give a meaning to the number 9, and to יעקף (l. 8), and it is possible that the values here differ from those in the other documents. Comparing no. 10, however, it is unlikely that the creditor would allow outstanding interest to accumulate for eight years without distraining. See note on יעקף (l. 8). If the values are the same as elsewhere and are rightly ascertained in the Introduction (p. xxiii) the interest would be 60 per cent. per annum, and the above argument does not hold.

Sayce and Cowley, L. Ungnad, no. 88.

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 1 כסף ר בר יתמא [לאמר] נתנת לי כסף
 2 [שקלן 111] א [בא] בני פתח כסף ש א ל ר וירבה עלי כסף חלרן 11
 3 לכסף ש א לירחא עד יום זי אשלמנהי ל [ך] ותהוה מרבית
 4 כספך חלרן 111 [11 111] לירח א וירחא זי לא אנתן לך בה
 5 מרבית יהוה ראש וירבה ואשלמנ[נה] לך ירח בירח
 6 מן פרסי זי ינ[ת]נן לי מן אוצרא ותכתב לי נבו על כל
 7 כסף ומרבי זי אהוה משלם לך והן לא שלמת לך כל
 8 כספך ומרביתה עד ירח תחות שנת [111] 111 א יעקף כספך
 9 ומרביתה זי ישתאר עלי ויהוה רבה עלי ירח לירח
 10 עד יום זי אשלמנהי לך
 11 שהדיא
 12 עקבן בר שמשנורי
 13 קצרי בר יההדרי
 14 מחסיה בר ידניה
 15 מלכיה בר זכריה
 16 כתב ספרא גמריה בר אחיו עלפם שהדיא זי על ספרא זנה

¹ Said X b. Y to Z b. Yathma as follows: You have given me the sum of ² 4 shekels by the weight of Ptah, at the rate of 1 shekel to 10, and interest shall be due from me at the rate of 2 hallurin ³ for the sum of 1 shekel per month, till the day when I repay it to you, so that the interest on ⁴ your money shall be 8 hallurin each month. Any month in which I do not give you ⁵ interest, it shall be (added to the) capital and shall bear interest. I will pay it to you month by month ⁶ out of my

salary which they give me from the treasury, and you shall write me a receipt for all ⁷ money and interest which I pay to you. If I do not pay you all ⁸ your money and the interest thereon by the month of Thoth in the 9th year, your money shall be doubled (?) ⁹ and the interest on it which is outstanding against me, and interest shall be due from me month by month ¹⁰ until the day when I repay it to you. Witnesses: ¹¹ 'Ukban b. Shemesh-nuri. ¹² Kozri b. Ya'hadari. ¹³ Mahseiah b. Yedoniah. ¹⁴ Malchiah b. Zechariah. ¹⁵ Gemariah b. Ahio wrote the deed before the witnesses who(se names) are upon this deed.

Line 1. [לאמר] can be restored with certainty from other deeds. There is perhaps a slight trace of ל.

Line 2. [שקלן] must be restored, since the interest is in hallurin, but the number of them is less certain. Four is most likely. When the text was first published this seemed too small a sum for so formal a document, but no. 10 now removes that objection. [בא] בני פתח is right. Elsewhere always מלכא. The 'weight of Ptaḥ' would be that used in his temple at Memphis and no doubt represents the Egyptian scale (of the revolt) as distinguished from the Royal (Persian) weight. (So in demotic documents frequently 'of the double house of Ptaḥ.')

The standard is here described as 1 shekel to 10, whereas the ordinary standard is 2 R to 10. If this means the proportion of alloy, the standard of the revolt had twice as much alloy as before. ש is not found in legal documents usually for 1 shekel.

Line 3. יהוה i.e. 'so that it shall be'.

Line 4. The numeral must be under 10 and must be divisible by 2. Therefore either 4 or 6 or 8. The space best suits 8. Therefore the shekels in l. 2 must be 4.

Line 5. יהוה ראש. The grammar is inaccurate. It ought to be מרביתא(יה) and תהוה as in l. 3. The verb is no doubt attracted to the gender of ראש (cf. ירבה in 10⁶). ראש is the Hebrew form.

Line 6. פרסי 'share' 'portion', i.e. wages. The debtor was still in the employment of the provisional government, as he had been under the Persian régime, and the same terms are used. Cf. 2¹⁶, but there is no mention here of בית מלכא or בני זי לבנן. נבו must mean a 'note', i.e. a receipt. As an Aramaic word it occurs in the Samaritan Targum Lev. 16⁸⁻¹⁰ for Heb. גורל, and is no doubt there a loan-word from Arab. نبد. The meaning is hardly the same here, and I am still inclined to take it (against Halévy) as a Persian form from نوشتن (see *PSBA* 1903, p. 207), a 'written' receipt. Johns (*PSBA* 1905, p. 187) cites an Assyrian word *nibzu* in this sense, but with no Semitic etymology.

Line 7. מרבי should be מרביתא as in ll. 8, 9 and in no. 10.

משלם not common in this Aramaic (as later) for אשלם. Cf. l. 9 ירבה for יהוה רבה.

Line 8. The numeral is certain since units are always grouped in threes as far as they go. But the point of naming the 9th year is not clear. The 9th year from the date of writing is a long time for so small a loan. If the deed was dated in the n th year of the freedom of Egypt (cf. the Jewish coins of the revolt) the loan would only be for $9-n$ years. The nature of the penalty is not clear enough to help. It can hardly be the 9th year of a king, though the 9th year of Artaxerxes I (456 B. C.) would be a suitable date. יעקה is very difficult. In ll. 4, 5 the outstanding interest is to be added to capital. Ll. 8, 9 are therefore unnecessary unless יעקה adds a further penalty. In no. 10 the outstanding interest in the first year is to be added to capital, but in the second year the creditor might distrain. Here distraint is not mentioned, but one would expect something corresponding. Perhaps עקה = ضعف in the sense of 'be doubled'.

Lines 11-16 are not arranged in the usual manner. L. 16 should complete l. 10, and the witnesses' names be written continuously. Cf. no. 1 and frequently.

Line 13. יההררי. Probably for יהו הדרי 'Ya'u is my glory'.

Line 16. ספרא is 'document' not 'scribe' in both places. עלפם שהריא is unusual. It is generally עלפם or כפם of one of the parties 'according to (instructions from)'. The interested party said what he wanted written, and the scribe put it into formal language. The witnesses would hardly give such instructions, so that here perhaps עלפם means rather 'in presence of'. Why the name of the debtor is not given (as in no. 10), is not evident.

No. 12.

List of Names, undated.

There are several lists of names in the collection, but the purpose of them is not always apparent. Some are connected with accounts. In mediaeval Jewish communities lists of this kind were often drawn up to commemorate members of the congregation who had suffered for their religion.

It is undated. If it is a memorial list it may be related to no. 34 (about 407 B. C.), which is probably connected with no. 30. Sachau, however, points out that the sons of Menahem b. Posai (l. 7) are mentioned in 22^{78,79}. As the name Posai occurs only in these two

documents, the persons are probably the same and this papyrus belongs to the generation earlier than no. 22 (420 B. C.) i. e. about 440-450 B. C.

The writing is not very careful, and the reading of it is the more difficult because the context affords no help.

Sachau, plate 17. Ungnad, no. 18.

חגי בר נתון	1
חרמן. בר אושע	2
אושע בר יתום	3
אושע בר הודו	4
שמוע בר חגי	5
נתן בר גריה	6
מנחם בר פוסי	7
יאוש בר אזניה	8
ביתאלעקב בר עזר	9
כל נ[בר]ן	10
לך שלמנא	11

- ¹ Haggai b. Nathan. ² Harman b. Oshea'. ³ Oshea' b. Yathom.
⁴ Oshea' b. Hodav. ⁴ Shamua' b. Haggai. ⁶ Nathan b. Neraiah.
⁷ Menahem b. Posai. ⁸ Yeosh b. Azaniah. ⁹ Bethel'akab b. Achar.
¹⁰ Total 9 men. ¹¹ Nabu'akab(?) b.

Line 1. Cf. 34⁵, Hosea b. Nathum and Haggai his brother.

Line 2. חרמן (or חרמן). The second letter is more like a ד. Sachau compares חרמון. It may be related to חרמנתן, &c. It occurs also in 22⁴ (the son of this man?). אושע. The ו is very unusual and the ש broken. אבישע is not possible.

Line 3. Cf. 34⁵.

Line 4. הודו, as in 34³, &c. A short form of Hodaviah.

Line 8. אזניה, in Neh. 10¹⁰ the father of ישוע, which looks like an improvement of יאוש here. It is parallel to י(א)ניה. יאוש Sachau thinks = יאשיה.

Line 9. עזר. Sachau and Ungnad עזר, but ז is impossible. It might be a נ. In 1 Chron. 2⁷ Achar is a variant of Achan in Jos. 7¹.

Line 10. The total shows that the list is complete.

Line 11 is not Egyptian (Ungnad), but Aramaic written upside down.

The end is somewhat broken.

Its date is the 19th year of Artaxerxes (I) = 447 B. C.

It is a deed of gift of a house from Mahseiah to his daughter Mibṭahiah, in return for value received from her. As the parties are known from previous documents, there can be no doubt that the year is that of Artaxerxes I, not II.

It is another proof that a woman could hold property and transact business independently of her father or (since Mibtāḥiah was married in no. 8) her husband.

A peculiarity of this text is the number of mistakes in spelling, though the scribe, Nathan b. Ananiah, must have been a professional notary, since he also wrote nos. 10 and 15. The following are probably such slips: l. 2 מפתחיה (also elsewhere), l. 4 בבירת?, l. 7, &c. דילכי, l. 10 ובב, l. 11 אם, l. 12 ועתק, l. 13 ינפס?, ספ, l. 14 יהה, l. 15 ושקא?

Sayce and Cowley, E.

- 1 ב' אלו הו יום לירח מסורע שנת ד' ארתחשסש מלכא
אמר מחסיה בר
2 ידניה ארמי זי סון לדגל וריות למפטחיה ברתה לאמר אנה יהבת לכי לביתא
3 זי יהב לי משלם בר זכור בר אטר ארמי זי סון בדמוה[י] וספר כתב לי עלא
4 ויהבתה למפטחיה ברתי חלף נכסיא זי יהבת לי כזי הנדז הוות בבירת אפלת
5 המו ולא השכחת בסף ונכסן לשלמה לכי אחר אנה יהבת לכי לביתא זנה
6 חלף נכסיכי אלכי דמי כסף כרשן [ד] ויהבת לכי ספרא עתיקא זי [כתב]
7 לי משלם זך אחרוחי זנה ביתא יהבתה לכי ורחקת מנה דילכי הו ולבניכי[י]
8 מן אחריכי ול[מן זי רחמ]תי תנתננה לא אכל אנה ובני זורע זילי וגבר
9 אחרן ירשנכי דין ורבב בשם ביתא זך זי אנה יהבת לכי[י] וספרא כתבת לכי
10 עלא זי יגרנכי דין ובב אנה ואח ואחה קרב ורחי[ק בע]ל דגל ובעל קריה
11 ינתן לכי כסף כרשן לדין ובית אם דילכי אפלא יכל גבר אחרן יהנפק עליכי ספר
12 חדת ועתק להן זנה ספרא זי אנה כתבת ויהבת לכי[י] זי ינפק עליכי ספ לא
אנה כ[כתבתה]
- 13 אף הא אלה תחומי ביתא זך עליהלה בית יאצ[ש בר פ]גוליה תחתיאלה
14 אגורא זי יהה אלה מועאלה בית גדול בר אושע ושקא בניהם
15 מערב שמש לה [אר]ץ אסדרוך בר פלטו כמר זי חנ[ים וס]ת[א]ל[ה]א זי ביתא

- 16 יהכתה לך ורחקת מנה דילכי הו עד עלם ולמן [זי] תצבין הבחי כתב
 17 נתן בר ענניה ספרא זנה כפם מחסיה ושהדיא בנו כתב מחסיה בכי
 18 נפשה מתרסרה בר מתרסרה ו[שתכרון] בר אתרלי כספי
 19 שהר ברברי בר דרגי כספי זי אתרא [שהד . . .] בר שמעיה
 20 זכור בר שלם

Endorsement.

21 ספר במחסיה בר ידניה [ומפטחי]ה בריתה

¹ On the 3rd of Chisleu, that is the 10th day of the month Mesore, year 19 of Artaxerxes the king, said Mahseiah b. ² Yedoniah, Aramaean of Syene, of the detachment of Warizath, to Miphtahiah his daughter, as follows: I give you the house ³ which Meshullam b. Zaccur b. Atar, Aramaean of Syene, gave me for its price, and wrote a document for me about it, ⁴ and I give it to Miphtahiah my daughter in return for the goods which she gave me when I was inspector (?) in the fortress. I acknowledged (?) ⁵ them but did not find money and goods to pay you. Consequently I give you this house ⁶ in return for those your goods of the value of 5 kerashin, and I give you the original document which ⁷ the said Meshullam wrote for me about it. This house I give to you and I resign all claim to it. It belongs to you and to your children ⁸ after you and to *whomsoever you please* you may give it. I have no power, I or my children or my descendants or any ⁹ other man, to bring against you suit or process in the matter of this house which I give you, and have written the document for you ¹⁰ about it. Whoever raises against you suit or process, (whether it be) I or a brother or sister, relative or stranger, soldier or citizen, ¹¹ shall pay you the sum of 10 kerashin, and the house is assuredly yours. Moreover no other man shall produce against you a document ¹² new or old, other than this document which I have written and given to you: *whoever produces against you such document, I have not written it.* ¹³ Moreover note, these are the boundaries of this house. At the upper end of it is the house of Yeosh b. Penuliah, at the lower end of it is ¹⁴ the temple of the God Ya'u, at the east of it is the house of Gadol b. Oshea' and the street between them, ¹⁵ on the west of it is the land of . . . b. Palto, priest of the gods Khnum and Sati (?). This house ¹⁶ I give you and resign all claim to it. It is yours for ever. To *whomsoever* you wish, give it. ¹⁷ Nathan b. Ananiah wrote this document at the direction of Mahseiah and the witnesses hereto. Mahseiah signed for ¹⁸ himself (?). Mithrasari (?) b. Mithrasari (?), and Satibarzanes b. Atharli, silversmith. ¹⁹ Witness, Barbari b. Dargi, silversmith of the place (?). *Witness, . . .* b. Shemaiah. ²⁰ Zaccur b. Shallum. (Endorsement.) ²¹ Document concerning Mahseiah b. Yedoniah and Miphtahiah his daughter.

Line 1. $\text{ב} \overline{\text{ב}}$ is probable. According to Gutesmann it should be Chisleu 2 = Mesore 10, or Chisleu 3 = Mesore 11. Hontheim reads 2.

Line 2. In nos. 8, 9 Mahseiah is a Jew of Yeb, of the *degel* of Haumadata. לביתא. The ל marks the accusative, as occasionally in these texts. The house was at Elephantine, since it adjoins the temple (l. 14), though the owner and former owner are both 'of Syene'.

Line 3. Meshullam is a party to no. 10. עלא adverbially 'concerning (it)', cf. בנו. אמר as Ezra 2¹⁶.

Line 4. הנזו has been much discussed, but nothing has yet been suggested which seems better than the original explanation in S-C. A word הנזו or הנרס is fairly common in late Hebrew, and in Arabic (هندس) in the sense of 'measuring'. It is clearly not Semitic, and it seems an impossible coincidence that there should be two loan-words identical in form, but differing in meaning and origin, even if they are found 1000 years apart. Other words in these documents occur elsewhere not earlier than the Talmud. The common ground is to be found in the Persian انداختن. A Persian loan-word is as natural here as in modern Arabic, where هندس is explained as being from the Persian انداز (from انداختن). The precise meaning here, however, is still not clear. The modern Arabic هندسة (and so modern Hebrew) means 'geometry' or 'measurement' as applied to various arts, such as drawing, engineering, architecture, astronomy. In the Talmud the verb is used of the marks on measures of liquid &c. Hence it ought to mean here something like 'inspector of weights and measures' or 'controller of the water supply' for drinking or irrigation. In 27⁷ הנרז is apparently a verb. Andreas takes it to mean 'heap', i.e. 'many' in 27⁷, but that is unsuitable here. Clermont-Ganneau doubtfully suggests 'crowd'. Nöldeke rejects this and proposes 'einberufen' (so Smend) or 'answered'. Lagrange, 'chargé des rations'. בבירת either a mistake for בבירתא, or a name (יב?) has been omitted. אפלת Lagrange, 'in the fortress of Apalt'. Nöldeke also takes it as a name, and makes המו (l. 5) refer back to זי יהבת. This is impossible. It must be a verb governing המו. Bab. apālu means 'answer', 'announce'. Can it mean 'I acknowledged them'? It might possibly be אכלת ('I consumed'), but the tail is hardly straight enough for ב.

Line 5. המו the separate pronoun as accusative, cf. 15³⁵ &c. אחר, commonly in Aḥīḳar and Behistun, 'and then'.

Line 6. הַלֶּף restored from l. 4, but very uncertain. There seems to be something (א or י) after the פ, but it is difficult to guess what other word would suit the passage. נכסיך (S-C נכסיך) is correct and fairly certain. אלכי is correct and probable, as in 14⁸. There is a slight trace of י. [כתב] a trace of ת.

Line 7. אַהֲרֹהִי 'about it', as in 9⁴. רִילְכִי as in ll. 11, 16, for the usual רִי. There is no evident reason for רִי. Both forms must have been in use, and רִי is not necessarily later or popular, since רִי is used in the Ptolemaic papyrus no. 81, which is not formal.

Line 10. וּבִב a mistake for וּרְבִב, as קִרְבִּי for קִרְבִּי.

Line 11. אִם a mistake for אִפִּם, as in 6¹⁵.

Line 12. נִנְפֵק is practically certain. This spelling (as against הִנְפֵק in l. 11) is due to carelessness rather than error. The usual ה is merely a vowel-letter indicating the pronunciation נִנְפֵק as distinguished from נִנְפֵק. There was no reason why it should not be omitted from a word which was *always* used in the (H)aphel (as תִּשְׁכַּח 10^{9,10}), or was evidently causal since it has an object, as here. סִפִּי for סִפִּי, another mistake.

Line 13. יִאֹר is probable, as there is a slight trace of ש, and the name occurs several times. S-C יִאֹר which does not occur, though יִהֲאֹר is found in 1². The house was near that conveyed to Mibṭahiah in no. 8. See the plan in no. 5.

Line 14. אִנּוּרָא is the temple, cf. no. 30, and notes there. It was not merely a chapel or shrine, as conjectured by S-C before the discovery of Sachau's papyri. Other speculations as to its character may now be disregarded. יִהֲ for יִהֲ only here (and in יִהֲאֹר, 1²?). The form, which is certain, has been much discussed, but it is probably a mere slip, considering the many errors in this document. מוֹעֵאֲלָה, in 8⁶ more fully מוֹעֵאֲלָה שְׁמֵשׁ לָהּ. מוֹעֵאֲלָה by a mistake? בְּנִיָּהִם a mistake for בְּנִיָּהִם? There may be something after it, but nothing is wanted.

Line 15. אִרְ. The ר is probable. It seems not to be בֵּית. . . . The reading מִרְדּוּךְ (S-C) is hardly probable. The papyrus is slightly out of position. בְּרוּךְ is unlikely. We should expect an Egyptian name (אִסְרֹךְ?) though the father's name is Jewish. פִּלְמוֹ, cf. late Hebrew פִּלְמוֹ and O.T. פִּלְמוֹ, &c. הֵנְ[וּם וּסִ]תִּי are not quite certain as the space is barely sufficient even if the papyrus is re-adjusted. But the reading is probable, because Khnum and Sati were associated as the divinities of the cataract, there must be two names since אֱלֹהִיָּא is fairly certain (not אֱלֹהָא), and כְּמִר is correctly used in these texts (cf. 30⁵, כְּמִרְיָא זִי חֲנוּב), as later, of the priest of a foreign god. סִי is probable (not as S-C). It might be חֲנוּב or חֲנוּב (as in 30⁵).

Line 16. לְךְ another mistake for לְכִי. לְכִי defectively, or a mistake, הִבִּיחִי.

Line 17. The sentence ends with בְּנוּ, unless מַח'וֹנִי is an intrusion. As it stands, we must translate 'at the direction of M. and the witnesses hereto'. But the formula is unusual. בְּכִי נִפְשָׁה. It must be a כ, בְּכִי נִפְשָׁה.

not ר (as S-C), cf. the כ in כתב just before. It cannot then be for בר י[דניה]. The meaning is quite obscure. It looks as if Mahseiah had become impatient, seized a pen and written something hastily. If so, he probably meant (as S-C) 'M. wrote for himself', but it is not clear how the words can mean that.

Line 18. מתרסרה. The רס are run together, and might be חס as in מחסיה. Hence S-C מתחסרה. It may be the Persian name Mithrasari. [שתברון] is restored from 5¹⁶. There is perhaps a trace of ת. אתרלי is certain here. The name is no doubt the same as in 5¹⁶, where see note. כספי. Lagrange suggests 'Caspian', but if such a gentile name were found it would be כספאי, as בבליא in 6¹⁹.

Line 19. ברברי. Unknown as a name. דרני, cf. דרנא 5¹⁸ (for דרנמן), or it may be דרני, cf. Δάδαγος, Δαδάκης. אתרא. 'Silversmith of the place' is a strange expression, cf. אתרה 6², of Dargman. Lagrange, 'Caspian de Athra' (as in 6²), cf. Atropatene. He also compares Ezra 8¹⁷, which, however, does not help. The very slight traces remaining do not fit any of the known names of sons of Shemaiah.

Line 21. במחסיה. The formula is unusual.

No. 14.

Settlement of Claim. 441 B.C.

The date is 441 B.C., probably the year before, and in view of, Mibṭaḥiah's third (?) marriage (in no. 15).

Halévy thinks that Mibṭaḥiah had married Pi', an Egyptian, and adopted his religion. She swears by Sati in l. 5. Among the witnesses here there is no one with a Jewish name, because the community refused to recognize her. On her divorce she would return to the Jewish faith. This document is the act of separation following on the divorce pronounced by the court, cf. l. 3. If ספר אנתו is right in l. 4, she must have been married to him, and Halévy's explanation must be in the main correct. They now have to divide their possessions and she is required to take an oath, the object of which is not clear. It would seem to relate to the amount of stock in her hands or to their joint credit, she having carried on the business of ארריכל with Pi'. He declares himself satisfied with her statement, and the division of property is completed. The terms had evidently been settled in the previous suit (l. 3).

The papyrus is in an excellent state of preservation.

Sayce and Cowley, F.

- 1 ב ר / לאב הו יום ר / / / / לפחנס שנת ג / / / ארתחשש
מלכא אמר פיא
- 2 בר פחי ארדיכל לסון בירתא למבטחיה ברת מחסיה בר ידניא
- 3 ארמיא זי סון לדגל וריות על דינא זי עבדן בסון נפרת על כסף
אנתו
- 4 ועבור ולבוש וגחש ופרזל כל נכסן וקנין וספר אדין מומאה
- 5 מטאה עליכי וימאתי לי עליהם בסתי אלהתה וטיב לבכי
- 6 במומאה דכא זי עבדתי לי על נכסיא אלכד ורחקת מנכי מן
- 7 יומא זנה ועד עלם לא אכהל אנרנכי דין ודבב אנתו ובר
- 8 וברה לכי בשם נכסיא אלכד זי ימאתי לי עליהם הן גריתכי
- 9 דין ודבב וגרנכי ברלי ובראלי בשם מומאה דכי אנה פיא ובני
- 10 אנתן למטחיה כסף כרשן / / / באבני מלכא ולא דין ולא דבב
- 11 ואנה רחיק מן כלדין ודבב כתב פטאסי בר נבונתן ספרא זנה
- 12 בסון בירתא כפם פיא בר פחי שהדיא בנו נבורעי בר נבונתן
- 13 לוחי בר מנכי עֹדְנָהר בר דֹמָא נבורעי בר ושתן

Endorsement.

14 ספר מרחק זי כתב פיא למבט[חיה]

¹ On the 14th of Ab, that is the 19th day of Paḥons, year 25 of Artaxerxes the king, said Pi' ² b. Paḥi, builder, of Syene the fortress, to Mibtāḥiah daughter of Mahseiah b. Yedoniah ³ Aramaean of Syene, of the detachment of Warizath (as follows): In accordance with the action which we took at Syene, let us make a division concerning the money ⁴ and corn and garments and bronze and iron, all goods and possessions, and the marriage-document. Then an oath ⁵ was imposed on you and you swore to me concerning them by the goddess Sati and my heart was content ⁶ with that oath which you took to me concerning those your goods and I renounce all claim on you from ⁷ this day for ever. I have no power to institute against you suit or process, you or son ⁸ or daughter of yours in the matter of those your goods concerning which you have sworn to me. If I institute against you ⁹ suit or process, or my son or daughter sue you in the matter of that your oath, I, Pi', or my son ¹⁰ will pay to Mibtāḥiah the sum of 5 kerashin, royal weight, without suit or process, ¹¹ and I renounce all suit and process. Petisi b. Nabunathan wrote this document ¹² in Syene the fortress, at the direction of Pi' b. Paḥi. Witnesses hereto: Nabure'i b. Nabunathan. ¹³ Luḥi b. Mannuki. 'Odnahar b. Duma. Nabure'i b. Vashtan. (Endorsement.) ¹⁴ Deed of quittance which Pi' wrote for Mibtāḥiah.

Line 1. פיא בר פחי. Probably Egyptian, but the meaning of the names is obscure. Note that he does not belong to a *degel*.

Line 2. ארדיכל. Bab. *arad-ekalli*, 'servant of the palace'. In later Aramaic it means 'architect' or 'builder'. In 15² Ashor is ארדיכל זי מלכא. Halévy compares Persian *ardikar*, 'wall-maker'. ידניא for ידניא.

Line 3. על 'in accordance with'? We should expect לאמר before it. עבדן not עבדן as S-C, but the phrase is strange. The last letter is really a ף, or ן with the top broken. על after נפרת is also strange, but the meaning of נפרת is certain. Nöldeke says 'let us separate', and supplies לאמר before it. Halévy compares נפר 'I withdrew' (unsuitable).

Line 4. ספר אנתו (not אנתן as S-C), a 'deed of marriage', cf. 15³. He gave up the deed on his divorce, showing that he had no longer any rights over her. She re-married in the next year.

Line 5. בסתא 'came upon you', i.e. was imposed upon you. There is no question of the reading or meaning. She was required to swear by the Egyptian goddess because her opponent was an Egyptian. (I. Lévi compares B. T. Sanhedrin 63^b, לאדם, שיעלה שותפות עם ע"כ שמא יתחייב לו שבועה וישבע בע"כ שלו Samuel belonged to the third century A.D.). The case is different from that in which other divinities are mentioned in connexion with Ya'u and the temple. This concerns a definitely foreign deity (cf. the 'queen of heaven' in Jer. 44), not one who had been accepted or imagined as Jewish.

Line 6. דכא. Note ד again sporadically for ז. It is perhaps a mistake for דכי as in l. 9, elsewhere זכי, which would be correct in speaking to a woman. אלכ would be correct, as in l. 8. There is room for י, and possibly some trace of it.

Line 9. וגרכי perfect, as גריתכי (l. 8), depending on הן. There is a mark above the י, which seems to be unintentional. ובראלי, cf. ידניא, l. 2. Here the א is for ה of the feminine. ובני added parenthetically without affecting the construction.

Line 10. למטחיה a mere mistake.

Line 11. פטאסי וכ, a man bearing a pure Egyptian name whose father has a Babylonian name.

Lines 12, 13. The witnesses' names are in their own writing.

Line 13. מנכי, shortened from Bab. *Mannuakiilani* = מיכאל. עֹדְנָהּ נבורעי can hardly be read otherwise, but the names are unknown. is Babylonian, while his father's name is Persian.

Line 14. מרחק 'withdrawal' or renunciation of claim. It was not the actual divorce, but the sequel to it.

No. 15.

Marriage Contract. About 441 B.C.

The number of the year is lost, line 1 being much broken. There are, however, reasons for putting the document at about the same date as no. 14, or soon after. The scribe Nathan was a witness to nos. 8 and 9 in 459 B.C. and wrote no. 10 in 456 and no. 13 in 447. In 459 Mibṭaḥiah was the wife of Yezaniah, her first marriage. In no. 13 (447) he is not mentioned, and was therefore probably dead or divorced. In no. 20 (420) Aṣhor, the present bridegroom, was apparently also dead, leaving two sons old enough to act as principals in an action at law. Supposing them to be then about 18 years of age, the present marriage cannot have taken place much after 440. If the interpretation of no. 14 is right and Mibṭaḥiah was then (in 441) just divorced from her second husband, we are forced to date this document in or after 441. At any rate Aṣhor is not mentioned in no. 14. [Gutesmann calculates the date as 447-449.]

One of the witnesses here is Penuliah b. Yezaniah, and in no. 20 (420) a witness is Yezaniah b. Penuliah, probably his son, as a child was often named after his grandfather.

This is a כְּתוּבָה or marriage settlement (cf. demotic marriage contracts in *Journal Asiatique* 1906, p. 351), giving lists of the mutual gifts with their values, very important for determining the relative values of the money terms. See Introduction, p. xxii. It then states the terms of succession in case the marriage is dissolved. Cf. no. 9. Unfortunately the text is very difficult, partly owing to its broken condition, and partly to the many unknown words.

Sayce and Cowley, G.

- 1 בִּדְּ // לְתִשְׁרִי [הו יום] III III לִירַח אֶפֶף [שְׁנַת . . . אֶרְתַּחֲשַׁם] שְׁ
מֶלֶךְ [א]
- 2 אִמֵּר אֶסְחֹר בֶּר [צַחַא] אֶרְדְּכֵל זִי מֶלֶכָא לִמַּח [סִיָּה א] רְמִי זִי סוֹן לֶרְגֵל
3 וְרִיזַת לֵאמֹר אָנָּה [א] תִּית בִּיתְךָ לִמְנַתֵּן לִי [ל] בִּרְתֶּךָ מִפְּטִיָּה לְאַנְתּוֹ
4 הִי אֲנִתִּי וְאָנָּה בַעֲלָה מִן יוֹמָא זֶנָּה וְעַד עַלְמָא יִהְיֶה לְךָ מֵהָר
5 בִּרְתֶּךָ מִפְּטִיָּה [כֶּסֶף] שְׁקֵלִין III II בִּאֲבָנִי מֶלֶךְ [א] עַל עֲלִיד וְטַב לְבַכְךָ
שְׁקֵלִין II
6 בְּגוֹ הִנְעֵלַת לְבָ[רְתֶּךָ] מִפְּטִיָּה בִידָה כֶּסֶף [פ] תְּכֻנָּה כֶּרֶשׁ I בִּאֲבָנִי
7 מֶלֶכָא כֶּסֶף ר II לִי הִנְעֵלַת לָהּ בִידָה לְבַשׁ I זִי עֶמֶר חֲדַת חֲטָב
III III II
8 צַבַּע יִדִּין הוּא אֶרֶךְ אִמֵּן III III II ב III II [ש] וְהָ כֶּסֶף כֶּרֶשֶׁן II שְׁקֵלִין

- 9 באבני מלכא שביט | חדת הוה ארך אמן ||| ||| ב ||| || שוה
 10 כסף שקלן ||| ||| || באבני מלכא לבש אחרן זי עמר נשחט הוה
 11 ארך אמן ||| ||| ב ||| || שוה כסף שקלן ||| ||| מחזי | זי נחש שוה
 12 כסף שקל | ר || חמ[חי] | זי נחש שויה כסף שקל | ר || כסן זי נחש ||
 13 שוין כסף שקלן | [1] | זלוע | זי נחש שוה כסף ר || כל כספא
 14 ודמי נכסויא כסף כרשן ||| ||| שקלן ||| חלרן ד כסף ר || לר באבני
 15 מלכא על עלי [וט] יב לבבי בנו שוי | זי גמא בה נעבצן
 תקם ח ||| ||| || שני משאן |
 16 זי אבן ||| || פק | זי סלק כפן || פרבס | זי חצן חדת
 17 מחר או יום א[חר]ן ימות אסחור ובר דכר ונקבה לא
 18 איתי לה מן מ[פטח]יה אנתתה מפטחיה הי שליטה בביתה
 19 זי אסחור ונכס[והי] וקנינה וכל זי איתי לה על אנפי ארעא
 20 כלל מחר או יום תמות מפטחיה ובר דכר ונקבה לא
 21 איתי לה מן אסחור בעלה אסחור הו ירתנה בנכסיה
 22 וקנינה מחר [או י]ום אחרן תקום [מפ]טחיה בעדה
 23 ותאמר שנאת לאסחור בעלי כסף שנאה בראשה חתב על
 24 מוחא ותתקל ל[אס]חור כסף שקלן ||| ||| ר | וכל זי הנעלת
 25 בידה תהנפק מן חס עד חוט ותהך [ל]האן זי צבית ולא
 26 ידין ולא דבב מחר או יום אחרן יקום אסחור בעדה
 27 ויאמר שנאת [לאנ]תתי מפטחיה מהרה [י]אבד וכל זי הנעלת
 28 בידה תהנפק מן חס עד חוט ביום חד בכף חדה ותהך
 29 לה אן זי צבית מן לא דין ולא דבב ו[הן] יקום על מפטחיה
 30 לתרכותה מן ביתה זי אסחור ונכסוהי וקנינה ינתן לה
 31 כסף כרשן ד ויע[די] לה דין ספרא זנה ולא אכל אמר
 32 איתי לי אנתה אחרה להן מפטחיה ובנן אחרנן להן בנן זי
 33 תלד לי מפטחיה הן אמר איתי לי ב[נן] ואנתה אחרן להן
 34 מפטחיה ובניה אנתן למפטחיה כס[ף] כרשן ד באבני
 35 מלכא ולא אכל [אהנ]תר נכסי וקניני מן מפ[טח]יה והן העדת המן
 36 מנה (קבל ס[פר] אחר) ו אנתן למפטחיה [כסף] כרשן ד באבני מל[כא]
 37 כתב נתן בר ענניה [ספרא זנה כפס אסחור] ושהדיא בנו
 38 פנוליה בר יוניה [..]יה בר אודיה מנחם בר [ז]כור
 39 שהד רעיבל ב[ר]...

¹ On the 25th (?) of Tishri that is the 6th day of the month Epiphi, year ... of Artaxerxes the king, ² said Ashor b. Zehō, builder to the king, to Mahseiah Aramaean of Syene, of the detachment of ³ Warizath, as

follows: I came to your house that you might give me your daughter Miphtahiah in marriage. ⁴ She is my wife and I her husband from this day for ever. I have given you as the price ⁵ of your daughter Miphtahiah *the sum of 5 shekels, royal weight*. It has been received by you and your heart is content ⁶ therewith. I have delivered to your daughter Miphtahiah into her hand for the cost of furniture 1 karash 2 shekels royal ⁷ weight, of the standard of 2 R to 10. I have delivered to her into her hand 1 woollen robe, new, striped, ⁸ dyed on both sides, (whose) length was 8 cubits by 5, worth the sum of 2 kerashin 8 shekels, ⁹ royal weight; 1 closely-woven (shawl) new, (whose) length was 8 cubits by 5, worth ¹⁰ the sum of 8 shekels royal weight; another woollen robe, finely woven, (whose) length was ¹¹ 6 cubits by 4, worth the sum of 7 shekels; 1 mirror of bronze, worth ¹² the sum of 1 shekel 2 R; 1 tray of bronze, worth the sum of 1 shekel 2 R; 2 cups of bronze, ¹³ worth the sum of 2 shekels; 1 bowl of bronze, worth the sum of 2 R; total money ¹⁴ and value of goods being the sum of 6 kerashin 5 shekels 20 hallurin, of the standard of 2 R to 10, royal weight. ¹⁵ I have received, and my heart is content therewith, 1 couch of reeds with 4 supports (?) ¹⁶ of stone; 1 PK of SLK; 2 ladles, holding (?) 8 H; 1 MŠ'N knife (?); 1 cosmetic box of ivory, new. ¹⁷ To-morrow or another day (if) Ashor should die and there is no child male or female ¹⁸ belonging to him by Miphtahiah his wife, Miphtahiah has a right to the house ¹⁹ of Ashor, *his* goods and his chattels and all that he has on the face of the earth, ²⁰ all of it. To-morrow or (another) day (if) Miphtahiah should die and there is no child male or female ²¹ belonging to her by Ashor her husband, Ashor shall inherit her goods ²² and her chattels. To-morrow or another day (if) Miphtahiah should stand up in the congregation ²³ and say, I divorce Ashor my husband, the price of divorce (shall be) on her head; she shall return to ²⁴ the scales and weigh out to Ashor the sum of 7 shekels 2 R and all that I have put ²⁵ into her hand she shall give up, both shred (?) and thread, and she shall go away whither she will, without ²⁶ suit or process. To-morrow or another day (if) Ashor should stand up in the congregation ²⁷ and say, I divorce my wife Miphtahiah, her price shall be forfeited, but all that I have put ²⁸ into her hand, she shall give up, both shred (?) and thread, on one day at one time, and she shall go ²⁹ away whither she will, without suit or process. But if he should rise up against Miphtahiah ³⁰ to drive her out from his, Ashor's, house and his goods and chattels, he shall give her ³¹ the sum of 20 kerashin, and the provisions of this deed shall be annulled, as far as she is concerned. And I shall have no right to say ³² I have another wife besides Miphtahiah and other children than the children whom ³³ Miphtahiah shall bear to me. If I say I have children and wife other than ³⁴ Miphtahiah and her children, I will pay to Miphtahiah the sum of 20 kerashin, royal weight, ³⁵ and I shall have no right to take away my goods and chattels from Miphtahiah; and if I remove them ³⁶ from her [erasure] I will pay to Miphtahiah the sum of 20 kerashin, royal weight. ³⁷ Nathan b. Ananiah wrote *this deed at the direction of Ashor* and the witnesses hereto: ³⁸ Penuliah b. Jezaniah. . . . iah b. Uriah (?). Menahem b. Zaccur. ³⁹ Witness, Re'ibel (?) b. . . .

Line 1 can now be restored with some certainty, except the number of the year. [// ///] בִּדְ. The lower part of בִּדְ is visible and is fairly certain. It might be בִּדְ, less probably. There is then room for about five units. חֲשֵׁרִי. There is enough remaining of the lower parts of letters to make this certain now that the rest is explained. S-C marked it as doubtful because the facsimile shows traces of letters after it which were read מִלֵּא זִי, and it was thought that this was part of some new formula. The remnants, however, are certainly to be read [אַרְתַּחְשַׁם] שֵׁ, and the loose fragment on which they are written should be transferred to the end of the line. שְׁנַת. There are again traces which fit this, and room for about // /// בִּדְ after it.

Line 2. אֲחִשּׁוֹר seems to have afterwards taken the name of Nathan; but whether as a proselyte or not, does not appear. Cf. 25³, 28² with 20³. This name and his father's are pure Egyptian. אֲרַדְכֵּל זִי מ', see on 14². He was a government contractor like Pi' b. Paḥi.

Line 3. The constructions are curious, though the sense is clear. אֲתִיתָ with an accusative. לִמְנָתָן לִי 'to (ask you to) give me'. לְבִרְתָּךְ accusative as in 13², with another ל marking the dative. מִפְּטִיָּה a mere mistake, cf. 14¹⁰. לְאִנְתּוֹ 'for wife-hood', i.e. in marriage. Not as S-C.

Line 4. מִהֶר the 'dowry' is properly the price paid for a wife (cf. Gen. 34¹² and often), here 5 shekels, no doubt the legal sum required to make the marriage valid. It was paid to the father, showing that he still had at least a legal *patria potestas*, although Mibṭaḥiah had been already married at least once (probably twice), must have been well over 30 years of age, and was able to conduct business in her own right. Anything given over and above the legal price was a present to the bride.

Line 5. עַל עֵלֶיךָ 'it has come (עָלָל) to you', i.e. you have accepted the payment. טִיב usually וְטִיב, as in l. 15.

Line 6. הִנְעֵלָה. Unfortunately there is no distinction in writing between the 1st and the 2nd persons. Freund and Jampel take it as the 2nd person, the father's present to the bride, not the bridegroom's gift. But the sum total in l. 14 shows that the presents were given by the same person who paid the 5 shekels, i.e. Aṣḥor. תְּכֻנָּה properly 'arrangement' or outfit, i.e. perhaps, to furnish the house. Cf. Nah. 2¹⁰. 11 שְׁקָלָן above the line, as often in this deed.

Line 7. חֲטָב. In Prov. 7¹⁶ חֲטָבוֹת is translated by RV as 'striped cloths' (of the yarn of Egypt). In Talmud חוֹטְבִין are garments with a pattern or embroidered. Perhaps 'striped' is most likely here, but the meaning is uncertain.

Line 8. ירין dual of יר, Bab. *idu*, 'on both sides'. [ש]וה 'equal to', i. e. worth. It was a costly garment.

Line 9. שביט. A weaver's rod is שבט, whence the verb means to keep the rod closely pressed against the work, so that this should be 'closely-woven' stuff. It must have been specialized as a trade-term, and from its size can only have been some kind of shawl, as also לבש above. This was a cheaper article. ׀ ׀ ׀ ׀ is probable here, as in l. 8, a stock size. The last unit is a long way from the rest, and one unit seems to be covered by a crease in the papyrus.

Line 10. נשחט. Cf. Jer. 9⁸, שחוט (Kere for שוחט) explained by the Jewish commentators as = נמשך 'drawn out' (Kîmḥî 'affilé'), and 2 Chron. 9¹⁵ וזה שחוט 'gold drawn out', i. e. beaten thin. Similarly in Talmud. Lagrange suggests 'avec franges'. The form is Niphal, therefore not Aramaic, but probably a trade-term derived from the language of Phoenician merchants (so Lidzbarski).

Line 12. תמ[ח]י, though it was difficult to guess, is not really doubtful. There are slight traces of חי. The papyrus is crushed here. It is no doubt a variant of Talm. תמחוי. There is no room for ׀. ׀ ׀. The ׀ is badly made, like a כ. ׀ ... כסן or possibly ׀, but as the price is 2 shekels, it was probably 1 shekel per cup. The prices are arranged in a descending scale.

Line 14. שקל a mistake for שקלן. חלרן. There is a faint stroke after ׀ which might be a unit, but it is no doubt unintentional, as 21 ה. would not fit the sum on any reckoning. On the conclusions to be drawn from the sum of the items, see Introduction, p. xxii. In order to make up the total we must include the 5 shekels paid by Ashor to Mahseiah. But the total must represent the whole of the payments in money (5 shekels) and goods (כל כספא ודמי נכסיה) made by one and the same person. Hence in ll. 6, 7 הנעלת must be 1st person 'I (Ashor) gave'.

Line 15. The deed was drawn up in Ashor's name. He therefore states the value of his own gifts, to make the most of them. He does not think it necessary to state the value of what he receives. נעבצן is quite unknown. Apparently a Niphal form, and so not Aramaic. If שוי is a 'bed' (cf. Arukh s.v. שוי i), the four נעבצן are very likely 4 feet.

Line 16. פק. Meaning unknown. The root פקק means either to 'split' or to 'stop up'. A 'hatchet'? Epstein suggests that it is for בק = בוקא or Persian بک 'pitcher', cf. Heb. פך. He might compare בקבק, 'a flask'. סלק must be a noun describing the material, not as S-C. There is a slightly larger space than usual after it, which seems to

indicate separation from what follows. But its meaning as a noun is unknown. כפן probably 'ladles' or 'bowls', not 'handles' as S-C. חצן, cf. חוצן 20⁶ where it is associated with wood. I have translated it by 'ivory', cf. חצן. Nöldeke rejects this, and proposes 'palm-leaves', taking פרכס as a 'tray' or 'basket'. תקם, &c., above the line, being singular, must refer to פרכס (feminine?) and mean 'containing'. Then ה is not for חלרן, since this series is not valued, nor a cipher for 8 (as Döller, Staerk) since letters are never so used in these texts, but must be a measure, as in 24³⁸. שני משאן, meaning quite unknown. The translation of שני (root, 'to be sharp') as 'knife', is a mere guess of no value.

Line 20. יום אחרן has been accidentally omitted.

Line 22. בערה, Hebrew. Borrowed as a technical term.

Line 23. שנאת, as in 9⁸. בראשה, 'is on her head', i. e. apparently 'she is responsible' for it. תתב from תוב, she shall return to the scales, or Haphel, she shall put back in its entirety. Not from יתב, as Nöldeke, 'sie setzt sich', and Jampel who compares Lev. 5²⁴ and translates 'sie soll als Hauptsumme das Scheidungsgeld auf die Wage legen'.

Line 24. וֹלָל וֹלָל is more probable than וֹלָל וֹלָל because of the space. וֹלָל not for וֹלָל, as Staerk. Since וֹלָל = $\frac{1}{2}$ a shekel she had to pay back the original מהר with 50 per cent. added. והנעלת and הנהנפק (l. 25) are opposed. Freund and Jampel take הנהנעלת here and in l. 27 as 3rd person 'what she has received'. But it must refer to the same person as in l. 7, 'what I delivered to her she shall give up'.

Line 25. אִם is certain from l. 28, but the precise meaning is unknown. Cf. Gen. 14²³. Lidzbarski suggests 'radish' as something of small value. One would expect the meaning to be akin to that of חוט. The phrase means 'to the last shred'. להאן probably two words, as in l. 29.

Line 26. ידין is clear. Probably a mere mistake.

Line 27. אבר[י]. If he divorced her, he forfeited the five shekels paid for her, but got back the presents. הנהנעלת is difficult. The writer seems to be confused about the persons. He is writing in Ashor's name, but speaks of him in the 3rd person in l. 26. Here he seems to revert to the 1st person, as above. Or can this be 3rd fem., 'she put (i. e. received) into her hand'?

Line 28. ביום חד וכ', a legal formula for 'all together'.

Line 29. לה is a sort of reflexive with תהך, cf. לך לך. מן לא seems the only possible reading—for בלא = the usual ולא.

Line 30. לתרבותה. This is a third case. She might divorce him, or he might divorce her in legal form, or he might eject her forcibly and

illegally, in which case he would have to pay a heavy fine. Epstein thinks that תרך = גרש, the later term for divorce by a גט, but it surely implies an aggravation of what precedes. מן ביתה זי א' perhaps not merely a case of the anticipatory pronoun, but זי א' is added because ביתה might be *his* or *her* house, to make it quite clear.

Line 31. ויע[רי] is better than ויע[מר] (as S-C) which is not found in these texts. דין must mean the legal obligation or provisions of the deed. As she is evidently regarded in this case as wrongly treated, it is reasonable to suppose that she would be freed from any further obligations. אכל. He reverts to the 1st person, though he has just used the 3rd (ינתן) in l. 30.

Line 32. Cf. Greek Pap. Tebtunis i, no. 104, l. 18: καὶ μὴ ἐξέστω Φιλίσκῳ γυναῖκα ἄλλην ἐπαγαγέσθαι ἀλλὰ Ἀπολλωνίαν . . . μηδὲ τεκνοποιεῖσθαι ἐξ ἄλλης γυναικός . . . ἐὰν δέ τι τούτων ἐπιδειχθῇ ποιῶν . . . ἀποτισάτω . . . τὴν φερνήν.

Line 33. אחרן, probably a mistake for אחרנן (so Nöldeke). We might read ואנתה ב[ר], or אחרן may be plural of אחר as אחרה (l. 32) is its feminine (so Nöldeke) instead of אחרנה.

Line 35. [אהנ]תר is not very certain. It does not seem quite the suitable word, but an equivalent of הערת is wanted, and nothing else suggests itself. המן. It may perhaps be הערתהם, but the מ is made as in מלכא just below, and the following stroke should be ו.

Line 36. קבל ס[פר אחר]ן 'in accordance with any other deed', is erased, and has therefore been omitted in the translation.

Line 37. The scribe is the same as in nos. 10 and 13.

Line 38. פנוליה. Lagrange thinks this is the son of her former husband, who was probably dead. The next pair of names is very uncertain. S-C read Yezaniah b. Uriah, and Lagrange thinks this may be her former husband, which is very unlikely. Possibly ידניה or מחסיה for the first name.

Line 39. רעיעבל ב very uncertain. For the form cf. רעויה and נבורעי. The endorsement is lost. One would like to know what they called the document (ספר אנתו?).

No. 16.

An Appeal to a Higher Court. About 435 B.C.

The papyrus is so much broken that very little can be made out of it. The mention of year 31 requires a date in the reign of Artaxerxes I, since of the only three kings who reigned so long, Darius I. is too early

and Artaxerxes II is too late. A Nephayan (if that is the pronunciation) was רבחילא in 411 (see 30⁷), but his father Waidrang was רבחילא in 416 (see 25²) and was promoted to *fratarak* before 411. Nephayan here must therefore be a different person from Nephayan in no. 30: perhaps his grandfather. The 31st year of Artaxerxes I was 435 B.C. and the deed must have been drawn up then or soon after. It seems to be an appeal from the decision of a lower court to a higher authority, but all the details are obscure.

Sachau, plate 7. Ungnad, no. 7.

- 1 [ע]ל א [ועל בנ]פרן בר [ושחי] 1
 2 זנה ח[קלא] [דג]לן מהחסן לה מן שנת ד' [עד ש]נת ד' [ארחתשש] 2
 3 [אף] שאילת [קד]ם תר[ו]ח [דינא] ואמרת קדם דין[א] 3
 4 [חק]לא רדית [אנב]א מנהן [לא] לקחת אלך דינ[א] 4
 5 וכעשק עביר ואמרת קדם תרוח ודי[נא] 5
 6 [מ]ן שנת ד' [עד ש]נת ד' ובגפרן ונפין עלו לסון ולק 6
 7 דתביא זי נפין רב חילא זי סון ודיני מדנתא איך ל 7
 8 [א]נא קדם מראי שלחת לאמר כעשק עביר לי וכע[נת] 8
 9 שאל לתרוח ודינא [ע]ל דנה כעשק אל יתעבר לי 9

¹ to Arsames (?) and to Megaphernes b. WSHI
² this field our detachment owned from the 24th year to the 31st year of Artaxerxes . . . ³ also I was examined before TRWH and the court, and I stated before the court . . . ⁴ the field I ploughed but the produce I did not receive from them. These judges . . . ⁵ . . . and a wrong was done to me, and I stated before TRWH and the court . . . ⁶ . . . from the year 24 to the year 31, and Megaphernes and Nephayan and Mannuki, the 3 judges, went up to Syene and took with them (?) . . . ⁷ . . . the assessors (?) of Nephayan, commander of the garrison of Syene, and the judges of the province, how . . . ⁸ I (?) before my lord have sent saying, 'A wrong was done to me,' and now . . . ⁹ ask TRWH and the court about this, (and) let wrong not be done to me, and

Line 1. Some lines necessary to explain the case are lost at the beginning. ארשם, א, perhaps פרן is clear. As it must be a name (since בר follows), and as בגפרן occurs in l. 6, the restoration is probable. [ושחי] restored from 22¹³³, dated 419. The beginning was perhaps to this effect: 'I brought an action before the ordinary court about a field to which I laid claim. Having failed to obtain justice, I now appeal to the highest authorities, to Arsames(?) and Megaphernes.'

Line 2. קלא is certain. As מהחסן is used elsewhere of holding property in land, חקלא is a probable restoration. [דנ]לן is only a conjecture, but it fits the space. If it is right, it is interesting as showing that the דנל could hold property as a corporation. אדר as in l. 6.

Line 3. שאילת is no doubt a passive form. In later Aramaic אשתאל means to 'undergo examination' before a court, and hence to 'bring an action'. The meaning seems to be the same here. Cf. שאילא, 7⁶. [תר]וח as l. 5. Either a title or (more probably) a name—but it is not found elsewhere.

Line 4. ררית, not ראת. If the dispute is about a field, it may mean 'plough', and the word before be חקלא. א[אנב]א, a word for 'produce' is required. מנהן is the only possible reading. 'From them' (fem.) i.e. the other party. They must have been women. [לא]. There is a slight trace of ל. לקחת. The last letter is a badly made ת. אלך is certain. Ungnad's אית is impossible. [דינ]א might be דינא, but אלך requires the plural.

Line 5. וכעשק. The proper meaning of עשק is 'unfairness' in withholding from a person his due. It therefore suits the restoration proposed in l. 4. The word occurs in ll. 8, 9 also. The ב is difficult. It might be for בי (cf. Phoenician זי for זי), 'and that a wrong was done'. But Seidel is probably right in taking it as otiose, cf. בעמלא, 40², בחסן, 7⁵⁻⁸⁻⁹. It would then be originally a modifying particle (like *que non* for *je crois que non*) which afterwards lost its force. No doubt a popular idiom.

Line 6. [דינ]א very doubtful. The first stroke is too long, and there is hardly room for דינ. ולק, perhaps [חו עמהם].

Line 7. דתביא from רת (OP *dāta*), 'lawyers', 'assessors'? There is a slight trace of something before it—פ or ב or מ. איך. It is difficult to see what the construction can be.

Line 8. [א]נה or זנה or דנה (cf. l. 9). מראי is the high official addressed. Elsewhere it generally means Arsames. [נת]וכען or וכעת וכעת.

Line 9. . . . 6. Perhaps 'and to my companions' (in the *degel*). This is the end of the text.

No. 17.

Relating to Supplies for the Garrison (?). 428 B. C.

A strip of papyrus written on both sides. Lines 1-4 are on the recto, 5-7 on the verso. It is so much injured that parts of the facsimile are illegible, and I have accordingly adopted in most cases the reading of

Sachau and Ungnad, who had the original before them. The date is certain. The king is Artaxerxes I (since II would be too late), and his 37th year is 428 B. C.

It is a letter addressed to a high official (no doubt Arsames) and perhaps relates to the accounts for the collection and distribution of corn (as rations) cf. no. 24.

Sachau, plate 5. Ungnad, no. 5.

1 [אל מראן] ארש]ם עבדיך אהמנש וכנותה בנדן וכנותה וספרי מדינתא שלם מראן
אלהיא [ישאלו]
2 שניא ב]כל עדן וכעת לן שלמת על כל מנתא לם זי יהבנה במדינתא אתר
זי ב
3 . . . מפרש זן זן ידח בירח הוו שלחן עלי אף נשתונא כתיב יהיב לן כעה
4 ונשתח
5 מראן ארשם [עבר]ך אהמנש וכנותה
אזכריא ב
6 חיי נפדע חרוץ וכנותה ספרי מדינ]תא
כל ללחיא
7 . . . עלים סינעבש אזכרא כנתהם ב ר // // // למרחשון שנת
3 ר // // // ארתחשם[ש]
לותהם

¹ *To our lord Arsames, your servants Achaemenes (?) and his colleagues, Bigdan (?) and his colleagues, and the notaries of the province; the welfare of our lord may the gods seek ² abundantly at all times. And now you have paid us for all the contribution assuredly which we gave in the province at (?) the place which is . . . ³ . . . plainly set forth, each item month by month they were sending to me. Also a written document was given to us. Now . . . ⁴ . . . and we will . . . ⁵ . . . our lord Arsames . . . your servants Achaemenes (?) and his colleagues the recorders in . . . ⁶ . . . which we pay. Haruz and his colleagues the notaries of the province, all 3 villains (?), ⁷ . . . the servant (?) of SYN'BS the recorder, their colleague, on the 19th of Marheshwan in the 37th year of Artaxerxes, to them.*

Line 1. Probably the words אל מראן stood above this, cf. 21¹. ארש]ם is likely. It occurs in l. 5 (Ungnad, doubtfully). אהמנש here and in l. 5 is very uncertain. כנותה as in Ezra 5⁶ (RV 'companions'), and frequently in these texts. בנדן very uncertain. There is a stroke which would fit a ג, but Ungnad does not print it. Cf. בגתן, Esther 2²¹. Compounded with OP *bagā*, 'god'? וכו' the regular formula in letters, but sometimes in the singular. 'May (the) god(s) inquire after

your health', i. e. be careful of it, on the analogy of the ordinary greeting of one man to another (מה שלמך).

Line 2. על כל מנחא 'for every piece'? or perhaps = Heb. על מנת כל 'in every respect'. יהבנה is Sachau's reading. אתר זי 'the place in which', i. e. 'where'?

Line 3. מפרש, cf. Ezra 4¹⁸ &c. 'Exactly'? as Sachau, or 'separately'. זן 'thing by thing', i. e. each several thing. נשחונא, Ezra 4¹⁸ &c., cf. Pers. نوشتن.

Line 4. ונשתח (my reading) not ונשחונא apparently.

Line 5. אודכריא. A Persian compound of אודא 'information', and kar, 'making'.

Line 6. זי נפדע (my reading). The ר is more like ס. It cannot govern חרוץ. כל וזו להיא (my reading), is very doubtful. Added as an afterthought below the line. Cf. 30⁷. חרוץ = חרוט is Egyptian, which may account for the abusive epithet.

Line 7. עליס 'servant'? or part of a longer word. סינעבש very doubtful. A name is wanted, but a compound of Sin is unlikely (6¹⁹!) because of the י (Ungnad). למחרשון probably so. Ungnad reads למהרשון as a scribal error. לוחם = להם seems to be the only way of reading it, but the sense is not clear, and לוח does not occur in these texts. In Ezra there is מן-לוח.

No. 18.

End of a Marriage Contract. About 425 B. C.

As to the date there is very little evidence. If Ya'uhan here is the same person as in no. 10, she was a נשן (unmarried girl?) in 456 B. C. She now appears to have been married and to have a marriageable daughter, so that the date of this deed cannot be much earlier than 430 or 425 B. C. The scribe here is the son of the man who wrote nos. 10, 13, 15 (456-441), and therefore presumably rather later. The document appears to be part of a marriage contract, like no. 15, with provision for the case of a divorce (שנאה in l. 1), though the precise terms are not clear. It seems that Ya'uhan (a widow?) had made over to her daughter Sallua, on the latter's marriage (with Hoshaiha?) certain money and effects as dowry, and Ya'uhan here renounces all right to reclaim them in case of Sallua's divorce. But other combinations are possible.

he is the husband of S, and this is their marriage deed. Then he and Ya'uḥan would be the parties to the deed, as in no. 15 Ašor and Mahseiah negotiate the marriage of Mibtāḥiah. (But no. 15 is written at the direction of Ašor only.) Since it is the mother who gives away her daughter, she must be a widow, otherwise the father would have done it. If Hoshaiah were the father, there would be no need to say so much of Ya'uḥan the mother. Ḥeremnathan and Bethelnathan are compounded with the god-names חרם and ביתאל, just as יהונתן with יהו in l. 5. See Introduction, p. x. These names only occur here. The grandfather has an Egyptian name.

Line 5. און[א]ייה 'אוש ב' as in 12⁸.

No. 19.

List of Names. About 420 B. C.

A Meshullam b. Shemaiah (l. 5) is mentioned in 22¹¹⁹, and a son of Nathan b. Hodaviah (l. 10) in 22¹²⁷. Possibly l. 4 is the same as in 22¹¹⁶. It seems therefore as if the two lists have some connexion. No. 22 is dated 419 B. C. In 20² there is a Menahem b. Meshullam (as in l. 7) under date 420 B. C. This list may therefore probably be dated 420 ±.

Sachau, plate 23. Ungnad, no. 23.

• • • • •	1
• • • בר א	2
אושע בר און[ריה?]	3
• • • בר שלם	4
מש[ל]ם בר שמעי[ה]	5
שמעיה בר שלם	6
מנחם בר משל[ם]	7
חגי בר יוני[ה]	8
• • • בר אש	9
נתן בר הוריה	10

¹ ² Ba'adiah b. A ³ Oshea^c b. Uriah (?). ⁴ WKYN b. Shallum b. . . . ⁵ Meshullam b. Shemaiah. ⁶ Shemaiah b. Shallum. ⁷ Menahem b. Meshullam. ⁸ Haggai b. Jezaniah. ⁹ Agiri b. Ash . . . ¹⁰ Nathan b. Hodaviah.

Line 1. Only slight traces remain.

Line 3. [• • •]. Only אוריה and אושע are possible. The former is more likely, as father and son rarely bear the same name in these texts.

Line 4. ܐܕܝܢ very uncertain. It might be ܐܕܝܢ , but neither is known to me as a name. Ungnad and Sachau ܡܬܢ .

Line 9. ܐܡܪܝ . Ungnad compares Bab. *Agiri*. Sachau compares *Agur*. For the father's name Sachau suggests ܐܫܬܪ . A ܐ would be possible.

No. 20.

Settlement of a Claim. 420 B. C.

The papyrus has a bad break where it was bent at one third of its breadth, and the latter part is not very easy to read. On the whole, however, the text is fairly certain.

Menahem and Ananiah, sons of Meshullam (cf. 19⁷), had sued Yedoniah and Mahseiah (cf. 25³, 28²), sons of Ashor and Mibtahiah (cf. no. 15), concerning certain property which had been deposited (as a pledge or loan?) with Ashor by their grandfather, Shelomem, and which had not been restored. They have now been satisfied (by payment?) and hereby resign all further claim on the sons of Ashor.

The date is the 4th year of Darius, who must be Darius II, and the year is therefore 420 B.C. Mibtahiah was married to Ashor in no. 15, which was dated, partly on the evidence of this deed, about 440 B.C. Her elder son can hardly have been much under 20 years of age when he became a party to this action. Ashor had evidently died in the meantime, otherwise the action would have been taken against him, not against his sons. So too Shelomem and Meshullam must have died, otherwise one or other of them would have brought the action. This corroborates the date of no. 1 (494 B.C.), where Shelomem b. Azariah is a witness. He must have been a young man then, since he lived to transact business with Ashor, and the interval of seventy-four years between no. 1 and this deed is not too long for three generations.

The death of Ashor probably took place just before this action, which was necessary to settle up his affairs. Similarly the division of slaves in no. 28 was no doubt consequent on the death of Mibtahiah.

Sayce and Cowley, H.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | בִּירְחָ אֱלֹוֹל הוּ פֶא[נִי] שְׁנַת 111 דְּרִיּוּהוּשׁ מִלְכָּא אֲדִין בִּיב בִּירְחָא אֲמַר |
| 2 | מִנְחָם וְעֻנְיָנִיָּה כָל [11 בְּנֵי] מִשְׁלָם בְּרִי שְׁלֹמָם יְהוּדִין וְיִב בִּירְחָא לְדָגֵל אֲדֻנְבָּו |
| 3 | לִידְנִיָּה וּמַחְסִיָּה כָל 11 בְּנֵי אֲסַחֲוֹר בְּרִי צַחָא מִן מִבְּטַחִיָּה בְּרַת מַחְסִיָּה יְהוּדִין |
| 4 | לֹוֹכָם דְּגֵלָא לְאֲמַר [אֲנַחְנָ]ה רְשִׁינְכֶם בְּדִין נְפֶא קְדָם דְּמִנְדִּין פְּרַתְרִךְ וִידְרִנְג |
| 5 | רַב חִילָא לְאֲמַר אִי[תִי] נִכְסִיָּא לְבִשִּׁי קִמַר אֲכַתָּן מִאֲנִי נַחַשׁ וּפְרוֹזֵל מִאֲנִי עֵק |

- 6 וחוצן עבד ואחרן דרשין לאמר אסחור אבוכם לקח מן שלומם בר עזריה אף
 7 אמר איתי זי בפק[דון] הפקדו והו החסן ולא התיב לה ומנכן רשינכם
 8 אחר שאילתם ואנת ידניה ומחסיה בני אסחור הוטבתם לבבן באלך נכסאי
 9 וטיב לבבן בגו מן [יומ]א זנה עד עלם אנה מנחם וענניה רחיקן אנחנה מנך
 10 מן יומא זנה עד עלם ל[א] נכהל אנחנה ובנין ובנתן ואחין ואיש זילן קריב ובעל
 11 קריה לא יכהלון ירשון[נכ]ם אנת ידניה ומחסיה דין ודבב ולא יכהלון ירשון
 לבניכם
 12 ואחיכם ואיש לכם [בש]ם נכסן וכסף עבד ואחרן זי שלומם בר עזריה
 והן אנחנה
 13 ובנין ובנתן ואיש זי[לן] ובני שלומם בר עזריה ירשונכם וירשון לבניכם
 ובנתכם
 14 ואיש זילכם וזי[י] ירש[ון] דין עלא ינתן לכם או לבניכם ולמן זי ירשון אביגרנא
 15 זי כסף כרשן עשרה ב[אבנ]י מלכא כסף ר // לכרש ׀ והו אפם רחיק מן
 אלה נכסאי זי
 16 רשין עליהם ולא דין ולא ד[בב] כתב מעוהיה בר נתן ספרא זנה כפם
 מנחם וענניה כל ׀
 17 בני משלם בר שלומם שה[דר]מ[נחם] בר גדול גדול בר ברכיה מנחם בר עזריה
 18 שהר הודויה בר זכור [בר] אושעיה

Endorsement.

- 19 ספר זי כתב מנחם וענניה כל [׀] בני מנחם בר שלומם
 20 [לירניה] ומחסיה כל ׀ בני אסחור בר צחא

¹ In the month of Elul, that is *Payni*, 4th year of Darius the king at that time in Yeb the fortress, said ² Menahem and Ananiah both sons of Meshullam b. Shelomem, Jews of Yeb the fortress, of the detachment of Iddinnabu, ³ to Yedoniah and Mahseiah, both sons of Ashor b. Zehō by Mibtāhiah daughter of Mahseiah, Jews ⁴ of the same detachment, as follows: *We* sued you in the court of NPA before Damandin the governor (and) Waidrang ⁵ the commander of the garrison, saying: There *are* goods, garments of wool and cotton, vessels of bronze and iron, vessels of wood ⁶ and ivory, corn, &c., and we pleaded saying: Ashor your father received (these) from Shelomem b. Azariah, and also ⁷ said, 'They are on deposit'. They were deposited, but he kept possession and did not return (them) to him, and therefore we sue you. ⁸ Then you were examined, and you Yedoniah and Mahseiah, sons of Ashor, satisfied us concerning these goods, ⁹ and we were satisfied therewith. From this *day* for ever I Menahem and Ananiah, we renounce all claim on you. ¹⁰ From this day for ever we shall have no power, and our sons and our daughters and our brothers and any man related to us or a freeman of ¹¹ the city shall have no power to bring *against* you, Yedoniah and Mahseiah, suit or process, nor shall they have the power

to sue your sons¹² or your brothers or any one of yours *on account* of goods and money, corn, &c., belonging to Shelomem b. Azariah. If we¹³ or our sons or our daughters or any one of *ours*, or the sons of Shelomem b. Azariah, sue you or sue your sons or your daughters¹⁴ or any one of yours, or whoever shall sue about it, he shall pay you or your sons, or whomsoever they sue, a fine¹⁵ of the sum of ten kerashin, royal weight, at the rate of 2 R to 1 karash, and he assuredly has no claim on these goods¹⁶ about which we sued, and no suit or process (can lie). Ma'uziah b. Nathan wrote this deed at the direction of Menahem and Ananiah both¹⁷ sons of Meshullam b. Shelomem. Witness, Menahem b. Gadol. Gadol b. Berechiah. Menahem b. Azariah.¹⁸ Witness, Hodaviah b. Zaccur b. Oshaiah. (Endorsement.)¹⁹ Deed which Menahem and Ananiah both sons of Menahem b. Shelomem wrote²⁰ for Yedoniah and Mahseiah both sons of Ashor b. Zehō.

Line 1. The day of the month is not given, which is unusual. The Egyptian month may be פא[ני] or פא[פי]. From the calculations of Mr. Knobel and Dr. Fotheringham it seems that Payni suits the chronology best. So also Gutesmann.

Line 2. [11 בני] restored from l. 3. אדננב is Babylonian.

Line 4. זכס as in 9². The sons of Ashor here belong to the *degel* of Iddinnabu, but in no. 28 to that of Warizath(?). In no. 15 Ashor himself (as an Egyptian?) is not assigned to any *degel*. Mibṭaḥiah, one would suppose, belonged to her father's *degel*, i.e. either Warizath or Haumadata. נפא, cf. 7⁴ where it seems to be a place-name. Not נף Memphis, see Nöldeke, Clermont-Ganneau, Pritsch. Nor can it be OP *napā*, even if that could have the meaning of 'family', as has been suggested. The רבחילא seems to have held his court (and had his headquarters) at Syene. The דין נפא was a superior court since the *fratarak* presided over it. דמנרין must be a name (so Pritsch, Andreas), not as S-C. Clermont-Ganneau suggests 'tribunal' or 'judge', &c. Lagrange thinks the phrase = מן קדם דין. פרתרך as in 30⁵, &c. From OP *fratarā* = 'prior', 'superior', and so 'governor'. It cannot be dependent on וידרנג (quasi 'lieutenant' of W), because that would imply a lower rank than W, whereas in 30⁵ W has become *fratarak*, and his son is רבחילא (30⁷). Hence *fratarak* is not followed by ביב or בסון. He governed the district or province, while the רבחילא commanded only the garrison of Syene (including Elephantine). A ו has been omitted before וידרנג. So Pritsch; Lagrange doubtfully.

Line 5. "איתי . . ו." 'there are goods and we sued', i.e. concerning certain goods we sued. Cf. 14⁴, also a builder's stock.

Line 6. וחוצן, Nöldeke 'palm-leaves'. Jampel compares Ps. 129⁷, Neh. 5¹³, and takes it as clothing. Cf. on 15¹⁶. זרשין is on the

broken place, but is fairly certain. לקח. The omission of the object is awkward.

Line 7. The construction is very awkward. וי איתי seems to mean 'they are things which are . . .' The following ב requires a noun, and פקרון is most likely. הפקרו is Lidzbarski's suggestion. S-C read 'פֶּקֶן. If a Hophal is admissible it gives a sense, but the form is not found, I believe, elsewhere in these texts.

Line 8. שאילתם passive as in 16³.

Line 9. רחיקן 'we withdraw from you', i.e. renounce all claims. מנכס an oversight for מנכס.

Line 13. After ובנתכם there is a faint א which has been erased. If the document were a forgery this would be evidence that it was written by an Arab who used the dual suffix כא—referring to two persons.

Line 14. ווי as elsewhere for וי. Probably subject, not object, of [ירש], which I restore as plural, as at the end of the line, in spite of יתון singular. The writer is confused by his own verbiage. עלא adverbially, cf. בנו. דנא or אבנרנא. A Persian term for 'fine', as in 25¹⁵, 28¹⁰, but the etymology is not clear.

Line 15. אפס, not אחר as S-C. רהיך too much obscured to read, but it is the word required. אלה is more probable than אלך (S-C).

Line 16. The same scribe as in no. 25.

Line 19. The second מנחם is a mistake for משלם.

No. 21.

Order to keep the (Passover and) Feast of Unleavened Bread. 419 B. C.

See Barth in *OLZ* 1912, 10, and Ed. Meyer in *Sitzb. Berl. Akad.* 1911, p. 1026.

This is one of the most interesting and important of these texts. See Introduction, p. xvi.

The date is the 5th year of Darius. This must be Darius II, since Yedoniah, who is addressed evidently as head of the community, holds the same position in no. 30 (408 B. C.). The year is therefore 419 B. C.

It is a letter from Hananiah, whose mission must have been official and important, since his arrival in Egypt is mentioned as a well-known event in 38⁷. Unfortunately the papyrus is very imperfect, half of the lines 4-10 being lost, but enough remains to show that it contains a direction to keep the festival of (Passover? and) Unleavened bread, and gives instructions for doing so. What is still more remarkable is that this direction is

based on the authority of Darius himself. The question then arises, was this community, which possessed a temple and offered sacrifice to Ya'u, ignorant of the greatest of Jewish national festivals? Had they never celebrated it before? Was it a new institution? What had the Persian king to do with it? Something has already been said on these points in the Introduction, p. xvi+. A few remarks may be added here.

In the first place, we have no evidence that the Passover before this date was a regular annual ceremony. In the earliest documents (as estimated by the majority of critics) it is the seven days of Unleavened bread on which stress is laid. A national Passover-feast is unknown to J and E. The earliest mention of it is in Deut. 16, where it is closely related to the feast of Unleavened bread. Moreover in 2 Kings 23²² it is expressly stated of Josiah's Passover (which is usually believed to be closely connected with the ordinance in Deut.) that such a celebration had never been held 'in the days of the Judges . . . and all the days of the kings'. If then the Passover, as a national (but not necessarily an annual) institution, was introduced only in 622 B. C., it is not surprising that this colony, which was probably (already or) soon afterwards established in Egypt, should either know nothing of it, or should regard it as intended only for residents in Palestine, to be celebrated at Jerusalem, which indeed is the natural meaning of Deut. 16⁶. No doubt the national festival was founded on primitive practices of some kind, but that is a totally different question. It is true that in the present broken condition of the papyrus the word Passover does not occur, but I think there is reason to believe that it was originally mentioned (see note below) and that the directions given here agree with Deut. 16 in connecting the Passover and Unleavened bread. If not, and if the papyrus refers only to the feast of Unleavened bread, then it is still remarkable that directions were necessary for the keeping of so old and, one would think, so well-established a festival.

In either case the explanation may be found perhaps in the rabbinical saying quoted in the Introduction, p. xix. That 'Ezra gave the Law a second time' is not a paradox but a statement of historical fact. Whatever parts of the Pentateuch were in existence before the fifth century B. C., it cannot be held that its provisions had any great influence on the people in general. The earlier parts of the O. T. and the prophets, if read without prejudice, seem to me to show quite the reverse. In fact the kings were too much occupied with politics and other mundane matters to enforce a ceremonial law, even if they had the desire to do so, and the times of the Judges were too anarchic to admit of it. Josiah's great

effort is described as exceptional. Any law which is not enforced, soon becomes a dead letter, and Josiah's institution came to nothing, while the exile must have involved the further neglect of everything of the nature of national festivals. It was Ezra who made modern Judaism, by instituting (or re-instituting) the ceremonial law and formulating regulations for the national festivals. The books of Ezra and Nehemiah show this as clearly as the earlier literature shows the lack of them. The reason why he was able to enforce the Law and thus prevent its falling (again?) into neglect, is that he had the support of the Persian king. Why this was so, what caused the Persian kings to take so much interest in the Jews, whether it was part of a general policy of religious tolerance or was due to special circumstances, must remain matters of speculation. The fact at any rate is evident from what we are told of Cyrus (e. g. in Isaiah 45¹⁺), Cambyses in pap. 30¹³⁻¹⁴, and Darius here. What has hitherto seemed incredible is that they should have concerned themselves with details of ceremonial, as in the letter of Artaxerxes in Ezra 7, but the present papyrus (and the style of other letters in this collection) removes all reason for doubting the genuineness of the Persian letters in Ezra. [See further Ed. Meyer, *Die Entstehung des Judentums*, and his *Papyrusfund*.] Whether the instructions as to the manner of keeping the festival come directly from the king, or are issued by Hananiah on his own authority, depends mainly on the meaning of שליה in l. 3, where see note. As to Hananiah, there is no evidence for identifying him with any person of that name mentioned in the book of Nehemiah. His arrival in Egypt (387) seems to have led to trouble. Was this due to his stirring up religious zeal or national feeling in the colony and encouraging animal sacrifices which were resented by the Egyptians? And was this the cause of the destruction of the temple soon after (no. 30)?

The papyrus is written on both sides, ll. 1-7 on the obverse, ll. 8-11 on the reverse—an insignificant document for so important a communication.

Sachau, plate 6. Ungnad, no. 6.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| | אל אח | 1 |
| יר | ניה וכנותה ה' ילא י | 2 |
| וכעת שנתא זא שנת | \\ \ / דריוהוש מלכא מן מלכא שליה על ארש | 3 |
| בירה תעובי יהוי פסח לחילא יהוד | יא בעת אנתם בן מנו ארב | 4 |
| יומן לירח ניסן ופסחא עב | דרו ומן יום ז' אל \ עד יום ז' אל | 5 |
| שבעת יומן זי פטירן אנתם | דכין הוו ואזדהרו עבירה א | 6 |

7 ביום ד' ו' וביום ד' אף שכר א' ל תשתו וכל מנרעם זי חמיר א[יתי בה
8 אלתאכלו מן יום ד' ו' מן]מערב שמשא עד יום ד' לנים[ן שבעת
9 יומן אל יחזוי בכס אל תהנ]עלו בתוניכם והתמו בין יומי[א אלה
10 בן יתעבר כזי אמר דריוהוש מל'כ

Address. אחי ידניה ובנותה חילא יהודיא אחובם חנניה [אל] II

¹ To my brethren, ² Yedoniah and his colleagues the Jewish garrison, your brother Hananiah. The welfare of my brethren may the gods seek. ³ Now this year, the 5th year of King Darius, word was sent from the king to Arsames, saying: ⁴ In the month of Tybi (?) let there be a Passover for the Jewish garrison. Now you accordingly count fourteen ⁵ days of the month Nisan and keep the Passover, and from the 15th day to the 21st day of Nisan ⁶ (are) seven days of Unleavened bread. Be clean and take heed. Do no work ⁷ on the 15th day and on the 21st day. Also drink no beer, and anything at all in which there is leaven ⁸ do not eat, from the 15th day from sunset till the 21st day of Nisan, seven ⁹ days, let it not be seen among you; do not bring (it) into your dwellings, but seal (it) up during those days. ¹⁰ Let this be done as Darius the king commanded. (Address.) ¹¹ To my brethren Yedoniah and his colleagues the Jewish garrison, your brother Hananiah.

Line 1. There are traces of letters which may be restored from l. 11.

Line 2 is also made more certain by l. 11. כְּנוּחַ are generally mentioned by name. To put חֵילָא יְהוּדִיָּא in apposition to it strikes me as slightly contemptuous or condescending on the part of the great man. Another mark of his importance perhaps is that he calls himself simply Hananiah, without further description, just as Arsames does in 26¹. אֱלֹהִיָּא is plural, though used by a Jew to Jews. It had perhaps become stereotyped in use, and had ceased to be consciously regarded as plural, as was the case with Hebrew אֱלֹהִים. Not a pl. majestatis. At the end we must restore, according to the regular formula, either יִשְׁאָלוּ or כָּכָל עֵרָן. The length of the lines can only be determined by the amount required to complete the sense.

Line 3. **וא** fem. as in 30¹⁷. The following date is parenthetical. It is not 'this year is the 5th year', but 'this year (viz. the 5th year)'. **דריהוש**. The later spelling. **שליח**. Arnold takes this as 'I being sent', and thinks the instructions are all given on Hananiah's own authority. He compares Ezra 7¹⁴. This is not so. **שליח** is impersonal, 'orders were sent', as in 26⁶, 'about which orders were sent from me', cf. 26⁴ **ישלחלח** in the same sense. Ezra 7¹⁴ is to be taken in the same way, 'orders were sent from the King' (not as RV), otherwise both there and here a pronoun would be required. Then if an order was

sent it must be recited in what immediately follows, i.e. it was the Persian king who decreed (without specifying details) that the festival should take place in due form, and words to that effect must have stood in the lost part of l. 4. [לאמר] or לם is needed after שליה to introduce the decree in l. 4.

Line 4. If the above view is right, the first half of the line contained the king's decree. It may be objected that there is not room, but cf. Waidrang's order for the destruction of the temple in 30⁷⁻⁸, consisting of only five words. There is no need for anything more than such a short and peremptory command: 'in the month Tybi let there be a Passover (or a festival) for the Jewish garrison'. העובי. Dr. Fotheringham tells me that in this year Tybi 1 = Nisan 10. לאחילא יהודי. There is a trace of ד, and the restoration (so Sachau; Ungnad יהודיא) is probable. This cannot be part of Hananiah's own words. He has already used חילא יהודיא in l. 2. He would not have repeated it, but would have said 'you'. It must therefore be part of the king's message. כעת evidently begins Hananiah's own comment or addition, and (like כן) is explanatory of something which preceded. The king's message would not plunge thus *in medias res* without saying what it was all about, and if it were an *oratio obliqua* אנתם would not be used. כן 'therefore', 'in accordance with this command just stated'.

Line 5. [עב]רו. If right, this suggests פסחא before it, as on the ostrakon in *PSBA* 1915, p. 222, תעברן פסחא 'that she may prepare the Passover'. This is of course a conjecture, but it is probable, and makes the text consistent. The word פסחא could not occur anywhere after this point. [ניסן]. The mention of the month is necessary. Probably not [ירה ניסן], which would be too long.

Line 6. In the first half of the line something is wanted to explain the significance of the seven days. The proposed restoration is merely conjectural. The prohibition of leaven cannot have occurred here, since it appears in l. 7. רכין is a complete word, as there is no sign of any letter before it, therefore not שרכין, as Perles. The ין shows that it comes from a ל"ה (ל"י) stem. Hence I take it as = זכין 'clean'. [לתעברן]א is necessary.

Line 7. The beginning ought to mention the first and last days, since work was never forbidden on all the seven days (Barth). [א]ל תשחו cannot refer to wine, which was ordered to be drunk at the Passover, and was never forbidden during the days of Unleavened bread. Barth (with others) is certainly right in taking it to refer to beer, a specially Egyptian drink, which in Mishna Pesahim 3¹ is forbidden, because it

was made of fermented grain, and so partook of the nature of leaven. This is therefore a special prohibition necessary for Jews living in Egypt, and there is nothing corresponding to it in Exod. or Deut. The word used for beer in the Mishna is זיתום (ζῆθος). A Greek word is unlikely here, and nothing else is obvious. I have supplied שכר because that is used in the Talmud of a drink not classed as wine, but it may have been an Egyptian word. [איתיה בה] is Sachau's restoration. [אלתאכלו] would be better, but then it would be difficult to restore the next line.

Line 8. [מן יום ד וול] is required by ער יום ד.

Line 9. [אל יתחזי] I have restored from Deut. 16⁴. The mention of dwellings implies the later בריקה, the searching out and removal of leaven. [אלתהנ]עלו. There is a trace of נ, not ועלו as Ungnad, who evidently thinks of Deut. 16⁷, 'go into your dwellings'. But that was *after* eating the Passover, and is unsuitable here. They were to go into their dwellings and put blood on the door-posts as a protection against the destroying angel (in Egypt). It had nothing to do with the feast of Unleavened bread with which this part of the document is especially concerned. The Passover is treated (in l. 5) only as a preliminary to it. Reading תהנעלו, the absence of a pronoun in the accusative is admissible in a series of prohibitions like this. Barth would restore וי מנדעם . . . אל. חמיר אל. . . . The ה is uncertain. It might almost be a ס. The sense would be the same, 'seal it up', i. e. put it away out of sight.

Line 10 ends in the middle. A possible א remains and a trace of כ. Something of the kind restored is wanted to wind up the message.

No. 22.

Names of Contributors to Temple Funds.

419 B. C.

A very broad sheet of papyrus, containing now 7 columns of Aramaic and the longitudinal half of a column of Demotic. On the reverse are 3 lines.

It is very much damaged, especially col. 1 and the lower parts of the other columns.

It contains a list of names of persons who contributed 2 shekels each to the God Ya'u, as stated in l. 1. The purpose of the subscription is not further explained, but clearly it must have been for the expenses of the temple. Col. 7 begins with a statement of the total so far, and its apportionment, on which see note.

As to the date: no king is named, and Epstein therefore takes the 5th year to be the 5th year of the revolt from Persia, which would be about 400 B. C., and believes the money to be intended for the temple at Jerusalem. But we have no evidence that during the revolt dates were expressed in this way. In the only dated document of that period (no. 35) the year of Amyrtaeus is given. As to no. 11, see notes. Nor do we know (and it is not probable after the events of no. 30) that the Jewish colony ever identified themselves so completely with the inimical Egyptians as against the friendly Persian government, that they would have adopted almost at once an era of 'freedom' (cf. the Bar Kokhba coins) or whatever it may have been called. As to the money being destined for Jerusalem there is again no evidence, and the allocation of it in col. 7 makes this highly improbable.

It is more likely that the 5th year here is the same as the 5th year in no. 21, and that the list belongs, like many other of these texts, to the reign of Darius II (so Seidel). Its date will then be 419 B. C. The reason of the omission of the king's name perhaps is that the document is not of an official or legal character, but contains merely internal accounts of Yedoniah's office. Up to the end of col. 6 the subscriptions are for the month Phamenoth, and the list was no doubt kept in the office to receive additions as the money was paid. The style of the writing, which is rather cursive and hasty, agrees with this view. In such a document it is natural that the name of the king should be taken for granted. It was a temporary record, not for permanent use, nor intended for reference in the far future.

The contributions are probably connected with Hananiah's mission in some way. Perhaps his (re-)institution of (Passover and) Unleavened bread was part of a religious revival, and the money was wanted for sacrifices. It may in that case have led to the hostility which caused the destruction of the temple. Or of course it may have been a customary contribution, like the half-shekel at Jerusalem. The suggestion that the money was for re-building the temple (cf. nos. 32, 33), and that the date is therefore after 408 B. C., carries no weight. You cannot build a temple on a half-crown subscription.

There are several traces of palimpsest, as though the papyrus had been cleaned and used again at intervals.

Sachau, plates 17-20. Ungnad, no 19.

ב // לַמִּנְחָתָךְ שָׁנָה \\\ זֶה שְׁמַחַת חֵילָא יְהוּדִיָּא זִי יִהְיֶה בְּסָף לִיהוּ 1
אלהא לגבר ל[ג]בר כסף [ש //]

Col. 1.

- 2 מִשְׁלָּמַת בְּרִית נִמְרִי[ה] בְּרִית מַחֲסִיָּה כֶּסֶף ש' //
- 3 זְכוּר [בְּרִית הוֹדוּיָה] בְּרִית זְכוּר כֶּסֶף ש' //
- 4 שְׂדֵי[ה] בְּרִית הוֹשַׁע בְּרִית חֶרְמֵן כֶּסֶף ש' //
- 5 כָּל [//]
- 6 הוֹשַׁע [עַיָּה בְּרִית] אֶלְנוּרִי הוּא כֶּסֶף ש' // לְ[ה]
- 7 הוֹשַׁע [עַיָּה בְּרִית] בְּרִית הוֹשַׁעִיָּה בְּרִית הֶנְנִי[ה] כֶּסֶף ש' // לְ[ה]
- 8 נְבֹדָ [ה] כֶּסֶף ש' // לְ[ה]
- 9 נְנִי [בְּרִית] כֶּסֶף ש' // לְ[ה]
- 10 בְּרִית יְהוֹנָ כֶּסֶף ש' // לְ[ה]
- 11 בְּרִית נְהִי[ה] בְּרִית מַחֲסִיָּה [כֶּסֶף ש' //] לְ[ה]
- 12 [נְהִי] בְּרִית עֲנִי בְּרִית
- 13 [בְּרִית זְכוּרִי[ה]]
- 14
- 15 [בְּרִית פְּלוּלִי[ה]]
- 16 בְּרִית
- 17 [בְּרִית]
- 18 בְּרִית
- 19 כָּל מֵאֵת שְׁנָנִי
- 20 מֵאֵת נְבוּעֶקֶב / שְׁלוֹם בְּרִית מִנְחָ[ם]

Col. 2.

- 21 מִשְׁלָּמַת בְּרִית שְׁמוּחָה כֶּסֶף ש' // לְ[ה]
- 22 פְּלִטִי בְּרִית מִיכָה כֶּסֶף ש' // לְ[ה]
- 23 מַלְכִּיָּה בְּרִית יְתוּם בְּרִית הֶרְדֵּנוּרִי [כֶּסֶף ש' //] לְ[ה]
- 24 שְׁלִמְיָה בְּרִית יִשְׁעָה כֶּסֶף ש' // לְ[ה]
- 25 גְּדוּל בְּרִית מִשְׁלָּמַת בְּרִית מִבְּטַחִי[ה] [כֶּסֶף ש' //] לְ[ה]
- 26 מִנְחָם בְּרִית הַצּוּל הוּא בְּרִית שְׁמַעֲיָה כֶּסֶף ש' // לְ[ה]
- 27 סִימֶךְ בְּרִית מִשְׁלָּמַת הוּא כֶּסֶף ש' // לְ[ה]
- 28 גְּדוּל בְּרִית שְׁמוּחָה הוּא כֶּסֶף ש' // לְ[ה]
- 29 מִשְׁלָּמַת בְּרִית הֶנְנִי בְּרִית הַצּוּל כֶּסֶף ש' // לְ[ה]
- 30 הַצּוּל בְּרִית הֶנְנִי בְּרִית הַצּוּל כֶּסֶף ש' // לְ[ה]
- 31 כָּל [מֵאֵת]
- 32 ש'
- 33 כֶּסֶף ש'
- 34
- 35

		36
	שׁ	37
		38
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	זכ[.] ש[ש] //	45
	ענני [.]	46
	חוש[ע] בר נתון [כ ש] //	47
	ד[.] בר [.] כ ש[ש] //	48
	[.] בר נ[.] כ ש[ש] //	49
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	[.] כ ש[ש] //	53
		54
	[.] ש[ש] //	55
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	[.] ענני כ ש //	58
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אחוי בר נתן בר ענני כ ש //	128
עוריה בר הצול כ ש //	129
ישביה בר בדכי[ה] כ ש //	130
.	131
ה ברת כי כ ש //	132

Reverse.

בנפרן בר ושחי כ ש //	133
ושחי בר זרמר כ ש //	134
חגי בר מפטחיה כ ש //	135

Col. i.

¹ On the 3rd of Phamenoth, 5th year. This is (a list of) the names of the Jewish garrison who gave money for Ya'u the God, man by man the sum of 2 *shekels*: ²—Meshullemeth daughter of Gemariah b. Mahseiah, the sum of 2 sh. ³—Zaccur b. Hodaviah b. Zaccur, the sum of 2 sh. ⁴—Seraiah daughter of Hoshea b. Harman, the sum of 2 sh. ⁵—All 3 ⁶—Hoshea b. Beihelnuri, he (gave (?)) the sum of 2 sh. for himself (?). ⁷—Hoshaiah b. Nathan b. Hoshaiah b. Hananiah the sum of 2 sh. for himself (?). ⁸—Nabu b. ah, the sum of 2 sh. for himself (?). ⁹ nani b. KTL, the sum of 2 sh. for himself (?). ¹⁰ b. Ya'u the sum of 2 sh. for himself (?). ¹¹ b. Nehebeth daughter of Maḥseh, the sum of 2 sh. for himself (?). ¹² Nathan b. Anani b. ¹³ i daughter of Zebadiah ¹⁴ ¹⁵ daughter of Peluliah ¹⁶ daughter of ¹⁷ i b. ¹⁸ daughter of ¹⁹ All of the company of Siniddin. ²⁰ The company of Nabu'akab:—Shallum b. Menahem

Col. ii.

²¹—Meshullam b. Samuah, sum of 2 sh. for himself (?). ²²—Palti b. Michah, sum of 2 sh. for himself (?). ²³—Malchiah b. Yathom b. Hadadnuri, sum of 2 sh. for himself (?). ²⁴ 20—Shelemiah b. Jashub, sum of 2 sh. for himself (?). ²⁵—Gadol b. Meshullam b. Mibṭaḥiah, sum of 2 sh. for himself (?). ²⁶—Menahem b. Hazul, that (is) the son of Shemaiah, sum of 2 sh. for himself (?). ²⁷—Simak b. Meshullam, he (gave) the sum of 2 sh. for himself (?). ²⁸—Gadol b. Samuah, he (gave) the sum of 2 sh. for himself (?). ²⁹—Meshullam b. Haggai b. Hazul, sum of 2 sh. for himself (?). ³⁰—Hazul b. Haggai b. Hazul, sum of 2 sh. for himself (?). ³¹ All of the company of u. ³² 2 sh. ³³ sum of 2 sh. ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ sum of 2 sh. ³⁸

Col. iii.

³⁹—Shillem b. Hodav sum of 2 sh. ⁴⁰—Hori b. VNH sum of 2 sh. ⁴¹—Shamua' b. Shillem sum of 2 sh. ⁴²—Mattan b. Yedoniah, sum of 2 sh. ⁴³—Uriah b., sum of 2 sh. ⁴⁴—Anani b. ⁴⁵—Zac 2 ⁴⁶—Anani ⁴⁷—Hoshea b. Nathun sum of 2 sh. ⁴⁸ 20— b. 2 ⁴⁹ b. N 2 sh. ⁵⁰ 2 sh. ⁵¹ b. b. Joshibiah 2 sh. ⁵² 2 sh. ⁵³ 2 sh. ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ 2 sh. ⁵⁶ Hoshea, sum of 2 sh. ⁵⁷ Ya'utal, sum of 2 sh. ⁵⁸ Anani, sum of 2 sh. ⁵⁹ Joshibiah . . . ⁶⁰

Col. iv.

⁶¹—Hoshea b. SGRI, sum of 2 sh. ⁶²—Menahem b. Mattan, sum of 2 sh. ⁶³—Nathun b. Haggai, sum of 2 sh. ⁶⁴—Haggai b. Micha, sum of 2 sh. ⁶⁵—Maḥseh b. Uri, sum of 2 sh. ⁶⁶—Shallum b. Zecharia,

sum of 2 sh. ⁶⁷—Menahem b. Zecharia, sum of 2 sh. ⁶⁸ 40—Meshullak b. Uri, sum of 2 sh. ⁶⁹—Pamut b. SGRI, sum of 2 sh. ⁷⁰—Anani b. Ma'uzi, sum of 2 sh. ⁷¹—Hoshea b. Menahem, sum of 2 sh. ⁷²—Haggai b. Huria, sum of 2 sh. ⁷³—Menahem b. Uri b. Meshullak, sum of 2 sh. ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ sum of 2 sh. ⁷⁶ Mattan, sum of 2 sh. ⁷⁷ b. Mattan, sum of 2 sh. ⁷⁸ Penuliah b. Menahem b. Posai, sum of 2 sh. ⁷⁹—Hori b. Menahem b. Posai, sum of 2 sh. ⁸⁰—Peluliah b. Hoshea, sum of 2 sh. ⁸¹—Menahemeth daughter of Anani b. 'STH, sum of 2 sh. ⁸²—Meshullemeth daughter of ah, sum of 2 sh. Sister of Mahath and S . . . (?).

Col. v.

⁸³—Mephatteah daughter of TSTZ, sum of 2 sh. ⁸⁴—Ya'ushama' daughter of Nathan, sum of 2 sh. ⁸⁵—Shabith daughter of Hori b. Shillem, sum of 2 sh. ⁸⁶—Re'ia daughter of Neri, sum of 2 sh. ⁸⁷—Ya'ushama' daughter of Meshullam, sum of 2 sh. ⁸⁸ 60—Mephatteah daughter of Shillem, sum of 2 sh. ⁸⁹—Yahmol daughter of Palti b. Yeosh, sum of 2 sh. ⁹⁰—Abihi daughter of Oshea, sum of 2 sh. ⁹¹—Nehebeth daughter of Mahseh, sum of 2 sh. ⁹²—Ya'uhan daughter of Yigdal, sum of 2 sh. ⁹³—Meshullemeth daughter of Zephalia, sum of 2 sh. ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ Menahemeth daughter of sum of 2 sh. ⁹⁶ Nehebeth daughter of Z . . . sum of 2 sh. ⁹⁷ Yahmol daughter of Shillem, sum of 2 sh. ⁹⁸ 70—Ya'ushama' daughter of Hoshea b. Zaccur, sum of 2 sh. ⁹⁹—Ya'ushama' daughter of Haggai, sum of 2 sh. ¹⁰⁰ Abihi daughter of Nathun, sum of 2 sh.

Col. vi.

¹⁰¹—Ya'uhan daughter of Gedaliah, sum of 2 sh. ¹⁰²—Salluah daughter of Neri, sum of 2 sh. ¹⁰³—Ya'utal daughter of Yislah, sum of 2 sh. ¹⁰⁴—Ab'osher daughter of Hoshea, sum of 2 sh. ¹⁰⁵—Ya'u'alai daughter of Immanuah, sum of 2 sh. ¹⁰⁶—Mephatteah daughter of Zephaliah, sum of 2 sh. ¹⁰⁷—Nehebeth daughter of Zaccur, sum of 2 sh. ¹⁰⁸ 80—Menahemeth daughter of Yedoniah b. 'Anathi, sum of 2 sh. ¹⁰⁹—Meshullam b. Ma'uzi, sum of 2 sh. ¹¹⁰—Meshullemeth daughter of Penuliah, sum of 2 sh. ¹¹¹—Nathun b. Pelaliah b. Nathun, sum of 2 sh. ¹¹²—Hazul daughter of Hodaviah, sum of 2 sh. ¹¹³ Nathan, sum of 2 sh. ¹¹⁴ Zebadiah . . . 2 sh. ¹¹⁵ b. Nathan b. . . . h, sum of 2 sh. ¹¹⁶ b. Shillem b. . . . h, sum of 2 sh. ¹¹⁷—Ya'ushama' daughter of Kon, sum of 2 sh. ¹¹⁸—Re'uiab b. Uri, sum of 2 sh. ¹¹⁹ 90—Meshullam b. Shemaiah, sum of 2 sh.

Col. vii.

¹²⁰ The money which was paid on that day into the hand of ¹²¹ Yedoniah b. Gemariah in the month of Phamenoth, (was) ¹²² the sum of 31 kerashin 8 shekels, ¹²³ of which 12 k 6 sh. for Ya'u, ¹²⁴ 7 kerashin for Ishumbethel, ¹²⁵ the sum of 12 kerashin for 'Anathbethel. ¹²⁶—Micaiah b. Ya'uyishma', sum of 2 sh. ¹²⁷—Oshea' b. Nathan b. Hodaviah, sum of 2 sh. ¹²⁸—Ahio b. Nathan b. Anani, sum of 2 sh. ¹²⁹—Azariah

b. Hazul, sum of 2 sh. ¹³⁰—Joshibiah b. Berechia^h, sum of 2 sh.
¹³¹..... 2... ¹³²..... h daughter of Ki...., sum
 of 2 sh.

(Reverse.)

¹³³—Megaphernes b. VŠHI, sum of 2 sh. for 'NDM (?). ¹³⁴—VŠHI
 b. ZDMR, sum of 2 sh. for himself (?). ¹³⁵—Haggai b. Miphtaḥiah, sum
 of 2 sh. for ... (?).

Line 1 extends across the top of cols. 1 and 2. ונה שמרת, a careless construction, literally 'this (document) is (a list of) the names'. חילא. The garrison was co-extensive with the colony. Many of the names are feminine. יהב loosely used for 'quorum quisque dedit'. Grammatically the antecedent is חילא. ליהו, but see below on ll. 123+. //ש restored from what follows. There is perhaps a trace of ש.

Line 2. The stroke at the beginning marks off the separate items, as frequently in accounts, cf. no. 81.

Line 3. [הורוי]ה, cf. 20¹⁸ (420 B.C.). A man was often named after his grandfather.

Line 4. [שדי]ה is hardly enough to fill the space. The name (as masc.) is biblical.

Line 5. [//]כל, so Ungnad, but it might be a ש (e. g. /// שכלן), or even a מ (כל מאת מ, cf. l. 9).

Line 6. הו and לה (restored from l. 8+) must denote some special modification of the entry. For הו cf. ll. 26–8, not in any other complete line. This line begins a new section which is distinguished by the use of לה in ll. 6–11, the other lines being incomplete. The next section (ll. 20–30) also has לה, otherwise only l. 134. It may mean 'for him', i. e. for Ya'u, or 'for himself', cf. ///לטב in l. 135, which is equally obscure, or it may be some note that the money has been paid or has not been paid. It is always at the end of the line.

Line 7. [הושעיה ב' נתן]הו is supplied from 40⁵. הושעיה alone would not fill the space, and another short name is required. [הנני]ה doubtful. Ungnad צפניה.

Line 8 and the following lines are too much broken for restoration. נב (Ungnad) is very doubtful. There seems to be a space after it, which excludes [נבנ]כררי or [נבנ]נתן.

Line 9. כהל doubtful. An impossible name.

Line 11. Cf. l. 91. In l. 25 a man is distinguished by his mother's name.

Line 12. There are traces of [נ]תן. Cf. 8³², and below, l. 128.

Line 14. Perhaps there was no name here—which would make the total right in l. 24.

Line 19. מאת apparently = *centuria*, a subdivision(?) of the *degel*. שנו = Sin-iddin is probably right. We should expect מ, but cf. שנחאריב Aḥikar 3, &c., and שנורבן Nerab 1¹. The line below marks the close of the section.

Line 20 the beginning of a new section, continued in the next column.

Line 21. From this point כ is written for כספ.

Line 22. מיכה, a badly written מ, which looks like two letters.

Line 24. ישנב (Ungnad) rather than ישנב (Sachau, for ישוביה). The 3 in the margin gives the total number of persons up to this point.

Line 27. סימך an unknown name. Ungnad suggests a mistake for יסמך; cf. סמכיהו, 1 Chron. 26⁷.

Line 31 another summation, like l. 19, closing the section.

Line 38. Faint traces of a line.

Line 39. שלם (Ungnad), not שלם, which would be written plene. הוריה shortened from הוריה, for which there is not room.

Line 40. חורי, cf. l. 85. Egyptian? The ו is badly written, and ר may be ד. וניה, Ungnad compares וניה, Ezra 10³⁶.

Line 42. מתניה for מתן, Ezra 10³⁷.

Line 43. Ungnad reads אק, but there is no name beginning so.

Line 45. Either זכור or זכריה—probably the latter, as there is a faint trace of a possible ר. There were three names in this line.

Line 47. Cf. 33⁵.

Line 48. The 20 in the margin is difficult. There is a 3 at l. 24. If this were a continuation of the same reckoning it ought to be 33, and some of the broken lines must have had no names. It is more probably a new total of a list beginning at l. 32 (since l. 31 ends a section). In that case three lines are lost at the end of col. 2. No line is lost at the top of col. 3. Then col. 2 was one line longer than col. 1, and the detached fragment should be moved lower down. Without seeing the original papyrus it is impossible to know whether this can have been so.

Line 57. יהוטל not necessarily masc. as Ungnad says. He compares חמיטל, אביטל in O.T. In l. 103 it is fem. See note on l. 11. The name means 'Ya'u is a protection', cf. אהורמור זי בטלה often in Behistun.

Line 61. הוישע. The ה like that in l. 84. It might possibly be אוישע.

Line 68. The total 33 here and afterwards is correct.

Line 69. פמת, Egyptian = Παμῆτης, is Ungnad's suggestion. Cf. 72⁴.

Line 72. הני. The name must be short. The י is probable, and there are traces of חנ. אוריה carelessly for אורייה.

Line 73. משלך, cf. l. 68.

Line 78. פלטיא or פל[לול]יא , cf. l. 80. Ungnad suggests פלטיא . For the other names cf. 127.

Line 79. חז[רי] . Ungnad's חז[י] is hardly possible. Cf. l. 40.

Line 81. ע[נני] a conjecture to fit the space. אסתח Egyptian, compound of Isis?

Line 82. אחת וכו' . Sachau takes this as a new entry, and reads אחת מחת כש . But as Ungnad remarks, the name would not be omitted, and this would make the total (in l. 88) wrong. Seidel compares Phoenician למחת in an inscription in the Louvre, of which the meaning is obscure. [Usually taken as 'exact' or 'standard' money, but that is a mere guess. It might go with the clause following and be = למען , cf. perhaps (?) Assy. *ana muḥḥi*.] אחת here can only be 'sister', and מחת can only be a proper name. The next letter looks as though it were joined on (מחתו). The two strokes may be a ש , as Sachau and Ungnad ('sister of M and S'), or the numeral //. Perhaps the former is better.

Line 83. מפתח very strange, but supported by ll. 88, 106. מסח . The ח is written over an erasure.

Line 85. שבית , cf. שבתי fem. and שבתי masc. in no. 81.

Line 86. נרי for נריה —but the ר is like a ו .

Line 88. מפתח , cf. l. 83. The scribe wrote מחח , then rubbed out the ח and wrote a פ , adding a מ in the margin. This shows that the oblique initial stroke was added after the line was written—perhaps as the entries were checked off, or to show that the money was paid.

Line 89. יהמול , cf. l. 97.

Line 93. צפליא , cf. l. 106. Seidel and Lidzbarski think = צפניה .

Line 96. . . . פ might be part of e. g. a ג . In l. 107 זכור occurs. The same person would hardly be named twice.

Line 98. The marginal number (70) was added after the line was written. It overlaps into the text and covers the oblique stroke. Note that from l. 81 to l. 108 the contributors are all women.

Line 103. יסלח over an erasure.

Line 114. בדיה [ז]. Ungnad פניה [צ].

Line 117. קון קון short for קונייה .

Line 120. Here begins the total of receipts so far. קם 'stood', i. e. was received. יומא הו , i. e. the 3rd of Phamenoth, cf. l. 1.

Line 121. Yedoniah the head of the community, as in no. 30.

Line 122. The arithmetic is not very satisfactory. Since 1 karash = 10 shekels (Introduction, p. xxiii), 31 k. 8 sh. = 318 sh. representing the contributions of 159 persons at 2 sh. each. As the list now stands,

the first numeration (to l. 30) makes 26 persons, the second (to l. 119) makes 91: total 117 persons. We thus require 42 more persons (or 42 lines at least), making two more columns. These can only have stood at the beginning. Further the total of 31 k. 8 sh. does not agree with the sums allocated, which amount to 31 k. 6 sh. only. Two shekels are therefore not accounted for.

Line 123. בנּו as often in accounts. Lit. 'in it are 12 k.' &c., i.e. it is divided into 12 k. &c. The most difficult point about the document is the allocation of the money. The heading says it was for Ya'u, but here only 12 k. 6 sh. are assigned to Ya'u out of 31 k. 8 sh. The rest is divided between what seem to be two other deities. Were they then regarded as other manifestations of Ya'u? See Introduction, p. x.

Line 126 after a blank space, begins a supplementary list.

Line 129. עזריה over an erasure, and uncertain.

Line 130. ישעיה rather than ישיה (Ungnad). [בדני] doubtful. Ungnad בנאי, which is no name. There is a trace of ה.

Reverse, three lines.

Line 133. בנפרן. Why was a Persian contributing? ושחי probably also Persian. לאנרם. The א is strangely formed and uncertain. The word is unintelligible. It would seem to indicate the destination of the money, cf. לה above.

Line 134. זרנר. The נ is badly formed, like ננ. The name should be Persian, or Babylonian (Zeri-Nannar?).

Line 135. לטב // probable, but inexplicable. Ungnad's לטביה is impossible.

No. 23.

List of Names. Probably about 420 B. C.

Another list of names, for what purpose is unknown.

It is undated, but put here because the writing is very like that of no. 22 (and no. 19), and some of the names appear in both. See notes below. Its date is therefore probably about 420 B. C.

As l. 8 is marked 10 in the margin, two lines must be lost at the top. There is nothing to show whether anything is lost at the end. Another 10 on the left-hand side belongs to another column, now lost.

Sachau, plate 23. Ungnad, no. 22.

אחי בר נתן	1
נתן בר מעויה	2

חור בר בניה	3
מחסה בר יהוטל	4
חנן בר פחנם	5
שלום בר . . .	6
פלטי בר מֶתֶן	7
כשי בר עוזר	8
פטחנם בר חורי	9
רעויה בר זכריה	10
מנחם בר מתן	11
פחנם בר זכור	12
חגי בר מיכיה	13
דידי בר אורי בר מחסה	14
שוא בר זכריה	15

- ¹ Abio b. Nathan. ² Nathan b. Ma'uziah. ³ Hur b. Benaiah (?).
⁴ Mahseh b. Ya'utal. ⁵ Hanan b. Pekhnum. ⁶ Shallum b. H
⁷ Palti b. Mattan (?). ⁸ Kushi b. Azzur. ⁹ Petekhnun b. Hori.
¹⁰ Re'uiiah b. Zechariah. ¹¹ Menahem b. Mattan. ¹² Pekhnum b. Zaccur.
¹³ Haggai b. Micaiah. ¹⁴ Didi (?) b. Uri b. Mahseh. ¹⁵ Sheva b. Zechariah.

Line 1. Cf. 22¹²⁸ (419 B. C.), and 25¹⁹ (416 B. C.).

Line 2. On the principle that a man often bears the name of his grandfather, this may be the son (or father) of Ma'uziah b. Nathan in 20¹⁶ (420 B. C.), cf. also 33² (407 B. C.).

Line 3. בִּנְיָה, so Ungnad. Seidel compares 22⁴⁰ ונה = וניה = בניה (?). The name בניה is possible, or פריה, and there is a mark above the line which suggests פנוליה, with the letters written close together.

Line 5. פחנם, Egyptian, as in l. 12, but the other name in each case is Jewish.

Line 7. מֶתֶן. The מ is very uncertain. Sachau reads נבתן, and it is certainly more like נב, but no such name exists. His suggestion that it is for נבונתן is not very probable. Even the ת is doubtful. It looks more like a י with an accidental stroke below.

Line 11. Cf. 22⁶².

Line 13. Cf. 22⁶⁴.

Line 14. דִּידִי. The first letter seems to be a correction. There is no name דירי (or רירי). Sachau suggests that it is for ידיריה.

Line 15. שוא, cf. 1 Chron. 2⁴⁹.

No. 24.

Account of Corn supplied. Probably 419 B.C.

Fragments of a document in three columns, containing a list of names of persons in receipt of rations as members of the garrison of Syene, with a note of the amount received by each. It is related to no. 2 in character, though not of the same date (see below), and may indeed be a report like that promised in 2¹¹ (ננתן דין, see note there). Cf. also no. 17 (ten years earlier) which refers to some such statement of accounts. It thus differs entirely from no. 22. As Sachau points out, there is nothing specially Jewish about it. It is another proof that Aramaic was used not only in dealing with Jews, but was the official language of the provincial governments in the Persian empire. The decipherment is very difficult as the names are mostly foreign, and the papyrus is much torn.

As to the date: l. 34 mentions the 4th year, and if the restoration of l. 35 is accepted, we may conclude that the list was drawn up in the 5th year. From the resemblance to no. 2 it is tempting to take these as years of Xerxes, which would make the date 481 B.C., but the writing (especially of col. 1) is so much later in style than that of no. 2, that it seems necessary to put it, with the majority of these texts, in the reign of Darius II. It will then belong to the same year as no. 22, viz. 419 B.C.

Sachau, plates 21, 22. Ungnad, no. 20.

Col. 1.

ש	1	ש [ט] [ת בר א] שמן שא
ש	2	ש זביס . בר נבושלך שא
ש	3	ש חגי בר שמעי [ה] שא
ש	4	ש אשמ [ן בר א] [ע שא]
ש	5	ש פטסי בר זפרות [שא]
ש	6	ש צחא [בר] צפר . לה שא
ש	7	ש שמו [ח] שא
ש	8	ש חור
ש	9	ש
ש	10	ש
ש	11	ש נתן [א]
ש	12	ש אהל בני [שא]
ש	13	ש חור [ב] נורשוא שא
ש	14	ש משי [גרי בר בלכן שא]

	ש	ורד בר זותי	15
	כ ש	חון[ר] בר יעולן שא ר	16
	ש	ש . . . בר אביהו שא	17
	ש	. . . פחרד שא	18
		. . . יהיב	
		. . . מדינת נא	
Col. 2.		. . . קנו א . . . פבי שא הו	19
			20
		ל	21
		. . . ענ . . . פ . שא \	22
		. . . שא	23
			24
		. . . בר פטנתן שא \	25
		. . . כל בר אורי שא	26
		כל נפש דדר // בנו	27
		כל נפש // לחד שא ר // לשא //	28
		כל נפש [דר] לחד שא לשא ד//	29
		כל נפש דר לחד שא [ר ל]שא דדר // //	30
		[כל נפקתא ית . . .	31
		שא ל	32
		. . . צחא בר . . .	
		. . . ח . . .	
		. . . מ . . .	
Col. 3.		כל נפק[תא זו י]חיב לחילא סונכניא [מן יום . . .	33
		הו [יום ד לירח מ]חיר שנת // עד יום	34
		ד למ[חיר שנת //] זו יהיב במכל . . .	35
		חיתי [. . . מן] מדינת נא ביד ונפר	36
		. . . בר בר אזה ועדרי בר אזה . . .	37
		ש[ערן א ול]ף // לדר // ג / ה //	38
		ומן [ע]בור [ת]שמרם פתפא זו יהב לח[ילא	39
		מן אלף // [ו]	40
		נ[רנא ול]ף // לדר // ג ח . . .	41

ווי] היב פתָּה לחילא מן	42
חש[טרס א א]לָּף /// אֶרְבָּאִי	43
מחיר שנת	44
א ומן א	45
אֶרְבָּאִי ///	46
לחילא	
היתי	

Col. i.

¹ Ration of Peṭemut(?) b. IŠMN, barley ardab 1. ² Ration of ZBIS. b. Nebushalliv, barley ardab 1. ³ Ration of Haggai b. Shemaiah, barley ardab 1. ⁴ Ration of IŠMN b. Ap', barley ardab 1. ⁵ Ration of Peṭisi b. Zaphruth, barley ardab 1. ⁶ Ration of —Zəḥo b. ZPHR . . for him barley ardab 1 . . . (?). ⁷ K. Ration of Samuah barley ardab 1 and 2 quarters. ⁸ Ration of Ḥor ⁹ Ration of ¹⁰ Ration of — 2 (?). ¹¹ Ration of Nathan, barley ardab 1. ¹² Ration of AḤLBNI, barley ardab 1. ¹³ Ration of Hur b. Nurshavash, barley ardab 1. ¹⁴ Ration of Shamashgiriya b. Belbani, barley ardab 1. ¹⁵ Ration of VRD b. Zuthi. ¹⁶ K. Ration of Hur. b. Y'ULU, barley ardab 1 and 2 quarters. ¹⁷ Ration of b. Abihu, barley ardab 1. ¹⁸ Ration of PHRI, barley ardab 1.

Col. ii.

¹⁹ barley ardab 1 . . . (?). ²⁰
²¹ 100. ²² barley ardab 1. ²³
. barley ardab. ²⁴ ²⁵ b. PTNTU, barley ardab 1. ²⁶ . . . nkl b. Uri, barley ardab 1.

²⁷ Total persons 54, including ²⁸ total persons 2 at $1\frac{1}{2}$ ardabs of barley each, = barley ardabs 3. ²⁹ total persons 22 at 1 ardab of barley each, = barley ardabs 22. ³⁰ total persons 30 at $2\frac{1}{2}$ ardabs of barley each, = barley ardabs 75. ³¹ . . . total output amounting to ³² barley ardabs 100.

Col. iii.

³³ Total output of what was delivered to the garrison of Syene from the . . . ³⁴ that is the 20th day of the month Meḥir in the 4th year, to the ³⁵ 20th of Meḥir in the 5th year. What was delivered as food . . . which ³⁶ brought from the district of Thebes by the hand of Onophris, ³⁷ . . . b. BR'VH, and 'Edri b. A . . . ³⁸ Barley ardabs 1446, G 2, H 4.

³⁹ And of corn(?) of TŠTRS, the ration which was given out to the garrison ⁴⁰ from(?) 1019. ⁴¹ 1252, G 1, H . . .

⁴² And what was given as a ration to the garrison from ⁴³ TŠTRS, ardabs 1690.

⁴⁴ Meḥir, year ⁴⁵ and from . . . ⁴⁶
xx76

Line 1. The ψ at the beginning is restored because it stands before each line of this column. Sachau suggests that it is for $\psi\kappa\lambda$, as elsewhere, but then what is its meaning? It is more likely to be some word for 'portion', 'ration', like $\psi\epsilon\omega\tau$. [ת]ט[ט]ת, cf. פמת 22⁶⁹. Egyptian. אשמש [א] last letter very doubtful, as in l. 4. Hardly אשמש. אשא. Judging from no. 2 this must be for $\psi\epsilon\omega\tau$ אררב, the allowance of the man named, for how long? Sachau and Ungnad take it for $\psi\epsilon\omega$ ($\frac{1}{180}$ of a shekel), which is unlikely.

Line 2. נבשל, cf. 2⁸.

Line 3. חני is certain. Not חפי as Sachau. It is a narrow נ as in l. 14.

Line 4. [א]ט[ע] quite uncertain. It must be a very short name, cf. 53⁶.

Line 5. זפרה uncertain. Sachau חרין, but ח is impossible.

Line 6. The oblique stroke as in l. 10. Cf. no. 22. . . צפר uncertain. Sachau . . חור which is possible. לה and הו as in no. 22.

Line 7. The כ is taken by Sachau for כסף, but the list has nothing to do with payments in money. Here and in l. 16 are the only two cases in which the ration is אשא אשא, which may be a mere coincidence, but in any case the meaning of כ is obscure.

Line 12. אהלבני uncertain. Sachau reads א חלקי[ה], but it is difficult to see what א can belong to, since the preceding word ought to be בר. What Sachau reads as ק is the same combination as in בלבן, l. 14.

Line 13. [ח]ור or . . ה. It must be a short name.

Line 14. ש[מש]גרי is Ungnad's suggestion, but the second ש is hardly possible.

Line 16. יעולו or יעולן (Sachau).

Line 17. אביהו more probably than הו אבי, since this הו (l. 6) comes at the end of the line.

Col. ii.

Lines 19–26 are too much broken to be restored.

Line 25. פטנתן. The last letter may be anything. Egyptian.

Lines 27–32 sum up the account so far. As the total number of persons to this point is 54, about half the names are lost. This cannot be the whole חילא, cf. no. 22.

Line 28. One would naturally restore || נברן, but that the strange expression כל נפש followed by a numeral is used in l. 30. The two persons are those marked with כ in lines 7 and 16. I take ר as רבעתא. Therefore 2 persons at $1\frac{1}{2}$ each = 3.

Line 30. If 30 persons get 75, each must have $2\frac{1}{2}$. Hence we may restore [שא || ר ||]. Cf. 2⁷ where || ג || = || ר || here.

Line 31. . . . ית must be some word for 'amount to'. Thus:

	2	at	$1\frac{1}{2}$	=	3
	22	at	1	=	22
	30	at	$2\frac{1}{2}$	=	75
Total	54	get			100

Col. iii.

The left-hand fragment seems to have been set too much to the left. Probably l. 40 reads continuously, and if so there is less to be supplied in the other lines than Sachau shows.

Line 33. נפקתא זי יהיב if right, is a clumsy expression for 'expenses, namely, what was paid'. סונכניא, cf. סונכנן 33⁶, 'Syenians'. Sachau explains it as a Persian formation in *-kan*, which is then inflected as Aramaic. The form שושנכניא 'of Susa', in Ezra 4⁹, is scarcely parallel, unless that be a mistake for שושנכניא. At the end something is missing, for there is a faint trace of a letter, and some words are wanted to connect with the next line. Judging from the ordinary formula in contracts, [ים] הו in l. 34 implies a parallel date here containing the name of the Jewish month. This makes the line rather long, for in l. 34 there seems to be nothing after ער יום. However, the lines vary very much in length in this document. If the Jewish month was mentioned here, it points to the conclusion that the 'Syenian garrison' was the same as, or part of, the חילא יהודיא, and that these accounts relate to the Jewish colony. The ער in l. 34 implies a מן somewhere before, and it can only come here. As to the Jewish month, Dr. Fotheringham tells me that in year 4 of Darius the 20th of Mehir would coincide with the 19th of Iyyar, and in year 5 with the 30th of Iyyar.

Line 34. [ום צ] is restored from l. 35 for reasons given in the note there. ער יום. The line might end with לאיר הו יום צ, but probably the date was expressed singly the second time. Similarly ירח is omitted before מחיר in l. 35.

Line 35. \ /// שנת is restored here for several reasons. The two broken names of months, one ending in חיר and the other beginning with מ, seem likely to be both מחיר, which could only recur at an interval of a year (or years). The mention of 'year 4' in l. 34 suggests that the account ran into another year. The large, though uncertain, totals imply a long period. In Greek papyri of the second century B.C. the ration (σιτῶσιον) of corn seems to have been 1 artaba of corn per man per month, together with a cash payment in lieu of more corn. See e.g. Kenyon, *Greek Papyri in the British Museum*, p. 55. Probably it was about the same at the date of this papyrus. It appears, therefore, that

down to l. 26 we have a list of men receiving the monthly ration, some getting the minimum of 1 ardab (שאב), others more. Ll. 27-32 then give the summary for the *month*. Col. 3 gives the totals for the year. יי begins a fresh entry. There is a space before it. The preceding lines were the heading. במכל. Sachau is no doubt right in taking this for במאכל, cf. לממר 32². Epstein cft. מכילתא, &c. and translates 'by measure'. Some words are wanted after it to connect with the next line. Does it mean σιτώνιον as distinct from δψώνιον, the money payment?

Line 36. היתי. If I am right in bringing the fragments closer together, there is room for about 7 letters in the gap, i. e. a name of five letters and מן. נא No, i. e. Thebes.

Line 37. בר is written twice, so that one of them must be part of the name. אה. The name is improbable, as also בראה would be.

Line 38. [ערן] is most likely from the slight traces remaining. It cannot be שקלן. The ה may be part of כסף or אלה. We then require either שקלן or אררבן. If ה at the end is for חלרן, the line should refer to money and we might restore ש[ערי ש אל]ה. If it is a measure we may read ש[ערן א ו]ל[ה]. In either case אלה, which is unfortunately less likely than כסף. I do not feel satisfied about the line. | / ג as in 27⁷ = 11. Epstein suggests Talm. גריא = סאה. /// ה. The ה is not well formed, but can hardly be anything else. Cf. l. 41. Epstein suggests חלק.

Line 39. [ע]בֹר very uncertain. [ת]שטרם as in 27⁹, the Egyptian name of the 'southern province'. פתא must be a popular word for 'ration' (so Lidzbarski), formed from פת? יהב probably only a mistake for יהיב.

Line 40. Ugnad reads מן אלון, but cannot explain it. אלוך = Ass. alluku 'palace' is improbable. אלה is the most likely. Then there are no hundreds, and the other fragment must join on here, the line reading continuously, but the meaning is obscure.

Line 41. [גו]רנא perhaps, as in 27⁵, but the ו is doubtful. A letter is wanted before it, perhaps ל, hardly מן. [ל]ה as in the Behistun text for אלה. Cf. 30²⁸ אלה = 31²⁷ אלה.

Line 42. At the end מן is wanted to govern חשטרם in l. 43.

Lines 44-46 are too much broken to be restored. They apparently state a total for the year—from Mehir in one year to Mehir in the next.

No. 25.

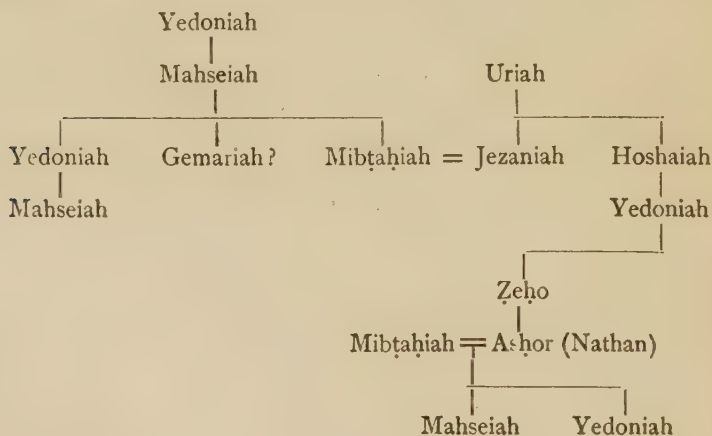
Renunciation of Claim. 416 B. C.

The papyrus is in an almost perfect state of preservation.

The date, which is given twice, is the 8th (Egyptian 9th) year of Darius (II) = 416 B. C.

The document is a deed of renunciation or conveyance, similar to several others, no. 6, no. 8, no. 13. The parties are connected through Mibṭaḥiah. Yedoniah b. Hoshaiiah was the nephew of Jezaniah, her first husband (see no. 9), whose house is the matter in dispute. Yedoniah b. Nathan and Mahseiah are her sons by her third marriage. They have already appeared in 20³ as her sons by Aṣḥor, so that either he bore both names, or he had changed his name from Aṣḥor to Nathan between 421 and 416. As to the claim of Yedoniah and Mahseiah on the house, if it was not by purchase or arrangement, it probably came about as follows: Mibṭaḥiah had no children by her first marriage, since by 9⁷ they would have inherited the property. She was divorced and afterwards married Aṣḥor-Nathan (see no. 15) about 440 B.C. and her property was united to his. When Jezaniah died, his house should have gone to his children by Mibṭaḥiah, but as there were no children and as no provision was made for that event in no. 9, her two sons by Aṣḥor now claim this house after her death. On the other hand, since Jezaniah died without issue, his brother Hoshaiiah may have had or thought he had (we do not know what the law may have been) some title to the property, perhaps under some provision of the will of their father Uriah, and after Hoshaiiah's death his son would claim. Much of course remains obscure. We do not know for instance what was the rule of inheritance in case of a provision becoming void, or in case of intestacy—nor whether real property passed in a special way.

The following table shows the relations of the people concerned :



Sayce and Cowley, J.

- 1 ב /// לכסלו שנת /// /// הו יום ר' לתחות שנת /// /// דריווש
מלכא אדין ביב
- 2 בירתא אמר ידניה בר הושעיה בר אוריה ארמי זי יב בירתא קדם וידרנג
רב חילא
- 3 זי סון לידניה בר נתן ומחסיה בר נתן אחוה אמחם מבטחיה ברת מחסיה
בר ידניה קדם
- 4 ודרנג רב חילא זי סון לאמר רחקת מנכם מן בית יזניה בר אוריה הא תחומוהי
עליה בית הושע בר אוריה דבק לה תחתיה לה בית הצול בר זכריה דבק לה
בתחתיה ומנעלא כוין פתיחן תמה מועה שמש לה אגורא זי יהו אלהא וארח
מלכא בניהם מערב שמש לה בית מבטחיה ברת מחסיה זי יהב לה מחסיה אבוה
8 דבק לה זך ביתא זי תחומוהי כתיבן מנעל זילכם הו אנת ידניה ומחסיה כל ||
9 בני נתן עד עלם וזי בניך אחריכם ולמן זי רחמתן תנתנונה לא אכהל אנה
ידניה ובני
- 10 ואנתה ואיש לי לא אכהל אגרנכם דין ודבב אפלא נכהל נרשה לבר וברה לכם
11 אח ואחה אנתה ואיש לכם או גבר זי תובנון לה ביתא זך או זי ברחמן
תנתון לה
- 12 בשמי אנה ידניה ובשם בני ואנתה ואיש לי והן אנה ידניה רשיתכם ורשכם
13 בר לי וברה אנתה ואיש בשמי ובשם בני שטר מן בר וברה זי יזניה בר אוריה
14 וירשון לבר וברה ואנתה ואיש לכם או גברן זי תובנון לה או זי ברחמן
תנתנו לה
- 15 ביתא זך וזי ירשכם דין יתן לכם אביגרנא זי כסף כרשן עשרה הו
כרשן ר' כסף
- 16 ר || לכרש | באבני מלכא וביתא אפם זילכם עד עלם וזי בניכם אחריכם שטר מן
17 בנן זי יזן בר אוריה ולא דין כתב מעוהיה בר נתן כפס ידניה בר הושע ושהדיא
18 בנו מנחם בר שלום מחסיה בר ידניה מנחם בר גדן[ל] בר בעדיה ידניה
בר משלם
- 19 יסלח בר גדול גדול בר ברכיה יזניה בר פנוליה אחיו בר נתן

Endorsement.

- 20 ספר מרחק זי כתב ידניה בר הושע על בית יזניה בר אוריה
21 לידניה בר נתן ומחסיה אחוהי כל ||

¹ On the 3rd of Chisleu, year 8, that is the 12th day of Thoth, year 9 of Darius the king at that date in Yeb ² the fortress said Yedoniah b. Hoshaiiah b. Uriah, Aramaean of Yeb the fortress, before Widrang commander of the garrison ³ of Syene, to Yedoniah b. Nathan and Mahseiah

b. Nathan, his brother, their mother being Mibṭaḥiah daughter of Mahseiah b. Yedoniah, before ⁴Widrang commander of the garrison of Syene, as follows: I withdraw (my claim) against you on the house of Jezaniah b. Uriah. These are its boundaries: ⁵ at the upper end, the house of Hosea b. Uriah adjoins it; at the lower end of it, the house of Hazul b. Zechariah adjoins it; ⁶ at the lower end and above, there are open windows; on the east of it, is the temple of the God Ya'u, and the highway ⁷ of the king between them; on the west of it, the house of Mibṭaḥiah daughter of Mahseiah, which Mahseiah her father gave her, ⁸ adjoins it. This house, whose boundaries are described above, is yours, Yedoniah and Mahseiah both ⁹ sons of Nathan, for ever, and your children's after you. To whom you will, you may give it. I shall have no power, I Yedoniah, or my sons ¹⁰ or female or male dependant of mine, I shall have no power to set in motion suit or process against you, nor shall we have power to sue son or daughter of yours, ¹¹ brother or sister, female or male dependant of yours, or any man to whom you may sell this house, or to whom you may give it as a gift, ¹² on behalf of myself, Yedoniah, or on behalf of my sons or dependants female or male. If I, Yedoniah, sue you, or you are sued by ¹³ a son of mine or daughter or female or male dependant, on my behalf or on behalf of my sons, (or any one) except a son or daughter of Jezaniah b. Uriah, ¹⁴ or (if) they sue son or daughter, or female or male dependant of yours, or a man to whom you may sell or to whom you may give as a gift ¹⁵ this house, or whoever shall bring a claim against you, shall pay you a fine of the sum of ten kerashin, that is 10 kerashin at the rate of ¹⁶ 2 R to 1 karash by royal weight, and the house is assured to you for ever and to your sons after you, failing ¹⁷ any sons of Jeza b. Uriah, without question. Ma'uziah b. Nathan wrote (this deed) at the direction of Yedoniah b. Hosea and the witnesses, ¹⁸ including Menahem b. Shallum: Mahseiah b. Yedoniah: Menahem b. Gadoḷ b. Ba'adiah: Yedoniah b. Meshullam: ¹⁹ Yislah b. Gadol: Gadol b. Berechiah: Jezaniah b. Penuliah: Ahio b. Nathan. (Endorsement.) ²⁰ Deed of renunciation, which Yedoniah b. Hosea wrote concerning the house of Jezaniah b. Uriah, ²¹ for Yedoniah b. Nathan and Mahseiah his brother, both of them.

Line 1. The year is given first as 8, then as 9. The second numeral is certainly 9, for the units are always arranged in threes, so that the faint trace in the middle is to be read as a unit obscured by a crease in the papyrus. The Egyptian year began with Thoth, and did not coincide with the Jewish year beginning with Nisan. This synchronism is important.

Line 2. ויִרְרַנַּנ as in 20^{4.5} (420 B.C.). Here it is the lower court over which he presides. In no. 20 he sat with the *fratarak* in the higher court of Nepha. Note that he was commander in Syene, and held a court in Yeb. No *degel* is mentioned, perhaps because the case was taken before the commander and not before the head of the *degel*.

Line 3. אהוה a mistake for אהוהי. אמהם an unusual addition, no doubt because it was really Mibtāhiah's property. If Ashor-Nathan was dead, there would be an additional reason for giving her name as a further means of identification.

Line 4. ודרנג, &c. repeated by mistake (?). רחקת lit. 'I withdrew from you (and) from the house', cf. 6²² and often. יוניה called יון in 8⁶ and below, l. 17.

Line 5. עליה 'at the south end', as elsewhere, see the plan in note on 5⁴. הצול (הפנול S-C) is now certain, as the name occurs elsewhere. His father owned the house in 5⁵.

Line 6. כוין פתחן. It is difficult to see how there could be 'ancient lights' if רבב has its usual meaning to 'adjoin'. They must have looked on to the high road at either end of the frontage. אמורא as in 13¹⁴. It was the temple, see no. 30. ארח מלכא. Cf. Révillout, *La propriété*, pp. 168, 322, &c.

Line 7. בניהם a mistake for ביניהם. להב in no. 8.

Line 8. מנעל a mistake for מנעלא as in l. 6.

Line 9. בניך a mistake for בניכם.

Line 10. ואנתה ואיש, cf. 8^{10.11}. The formula differs slightly from that used in other (and earlier) deeds. The persons are named in a receding scale of contiguity, and in pairs: son and daughter, brother and sister (l. 11), so that אנתה can hardly be 'wife' (as S-C). She would naturally come after her husband and before the children. The words are again a pair, and איש 'husband' is impossible, as a man is speaking. Translate therefore '(any) woman or man depending on me'.

Line 11. ברחמן 'in friendship', not מן as Staerk. תנתון a mistake for תנתנו cf. תנתנו in l. 14.

Line 13. שטר מן as in l. 16. It corresponds to להן elsewhere, e.g. in 8¹¹, and should mean 'except' as commonly in Syriac. The proviso is not very clear however. Jezaniah must have been dead by now, perhaps recently deceased, and hence the action. He cannot have had children by Mibtāhiah, because they would surely have had a prior claim to their cousin Yedoniah. (This was not the house which Mahseiah gave her in no. 8.) If he had been divorced from Mibtāhiah, that would account for his being alive at the time of her subsequent marriage (15³⁸?), and might also be a reason for presuming (in law) a doubt whether he had other issue. In that case the clause would mean 'if any representative of mine, except my cousin (if any), should sue you'. Yedoniah b. Hoshaiiah then admits the claim of Jezaniah's children (if any), who could not be liable to a fine for trying to establish it, if they came forward. There

may of course have been a son of Jezaniah who had gone away and not been heard of.

Line 14. גברן a mistake for גבר. תנתנו should be תנתנו.

Line 15. ירשכם a mistake (?) for ירשנכם. ינתן not ינתן as S-C. אביגרנא as in 20¹⁴.

Lines 16, 17. שטר as in l. 13 'unless any sons of J. come forward'. Note בני זי יון indefinite 'any sons' not בני יון 'the (known) sons' as e. g. in l. 9 בני נתן:

Line 17. מעוויא also wrote nos. 18, 20. His father wrote nos. 10, 13.

Line 18. גדול ב' מנחם ב' and l. 19 ברכיה ב' גדול as in 20⁷.

Line 19. נתן ב' אחיו brother of the scribe?

No. 26.

Order to Repair a Boat. 412 B.C.

A large sheet of papyrus, extra broad, as befitted its official character. Lines 17-28 are on the reverse.

It is dated in the 12th year of Darius (see note on l. 28) = 412 B.C. This is one of the most difficult of the texts, partly owing to the broken condition of ll. 1-6, which makes the precise nature of the orders uncertain, but still more because of the many technical terms and foreign words of which the meaning is unknown. It relates to the repairing (not building, see note on l. 1) of a Nile-boat used by certain boatmen in Government employment, and full details are given as to the work to be done on it. The procedure seems to be as follows: the men in charge of the boat reported to Mithradates (their foreman?) through Psamsineith, one of their number, that the boat was in need of repair. Mithradates reported to Arsames, who sent an order to Wahprimahi, an Egyptian apparently holding some local office. This is the purport of ll. 1-3. The order (ll. 3-6) is that whereas a specification of the necessary repairs had been required (from Psamsineith?) and sent to the Treasury officials, these should now inspect the boat and do the repairs if necessary. Ll. 6-9 state that they did inspect it, found the specification correct, and that the chief of the ship's carpenters considered the repairs necessary. The specification is then recited (ll. 10-22). This part is full of technical terms. In ll. 22, 23 Arsames orders Wahprimahi to have the work carried out accordingly. Much is obscure, but this seems on the whole to make the text consistent.

All the persons mentioned bear non-Jewish names, except 'Anani l. 23.

Aramaic is thus used in a communication from the Persian governor to an Egyptian official.

For special treatment of the text see Torczyner in *OLZ* 1912, p. 397, and Holma in *Öfversigt af Finska Vetenskaps-Societets Förhandlingar* 1915, B, no. 5.

Sachau, plates 8 and 9. Ungnad, no. 8.

- 1 מן ארשם על וחפרעמחי וכעת בלא[ה ספינתא זי פסמסנית וכנותה נופתיא
זי כרכיא כזי שלח]
- 2 עלין מתרדת נופתא לם כן אמר פסמסנ[ית נופתיא זי]
- 3 כרכיא כן אמרו ספינתא זי מהחסנן א[נח]נה עדן הוה אופשרה למע[בר על
זנה שלחת לם אשרנ]
- 4 יתנגד ע[לת]בלא וישתלח על המדכריא זי גנזא המו עם פרמנכר[יא שמשלך
וכנותה ספינתא זך]
- 5 י[חוו ואופכרתה יעברו וישתלח זרניך זי. זא אשרנא הנדונה זאחרן [והמדכריא
אשרנא בלא]
- 6 יתנו ולעבק אופשרה יתעבד ואחרן זי מני שלח עליהם עלונה שלחו ז[כן
אמרו עבדיהם על]
- 7 חלא זי לקבל בירתא ב[נו כרכ]יה מתרדת נופתא החוין ספינתא נחוי זי ביד
פסמסנית ו . . .
- 8 כלתרין נופתא זי כרכיא נגידה עלתבלא ואנחנה החוין לשמשלך וכנותה
פרמנכריא שמו [בר]
- 9 כנופי סנן נגריא ספיתכן וכן אמרו עדן הוה אופ[שרה] ל[מע]בר זנה אשרנא
זי אפיתי אופשרה
- 10 למעבד עקי ארו ואר חדתן טף אמן עשרה שים [ל]בטק אמן תמנין בפשכן
תלתה בנו סננן אמן עשרה
- 11 ותרינן שף עשרה וחמשה [חד לא]מן עשרן סעבל אמן שבען חנן לבטנא תלתה
קלעס לקומתא חד
- 12 עקי חלא אמן שתן פחטמוני לפערער חד לאמן תרינן אפסי תחת חלא
חמשה מסמרי נחש ופרזל
- 13 מאתין עקי ארו לובר חסין תמים אמן עשרן בלא יהיתה חליפתהם לובר
וחבירן עלגנזא עולי
- 14 כתן עבין כרשן מאה ותמנין רקען כרשן מאתין וחמשן עקי ארו חדתן חנן
תרינן לחד אמן חמשה
- 15 פשכן תלתה בפשכן תלתה לח[ל]א מסמרי נחש מאה וחמשן לחד פשכן
תלתה מאתין שבען וחמשה

16 לחד צבען עשרה כל מסמרין ארבעמאה עשרן וחמשה טסן זי נחש אמן
עשרן מסמריהם מאתין

Reverse.

17 עקי ארז לוכר רשות מצן כנכר חד מנן עשרה כלא הוספה כברי כרשן
עשרה ולהנדרונה זרניך כרשן מאה

18 ויהוספון על עקיא זי יתייב על טף בארכא לחד פשכן תלתה חפוש ועל
פתיא ועביא צבען תרין ועל

19 שים בארכא לחד פשכן תלתה חפוש ועל פתיא צבען תרין ועל שף וחנניא
בארכא לחד פשך חד ועל

20 סעבל עקי חלא דרי תמים בארכא לחד פשכן תלתה חפוש ועל פתיא צבע
חד עולי כתנא רקעתא

21 זרניכא כבריתא במתקלת פרס יתייב ישתלח למ אשרנא זנה יתייב עליך
שמו בר כנופי סנן

22 נגריא ספיתכן לעינין אופשר ספינתא זך ולעבק יעבד כוי שים טעם כעת
ארשם כן אמר אתה עבד

23 לקבל זנה זי המוכריא אמרן כוי שים טעם ענני ספרא בעל [טעם]
נבועקב כתב

24 וחפרימחי . . . ית. ה. לתוֹבָה בל. ל. תה. . .
. ח

25 כוי שים טעם ל כתב. (blank)

26 (Demotic)

Address.

27 מִן ארשם זי ב.

28 נבועקב ספרא ב. א. ל. [ל]טבת שנת ר. א. [ר]ינין [הויס מלכא]

¹ From Arsames to Wahprimahi: Now the boat of Psamsineith and his colleagues the boatmen of the fortifications is worn out as reported ² to us by Mithradates the boatman as follows: Thus says Psamsineith the boatmen of ³ the fortifications say thus: The boat of which we have charge, it is time to do its repairs. Thereupon I sent word as follows: Let the specification ⁴ be drawn up accurately and sent to the accountants of the treasury. They with the commanders Shemsillek and his colleagues are to inspect this boat ⁵ and make a report on it (?), and let the arsenic (?) which is required (?) by the specification, paint (?) and the rest be sent, and let the accountants give all the materials ⁶ and let its repairs be done immediately, and the rest about which word was sent to them from me. Thereupon they sent and thus said their messengers: On ⁷ the beach which is in front of the fortress, between its fortifications Mithradates the boatman showed us the boat. We report that by Psamsineith and , ⁸ both boatmen of the fortifications, it is described accurately, and we have reported to Shemsillek and his colleagues the commanders, (and) Shemau b. ⁹ Kenufi, head of the carpenters, of SPYT, and they said

thus: It is time to *make its repairs*. This is the specification which [is required (?)] immediately to do its repairs: ¹⁰ Cedar and cypress (?) wood, new, (each) plank 10 cubits 80 cubits by 3 hand-breadths, among them ribs (?) of 12 cubits; ¹¹ yards (?) 15, each of 20 cubits; a s'BL, 70 cubits; cabins (?) for the hold (?) 3; a sail (?) for the mast (?), 1; ¹² planks for the HL of 60 cubits; a PHTMUNI for the P'R'R, 1 of 2 cubits; APSI under the HL, 5; nails of bronze and iron, ¹³ 200; planks of cedar, seasoned (?), strong, TMIS, 20 cubits; the equivalent of all of it, both sound (?) and broken, he is to bring to the treasury; sails (?) of ¹⁴ cotton, thick, 180 kerashin; awnings (?), 250 kerashin; planks of cedar, new; 2 HNN, each 5 cubits ¹⁵ 3 hands by 3 hands; for the HL, nails of bronze, 150, each 3 hands, 275, ¹⁶ each 10 finger-breadths; total nails, 425; plates of bronze, 20 cubits; nails for them, 200; ¹⁷ planks of cedar, seasoned (?), Egyptian (?) government, 1 talent 10 minae in all; add (?) sulphur, 10 kerashin, and arsenic for the painting (?), 100 kerashin; ¹⁸ and they shall add to the planks which are (?) supplied, to the boards in length each 3 hands clear (?), and to the breadth and thickness 2 fingers; and to ¹⁹ the SIM, in length each 3 hands clear (?), and to the breadth 2 fingers; and to the planed boards (?) and HNN in length each 1 hand; and to ²⁰ the s'BL, the wood for the HL, the rows of TMIS, in length each 3 hands clear (?), and to the breadth 1 finger. The sails (?) of cotton, the awning (?), ²¹ the arsenic, the sulphur, are to be supplied by Persian weight. Let word be sent that these materials are to be delivered to Shemau b. Kenufi, head of ²² the carpenters, of SPYT, for the purpose of the repair of this boat, and let him do (it) at once, according to the order issued. Now Arsames says as follows: You are to act ²³ in accordance with this which the accountants say, according to the order issued. 'Anani, the secretary, drafted the order. Nabu'aḳāb wrote (it). ²⁴ Wahprimahi ²⁵ according to the order issued . . . wrote . . . ²⁶ ²⁷ From Arsames, which he ²⁸ Nabu'aḳāb wrote the document on the 13th of Tebeth, in the 12th year of Darius the king

Line 1. A curt beginning, as from a great man to a subordinate. בלא, Epstein cft. Dan. 6¹⁵, and reads [שם] בלא, but the phrase there is בל שם (not בלא שם). The lost words must have stated the case. This word is more probably the verb בלא 'to be worn out', generally used of clothes and such like, but also applicable to a boat. The boat was in charge of the כרביא זי נופתיא (l. 3), and Psamsineith was one of them (ll. 7, 8). As he makes the report in l. 2, it is probable that he was mentioned here. For the name cf. Lieblein, *Dict. des noms propres hiérog.*, no. 1216. נופתיא זי כרביא from l. 8, where see note.

Line 2. לם must introduce a report of Mithradates: 'M. sent saying, thus says P.'. It cannot be 'for thus says M., P. . . .' Psamsineith alone speaks, since אמר is singular, and he does not include himself with the other boatmen (so that we cannot continue with אנחנה) because אמרו

(l. 3) is in the 3rd person. Hence some phrase must have followed such as 'the boat service is interrupted, for'. **וּנִפְתָּיָא וי** from l. 8, is necessary.

Line 3. **כרניא**, see on l. 8. **מהחסנן** 'having charge of' under Government, not 'owning', since it was to be repaired by Government. Elsewhere the word is used of holding land, and perhaps means to hold on lease, or by a grant, not as freehold. **ערן הוה** is abrupt and strange, but can only mean 'it is time to'. No doubt a translation of the Egyptian idiom *sp pw*, introducing a request &c. **אופשרה** an unknown word. From the context it can only mean 'its repairs'. In line 22 the construct form **אופשר** occurs, so that **יה** must be the pronominal affix. It has been assumed that the word is Persian, but no satisfactory explanation of it as such has been given. I cannot help feeling that it is connected with the Talmudic **אפשר**, the origin of which is also obscure. [למע[בר] as in l. 10. The missing words must have stated that Arsames gave an order (as in l. 4). He is not giving it here, because in l. 6 (שלחו) he says that it was carried out. Hence some such words as here supplied are necessary. [אשרנא], see on l. 5.

Line 4. **יתננר**. The subject cannot be the boat, which is always **ספינא** feminine. Therefore not 'let it be towed', nor 'let it be carpentered' (**יתננר**). Whatever it was, it had to be sent to the Treasury. They would hardly send the boat bodily. We should expect 'a statement of the cost', and hence I have ventured to supply **אשרנא** in the sense of 'specification', taking **יתננר** in the sense of the passive of Hebrew **הִגִּיד** 'declare', 'state'. **ע[לת]בלא**, so Perles, as in l. 8, and Epstein, in the sense of '(towed) by a rope'. This is unlikely, as noted above. If **תבלא** here and in l. 8 can mean a 'measuring line' (Heb. **הַכֵּל**) the phrase would mean 'according to measure', i.e. 'accurately'. Ungnad's **בלא** **ע[ם]** 'with care' is unlikely. **המרכריא**, or **המר**. Perles thinks = **אמרכל** (Targums). It must be one of the many Persian titles, compounded with *-kar*, 'make', and treated as Aramaic. The meaning of **המר** is unknown. Cf. **הדבריא** in Daniel, where the **מ** has been assimilated (hence **המר** not **המר** here), and the second part is *-bar*, 'bearing', or the **ב** is a corruption of **ב** (due to the similarity of Heb. **דבר**), and the word is the same as here. In connexion with the Treasury it must mean the men who do the accounts, 'clerks'. **המו** begins a new sentence, without a conjunction. **פרמנכריא** as in l. 8. From Persian *farmān* and *kar*, 'those who make (or give) orders'. The words supplied are from l. 8.

Line 5. **יחוו** (Epstein **יחון**) is probably right. Ungnad **אחרן**. The

Haphel of חוה, and the Pael (or Haphel with ה dropped) are common in the sense of 'cause to see', 'show'. The Peal, which should mean 'see', is not found in BA, but perhaps occurs in these papyri. Here 'inspect'. אופכרתה another unknown word. זי. זי very uncertain. The first letter is like a badly made ע, the second is obliterated, the rest is probable (not זי as Ungnad). I have restored it because in l. 17 it occurs, as here, in connexion with הנדונה. See notes there. זי. זי. Ungnad הוה, but this is doubtful, and gives no sense, unless we could translate 'which was (mentioned in) the specification'. אשרנא as in ll. 9, 21 and 30¹¹. Cf. Ezra 5³⁻⁹. The meaning of the word in all these places is as uncertain as its origin. In Ezra 5³⁻⁹ the LXX have χορηγία, but in the parallel passage (1 Esdr. 6⁴) στέγγη καὶ τὰλλα πάντα, and in verse 10 + ἐθεμελιοῦτε, which represents the Masoretic tradition אֲשֶׁר־אֵצֶּי. In 30¹¹ 'outfit', 'decoration', 'detail' would be suitable. Here it seems to mean the description of the outfit, so that I have ventured to use the word 'specification'. But the meaning of this much-discussed term is not settled. הנדונה as in l. 17. No doubt a Persian word, perhaps compounded with han- = ham-. The 'caulking'? In modern Persian اندودن means 'to plaster'. 'Painting'? Holma compares Persian اندام (Arab. هندام) a 'limb', but also a 'fitting together', and so 'decoration'. Cf. הדמין in Daniel 2⁵ &c. The addition of ואחרן shows that we have here an enumeration of materials. זי (Ungnad) following it, is not probable. Torczyner reads באחרן, which he takes as beginning a new sentence (like אחר 'then', and compares Dan. 4⁵. [אשרנא] is doubtful. Something is wanted like 'all the materials'.

Line 6. לעבק as in l. 22 and 42^{7.8-13}, in all which places the meaning 'at once', 'speedily' is suitable. In Aḥīḳar 103 עבק is perhaps a verb, see note there. זי ואחרן זי, Torczyner 'und nachdem'. על זנה, Heb. על-זה 'thereupon', continues the narrative by explaining that the preliminary order was carried out by the officials. שלחו is therefore a narrative perfect, not imperative. [בן] seems best to fit the remaining traces of letters. Hence אמרו is probable, and serves to introduce the 1st persons in l. 7. About nine more letters are wanting, which should contain something to govern הלא in l. 7.

Line 7. הלא can hardly be anything else. In l. 12 it denotes some part of the boat. The ordinary meaning 'sand' is suitable enough here. It was outside the town, and must mean the sand on the river-bank, on which the boat was moored. They sent to inspect it. [בן] looks more likely than בין or ביד. [כרכ]יה, doubtful, but there is a trace of the tail of the second כ. If it is right, כרך will mean the outer

fortifications of the town, running down to the river. נהי asyndeton, as often, especially in official style. The form is Pael, or contracted Haphel, 'we report'. . . . 1. The lower parts of the letters are left, but I cannot identify the name, which was probably Egyptian.

Line 8. כרכיא וי נופתיא not 'boatmen of the towns', which would be pointless. נופת is Persian, 'boatman'. If כרך is rightly explained above as 'fort', i. e. the outer fortifications of the בירתא of Syene (but Epstein thinks 'rafts'), then these men were employed by the Government to convey things by river from one point of the fortifications to another, or to bring supplies from elsewhere to the forts. They were therefore important, as an Army Service Corps, for maintaining communications. In no. 2 (and no. 3) it was Espemet (elsewhere described as a 'sailor of the difficult waters') who brought the corn &c. (to Syene? by river?) and delivered it to Hosea and his partner, who distributed it to the garrison. He no doubt belonged to this service. נגירה must refer back to יתנגר (l. 4), and if the explanation there is right, this will be a passive participle agreeing with ספינתא, 'it is described'. החוין 'we showed' or 'reported', not as in l. 7, 'he showed us'. שמו, see Spiegelberg, Hauswaldt Papyri. כנופי, Lieblein, *op. cit.* no. 770.

Line 9. ספיתכן, explained by Sachau as a derivative of ספינה, with נ assimilated, and the Persian suffix -k, afterwards inflected as Aramaic, hence 'belonging to ships'. Cf. שושנכיא in Ezra, 'belonging to Susa'. But this would require the emphatic form ספיתכיא, for 'ship's carpenters'. Epstein suggests that it is formed from the name of the nome Sape, like סונכן, 67, 3¹, cf. 33⁶, 24³³, but in the singular. In his later article, however, he gives this up, and proposes ספינתכן 'your ship'. As ספינתא is used so often in this text, it is unlikely that we should have the form ספית (which is not a mistake, cf. l. 22), and as the only other use of כן is with a place-name, it is better to take ספית as a place-name. It will then refer to Shemau, 'the chief of the carpenters, a man of SPYT', a place otherwise unknown (Egyptian *spt* = nome). זנה אשרנא. The account of the inspection being finished, this begins the specification of the repairs as stated by Arsames (i. e. from his office), down to l. 22. 'This is what is to be done . . . now (l. 22) do it'. אפית. The Ass. *appitti*, 'immediately', naturally suggests itself, cf. לעבק, ll. 6, 22. So Torczyner. (Seidel איתא, meaning?). But the construction is difficult if אופשרה has the same meaning as before. If it could mean 'it is fitting' (Talm. אפשר), then אשרנא would be governed by למעבר, which is not very probable.

Line 10. Here begins the specification as sanctioned by Arsames.

אר (or אר) must be some kind of wood. Ungnad suggests Bab. *eru*, a kind of cedar (cf. *erinu*). טרף, Bab. *ṭappu*, a 'plank'. (Perles says *duppu*, 'tablet', cf. טפסר.) The Coptic ⲡⲟⲩⲥ is 'keel'. [ל]בטק. The tail of ב remains. There is room for one letter before it, and only ל is possible. Bab. *batku* means 'injury', 'broken part', cf. Ezek. 27⁹⁻²⁷, ברק. If בטק can be connected with these, שים might be 'put', but in l. 19 it must be a noun. The 80 cubits 3 hand-breadths must be the measurement of the broken part(?). The planks were to be 10 cubits long, and sufficient in number to cover 80 cubits. בנו, as often, 'among (them)'. סנן, if it has anything to do with סנן might mean beams to keep the planks in place, but 12 cubits seems rather long for 'ribs'. Holma suggests 'rudders'.

Line 11. שף would naturally be taken as part of שוף, but in l. 19 it is a noun. Holma thinks it is אסקופא 'threshold', then 'yard' of a ship. [חד ל]אמן. There are traces of ח and room for ל. For the construction, cf. 2⁸, ... לשערן // גברן. סעבל, not בעבל (as Ungnad). Egyptian? חנן. Ungnad quotes Bab. *ḥinnu*, part of a ship. It must be plural here (חנן for חנן). In l. 19 we have חנניא with the נ resolved, as in עממיא. Holma proposes 'cabins', and compares Jonah 1⁵, Krauss. *Talm. Archäologie* ii, p. 341. But this would be unsuitable in a specification. You would have to state the materials required to make them. Egyptian *ḥn* means 'rowing' &c., which again does not suit the context. בטנא, the 'belly' of the boat, i.e. the 'hold'. קלעס another unknown word. קומתא the 'upright', i.e. the mast? Ungnad an 'erection'. Holma a 'cabin' on deck.

Line 12. חלא must be some part of the boat, since something is to be under it, therefore not as in l. 7, nor the name of a wood (as Ungnad). חלא עקי perhaps 'planks for the 'ח'. פחטמוני and פערער, Egyptian; פח is 'deck', and פח is 'hinder part'. אפסי is plural. Holma cf. Heb. אפסין (Ass. *apšā*, 'rope'), but why construct state?

Line 13. לובר as compared with חרתן (l. 10) suggests Bab. *labiru* 'old', i.e. seasoned, but the ו is difficult. תמים unknown. יהיתה. Haphel of אתה 'bring'. The subject is 'one', 'they', indefinite. חליפתהם. Perles cf. Bab. *ḥalapu*, to 'cover with metal', to 'plate'. This does not suit the context. Can it mean 'the exchange' of it, its equivalent or value? Holma 'what is left over'. Sprengling 'calkage', suggesting that it is the origin of *calafatare*, *calfeutrer*. חבירן the 'broken pieces'. עולי, the root means to 'spin'. The phrase should mean 'spun cotton'. It was a very large quantity. Sails? or nets?

Line 14. כרשן apparently the value. רקען something spread out, 'awnings'. Holma cft. Heb. ריקוע 'plating' (or 'awnings'). Cf. l. 20.

Line 15. לח[ל]א again a part of the boat, as in l. 12, not a wood.

Line 16. מנן copper-plates for the bottom or other parts of the boat.

Line 17. רשות (דרשות) can only mean 'authority' &c. in Aramaic. (Holma, 'strong'.) Is מצן a mistake for מצרן? The two words might then conceivably mean 'government of Egypt', i.e. from Egyptian stores. Holma cites Bab. *mišsu*, a kind of wood. כנבר ו'. 1 talent 10 minae is apparently the cost of materials mentioned so far, to which is to be added the cost of the sulphur and arsenic. בלא in apposition to

עקי ארנוכ ends the clause. הוספה imperative with יה cohortative? This suffix, common in Hebrew, does not occur in BA, nor in these papyri(?) elsewhere. כברי. What was it for? הנדונה, as in l. 5, is probably

'painting', for which arsenic would be used. זרניך 'arsenic' in Talmud and Syriac, is usually taken as a loan-word from Greek (so Ungnad), and this has been used as an argument against the authenticity of these papyri, since a Greek word would hardly be found in Egypt so early as 412 B.C. (The objection is not convincing, since trade with Greece flourished long before this, and the material was very commonly used. Cf. סתתר = *στάτηρ*.) But the reverse is probably the case.

There is no apparent reason why yellow orpiment (*auripigmentum*) should be called the 'masculine' substance, *ἀρσενικόν*, in Greek. (First in Aristotle. Note, not *ἀρρενικόν*, except by a scribal correction in Theophrastus.) The Greek is more likely to be due to a popular etymology of a foreign trade-word. In Arabic it is زرنیخ. (In a late Coptic papyrus Mr. Winstedt has pointed out to me *πασσαρηνιχ* *παλλασααρ* = الزرنیخ الاصفر = 'yellow-arsenic', and *πασσαρηνιχ* *πικκος* = 'red arsenic'.)

It is not found, I think, in old Egyptian. In Persian it is زرني or, influenced by Arabic, زرنیخ. From its occurrence here زرنيך may well be a Persian word from زر 'gold', the -n- being formative ('golden' substance), and the -k the suffix common later in Pahlavi.

On the other hand, Dr. Langdon quotes Sumerian *urudu za-ri-in* = Bab. *zarinnu*, a colouring (copper-like) substance used to dye wool. The form *zariniku* does not occur, but would be correct, with -k-, as a loan-word from Sumerian. *Za-ri-in* is found as early as 2500 B.C., and is, he considers, a good Sumerian compound.

Line 18. יהוספן i.e. something extra is to be allowed on the measurements. חפוש should mean 'freed', 'exempt'. Construction? The translation 'clear', 'fully' is only a guess.

Line 19. שים must be a noun here, governed by על, and similarly

in l. 10. Meaning? שף must have some special meaning, not merely 'smoothed plank'. Cf. l. 11. חנניא a plural from חן. Cf. עממיא from עם.

Line 20. דרי 'rows', i. e. 'boards'? of חמים. Holma thinks 'old', Ass. *dûru*. רקעתא, st. emph. Hence רקען, l. 14, is feminine.

Line 22. לענין seems to be לענין. The first י may be a mistake. אנת עבר is addressed to Wahprimahi, who was to see that the orders were transmitted to Shemau, and that he carried them out.

Line 23. המדכריא. It was therefore the Treasury officials who drew up the order ending with כזי שים ט' in l. 22. ענני was apparently chief secretary to Arsames. Perhaps the same as in 38^{4.10.11}, who was a great person, since he is not further described. Hardly the same as in 30¹⁹ = 31¹⁸, nor the father of the scribe in 10²⁰ &c. בעל [טע]ם 'author of the order'. He drew it up for approval by Arsames, and it was copied by a clerk. The words טעם ענני . . . seem to be in a different hand, therefore a signature. נבועקב כתב. If this means that he was the copying clerk, it is strange, as the hand is again different. Perhaps it means 'countersigned by N.' as Arnold, *Journ. Bib. Lit.* 1912, p. 25. Hardly the same man as in 22²⁰ (or 12¹¹?).

Line 24 is evidently written by Wahprimahi himself. He was an Egyptian, and wrote Aramaic so badly that no single word, except his name, is certain. The latter part of the line too is faded. As the letter was addressed to him, this line and the next must have been added after receipt.

Line 26, after a blank space, contains remnants of demotic writing. Sprengling reads Sobk . . . (part of a name) and *baris* (so also Spiegelberg), which Herodotus says is the Egyptian word for a Nile-boat.

Line 27. Part of the address is lost. After ב is a stroke which looks like פ.

Line 28. ספרא may be 'the scribe', but as 'Anani was so called in l. 23, perhaps it is 'the document', and כתב is to be supplied in l. 27. ו// ב Ungnad reads ו// ב, and takes ב for ב, but it is only a badly made ב. שנת יא. The units are doubtful. I accept them on Ungnad's authority, as they may be clearer on the original.

No. 27.

Petition to Arsames (?). About 410 B. C.

This papyrus was first published by Euting in the *Mémoires présentés . . . à l'Académie des Inscriptions*, vol. xi, Paris, 1903. It belongs to the

Strasbourg Library, for which it was bought in 1898-9 from a dealer at Luxor. It consists of one strip (not three fragments, as Ungnad says) 63 cm. long by 7.3 broad. The writing on the recto runs lengthwise, and is divided into two columns. On Euting's facsimile there are slight traces of another column preceding them, but this is uncertain. The upper and lower edges are broken, so that the columns are not continuous. There is writing also on the verso, beginning at the right-hand end of the strip and running across it at right angles to that on the recto. From Euting's facsimile it seems that no line is lost at the top or bottom of the verso, but all the lines are incomplete at the beginning and end. The writing on the verso differs in character from that on the recto, but this may be only because it is written the wrong way of the papyrus—not necessarily by a different hand. The document refers to events in the 14th year of Darius (II), i. e. 411 B. C., and one may reasonably assume that it was written in that year or shortly after. In the light of texts discovered since, these events appear to be connected with the troubles narrated in no. 30, and the papyrus is a (draft of a) letter (to the satrap Bigvai? or Arsames?) complaining of the action of the Egyptian priests and the governor Waidrang. There can be no doubt that it emanates, like the rest of these texts, from the Jewish colony (or garrison) at Elephantine. In the lost beginning the writers must have stated their case. They then affirm their loyalty, and instance other illegal acts committed by their enemies, of which they say evidence can be obtained from the police. In spite of their good behaviour, their enemies have prevented them from offering sacrifices to Ya'u, and have plundered (or destroyed) their temple. They end by petitioning for protection, and that the damage may be made good. This seems to make the document consistent and intelligible. Unfortunately a line, or more, is lost at the beginning and therefore also at the top of column 2. Nothing, however, seems to be lost at the lower edge, so that the text was originally continuous from l. 10 to the verso. It ought not to be difficult to restore the verso, but as we do not know the original width of the strip, and as the reading of the verso is in parts uncertain, we cannot determine the length of the lines on the verso. It is therefore not claimed that the restorations are anything more than a rough approximation, or that they do more than indicate the connexion of the text. On the whole, while this petition is clearly connected with no. 30 and several phrases are common to both, I have placed it earlier because no. 30 (written in 408) received an answer (no. 32), so that another petition in these terms would be unnecessary. This may

indeed have been the earlier letter mentioned in 30¹⁸. It is strange that so important an event as the destruction of the temple should not have been more explicitly described. There may, however, have been another column, in which it was narrated. At any rate the temple was destroyed in 411, and this petition cannot have been written except in or after that year—therefore between 411 and 408. It does not appear to have met with any success, and in 408 consequently another attempt (no. 30) was made.

The person addressed is called מראן, a high title applied to Bigvai in no. 30. Ungnad suggests that it here denotes Arsames, the governor of Egypt. The fact that he is named in l. 2 is not a serious objection. The use of the 3rd person is merely due to formality.

The facsimile in Euting's original publication is not very legible, but is helpful in some points. That of Sachau is excellent.

Sachau, plate 75. Ungnad, no. 2^a.

1 . . . [נ]תננן אֲנַחְנָה . בין דנ[ל]ן זי מצריא מרדו אנחנה מנטרתן לא שבקן
2 ומנדעם מחבל [לא] אשתכח לן בשנת ד' / דרויהוש [מל]כא כזי מראן
ארשם

3 אזל על מלכא זנה דושכרתא זי כמריא זי חנוב אלה[א] עבד[ו] ביב בירתא
4 המונית עם וידרנג זי פרתרך תנה הוה כסף ונכסן יהבו לה איתי קצת
5 מן גורנא זי מלכא זי ביב בירתא נדשו ושור חד בנ[ו] ב[מ]נציעת בירת יב
6 וכען שורא זך בנה במנציעת בירתא איתי באר חדה זי בניה
7 בג[ו] בי[רתא] ומין לא חסרה להשקיא חילא כזי הן הנדיו יהוון
8 בב[רא] ז[ך] מיא שתין כמריא זי חנוב אלך ברא זך סכרו הן אוד
9 יתעבד מן דיניא תיפתיא גושכיא זי ממנין במדינת תשטרם
10 יתי[דע] למראן לקבל זנה זי אנחנה אמרן אף פרישן אנחנה

Reverse.

11 מן מחבל ז[ך] בהסניא זי ביב ב[ירתא] הוו
12 [נ] [א]נחנה דכין [א]ף מנדעם
13 מחבל מונ[ה] לא אשתכח ל[ן] ולא שבקן
14 לן כמר[יא] להיתיה מנ[ח]ה ולבונה
15 ועלוה[ן] למעבד תמה ליהו א[ל]ה שמיא
16 אֲדָרָה
17 [ל]הן אתרורן חדה [עבדו] תמה
18 ושירית[א] אשרנא לקחו לנפש[הו]ם כלא
19 ובעת ה[ן] על מראן שניא עש[קא] יזכר
מב

- 20 זי לן עבי[ר אנחנה מן חילא]יהודיא
 21 הן על מ[ראן טב יתשים]טעם כונה
 22 זי אמרן[אנחנה הן על מ[ראן טב ישחלה
 23 לם אל ינ[ננו למנדעמחא זי א[יתי לן
 24 ומדבח]א זי לן זי נדשו ל[מבניה

1 . . . we should be injured (?). When (?) detachments of the Egyptians rebelled, we did not leave our posts, ² and *nothing* disloyal was found in us. In the 14th year of King Darius, when our lord Arsames ³ went away to the king, this is the crime which the priests of the god Khnub committed in the fortress of Yeb ⁴ in concert with Waidrang who was governor here, after giving him money and valuables: there is a part ⁵ of the king's stores which is in the fortress of Yeb, (this) they wrecked, and *they* built a wall *in* the midst of the fortress of Yeb
⁶ Now this wall is built in the midst of the fortress. There is a well which is built ⁷ *within* the fortress, and it never lacks water to supply the garrison, so that (?) if it is supervised (?) they would be ⁸ (able to get) water to drink *in this well*. Those priests of Khnub stopped up this well. If inquiry ⁹ be made of the magistrates, officers (and) police who are set over the province of TSTRS ¹⁰ it will be made *known* to your lordship in accordance with what we say. Moreover we are innocent ¹¹ *of this damage* to the stores which *were* in the fortress of Yeb ¹² thus we are free from blame, and *anything* ¹³ *harmful of this kind* has not been found in *us*, but the priests will not allow ¹⁴ *us* to bring meal-offering and incense ¹⁵ and sacrifice to offer there to Ya'u the God of heaven ¹⁶
¹⁷ but *they made there* a fire (?) ¹⁸ and the rest of the fittings they took for themselves, *all of it*. ¹⁹ Now if it please your lordship, let the injury be very much remembered ²⁰ *which was done to us*, us of the Jewish garrison. ²¹ If it please your lordship let an order be given according to ²² *what we state*. If it please your lordship, let word be sent ²³ that they shall not injure anything which is *ours* ²⁴ and to build the *aliar* of ours which they destroyed.

Line 1. A word of three or two letters is lost at the beginning. חננ is clear. On Euting's facsimile there is a very slight trace of נ before it. If it is part of the verb חננ the tense is strange, and the usual sense of חנניה ('striking' a musical instrument) is unsuitable here. In l. 23 חננ . . seems to be part of the same verb. I suggest that the root originally had the sense of 'striking' in general (restricted in Hebrew usually to striking a musical instrument), and that this could be extended to mean 'inflicting an injury'. Cf. Ps. 77⁷, חנניתי, 'my affliction' I remember, and try to account for it, ('song' is pointless). In the titles of Pss. 4, 6, 54, 55, 61, 67, 76, Hab. 3¹⁹, חננינות is perhaps 'concerning (or, in) afflictions'. So Job 30⁹ &c., חנניתם, the object of their injurious

remarks, 'slander'. The word is not found in the cognate languages, but cf. the kindred roots נגה, נגע, נגף. אנהנה very doubtful. The trace of the first letter might be a ל, cf. the construction in l. 23. בין. There is the down-stroke of a letter before it which may belong to a ק or a ו(?). A conjunction 'when' is wanted. דנ[ל]ן. The ל is almost entirely lost. On Euting's facsimile the trace remaining looks more like ע, but בין רגען זי for 'during the moments when' is hardly possible. If דנלן is right it would appear that the Egyptians as well as the Jews were divided into companies.

Line 2. כוי מראן ארשם וכ'. ומנדעם מחבל וכ'. cf. Dan. 6²⁴. כוי מראן ארשם וכ' as in 30⁴⁻⁵.

Line 3. דושכרתא a Persian word.

Line 4. המונית as in 30⁵, a Persian word, probably adverbial 'in league with', not a noun governed by עברוי, as Ungnad seems to take it. וידרננ is here *fratarak*, as in 30⁵, where his son is רב חילא. Hence *fratarak* is the higher title. In nos. 20⁴ (420 B.C.) and 25² (416 B.C.) he was only רב חילא, and so must have been promoted in the interval. איתי seems to cause an unnecessary asyndeton, 'there is a part . . . they destroyed (it)'. The construction is probably borrowed from Persian, cf. the Behistun inscr. i. 13 end, *didā Nisāya nāma . . . avadašim avājanam*, '(there is) a province N. by name . . . there I killed him', and very frequently. איתי may therefore be neglected in translation, like ית which is perhaps derived from it.

Line 5. גורנא. Euting and Ungnad יורנא, but י is improbable, and gives no sense. It was no doubt a store of supplies for the troops. Cf. חסניא in l. 11. בנ[י]. Ungnad בנ[ה]. But there is hardly room for ה, which has a long side-stroke in this hand. A ו seems most probable, but it might possibly be בנ[י] 'we built', to protect the granary, which would be a meritorious act, and (l. 6) 'the wall is still to be seen'.

Line 6. בנה passive participle masculine. The feminine would be בניה. איתי begins a fresh charge.

Line 7. חסרה feminine, agreeing with באר. כוי הן הנרין is very difficult. Ungnad takes כוי as 'so that'(?). The double conjunction is strange. At any rate הן הנרין must form a subordinate clause by itself, since יהון is wanted for the apodosis. Therefore הנרין must express a verbal idea. The noun הנרו occurs in 13⁴, where see note. Here literally 'if it was measured', i.e. if it was fairly shared. (Or is הנר' a dittography?) Andreas takes it to mean a 'heap'—'if (there were) a heap (of them)', i.e. if they were very numerous—an odd expression. Nöldeke translates 'einberufen', and so Smend.

Line 8. [רא]בב restored from ברא זך farther on. אור Persian, as אורא, Dan. 2⁵⁻⁸, where it is taken as 'statement', 'information'. Here rather 'verification', i. e. inquiry.

Line 9. תפתיא = תפתיא, Dan. 3²⁻³ ('sheriffs'), and thus confirms the reading and vocalization there. The exact meaning of the title is uncertain. גושביא a Persian title from gūšā, 'to hear', gauša, 'ear'. Cf. τὰ βασιλέως ὄπα, Xen. Cyrop. viii. 2, 10, and Hdt. i. 114, ὀφθαλμὸς βασιλέως, the king's informers, police. תשמרס, cf. 24³⁹, and Spiegelberg in Euting's article.

Line 10. פרישן. If the sentence continues in l. 11, the meaning will be 'separated from', and so innocent of. Cf. the use of רחיק in 14¹¹, and often. Note the frequent use of אנחנה, 'they have done all this, whereas we are innocent'.

Line 11. The verso begins here. בהכניא. The ה has a very unusual form. Cf. גורנא, l. 5.

Line 12. [כ]. What Ungnad takes for a ל is really the tail of the ך in l. 11. דכין uncertain. The כ is short. The word occurs in 21⁶. א[ה]. The traces of א are doubtful.

Line 13. [כנ]. The ה cannot be the termination of a feminine noun, which would be subject to אשתכח, masculine. We may restore מחבל from l. 2, or באיש. [שבקן לן] as in 30²⁸.

Line 14. [כמר]יא as in l. 3. Ungnad [מצ]ריא, which may be right. [מנחה]. The remains of ה are clear, and מנחה gives the clue to the passage. Cf. 30²¹ for the order.

Line 15. [לה שמיא]א as in 30²⁷⁻²⁸, or it might be אלהא and some short word joining on the next line.

Line 16 is hopelessly lost.

Line 17. אתרוון. Perhaps a compound of Persian atar, 'fire'. The temple was burned, cf. 30¹², but the two statements do not agree exactly. חדה is more probable than Ungnad's חנה. It is used merely like the indefinite article.

Line 18. [ושירית] from 30¹¹. אשרנא must be taken in a wide sense. In 30¹¹ it is the woodwork of the building, which was burned. Here it must include the sacred vessels, which were stolen. [כלא] is probable. Not עברו, as Ungnad, which is not wanted here as it is in 30¹³.

Line 19. Having finished their statement they now come to their petition. The frequent repetition of 'if it please your lordship' shows that the person addressed must have been of exalted rank. For the phrase cf. Ezra 5¹⁷, ובען הן על מלכא טב. ושניא must go with the next

clause, not with **טב**. It is adverbial, as in Aḥīkar 51 &c. **עש[קא]** as in 16⁸⁻⁹. But the restoration is only approximate. Ungnad's **עש[ת]** is not very convincing. 'Think very much' is a strange expression, and I doubt if they would use an imperative in this humble petition. But cf. 30²³.

Line 20. Euting and Ungnad read the first letter as **ע**, but it is more like **ד**, **ר**, or **ב**. **אנחנה** in apposition to **לן** as in 6⁸ &c.

Line 23. **ננן[ינ]**, cf. note on **נחננן**, l. 1.

No. 28.

Assignment of Slaves. 411 B. C.

Very well preserved. Hardly any letter is really doubtful.

The date is double (as in no. 25), the 13th year in the Jewish reckoning, the 14th in the Egyptian, of Darius II = 412-411 B. C.

Mibṭaḥiah was dead, recently no doubt, and Mahseiah and Yedoniah, her two sons by Nathan (= Aṣḥor) now proceed to divide her slaves between them. There were two lads, brothers, one of whom went to each of the sons, and their mother and a young child, about whom they are to make an agreement later, i. e. when the boy is old enough. The child therefore was not to be separated from his mother before a certain age, though it does not appear who was to have charge of them in the meantime. As the slaves bear Egyptian names, it is evident that Jews could own Egyptian slaves.

The only difficulty in the document is as to the marking on the slaves, see note on l. 4.

Sayce and Cowley, K.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | ב ד ל שבט שנת ר יום יום יום יום לחתחור שנת ר דריוהש
מלכא ביב בירתא |
| 2 | אמר מחסיה בר נתן ידניה בר נתן כל א ארמין זי סון לדגל ו רין ת
לאמר אנחנה אשתוין |
| 3 | כחדה ופלגן עלין עבדיה זי מבטחיה אמן והא זנה חלקא זי מטאך בחלק
אנת ידניה |
| 4 | פטוסירי שמה אמה תבא עבד יוד א שנית על ידה בימן שניתת מקרא
ארמית כונה |
| 5 | למבטחיה והא זנה חלקא זי מטאני בחלק אנה מחסיה בלא שמה אמה תבא
עבד יוד א |

- 6 שנית על ידה בימן שניתת מקרא ארמית כונה למבטחיה אנת ידניה שליט
בפטוסירי
- 7 עבדא זך זי מטאך בחלק מן יומא זנה ועד עלם ובניך אחריך ולמן זי צבית
תנתן לא אכהל
- 8 אנה מחסיה בר וברה לי אח ואחה לי ואנש זילי דינן למרשה עליך ועל
בניך עלדבר פטוסירי
- 9 שמה עבדא זי מטאך בחלק הן רשינך דינא עלא אנחנה מחסיה ובני או
נרשה לבר
- 10 וברה לך ולאנש זילך עלדבר פטוסירי עבדא זך זי מטאך בחלק אחר ננתן
לך אביגדנא כסף
- 11 צריף כרשן עשרה במתקלת מלכא ורחיקן אנחנה מנך ומן בניך מן דיין
עלדבר פטוסירי זך
- 12 זי מטאך בחלק לך יהוה וזי בניך אחריך ולמן זי צבית תנתן ולא דין אף
איתי תבא
- 13 שמה אמהם זי עלימא אלה ולילו ברה זי לא עד נפלג עלין כזי [ע]רן יהוה
נפלג המו
- 14 עלין וגבר חלקה נהחסן וספר פלגנן נכתב בינין ולא דין כתב נבותכלתי
בר נבזראבן
- 15 ספרא זנה ביב בירתא כפם מחסיה וידניה אחוהי שהדיא בגו מנחם בר גדול
- 16 שהד חנן בר חני שהד נתן בר יהואור שהד שלם בר נתן

Endorsement.

17 ספר פלגן עבד פטוסירי כתב מחסיה בר נתן לידניה בר נתן אחוהי

¹ On the 24th of Shebat, year 13, that is the 9th day of Athyr, year 14 of Darius the king in the fortress of Yeb, ² said Mahseiah b. Nathan (and) Yedoniah b. Nathan, in all 2, Aramaeans of Syene, of the detachment of Warizath, as follows: We have agreed ³ together and have divided between us the slaves of Mibṭaḥiah our mother, and note, this is the share which comes to you as a share—you, Yedoniah—, ⁴ Peṭosiri by name, whose mother is Tebo, a slave. A yod is marked on his arm at the right of a marking in the Aramaic language, thus, ⁵ 'Mibṭaḥiah's'. Note also, this is the share which comes to me as a share—me, Mahseiah—, Belo by name, whose mother is Tebo, a slave. A yod ⁶ is marked on his arm at the right of a marking in the Aramaic language thus, 'Mibṭaḥiah's'. You, Yedoniah, are master of Peṭosiri, ⁷ this slave, who has come to you as a share, from this day for ever, and your children after you, and to whom you will you may give (him). I shall have no power, ⁸ I Mahseiah, son or daughter of mine, brother or sister of mine, or any dependant of mine, to move the court against you or against your children in the matter of Peṭosiri ⁹ by name, the slave who has come to you as a share. If we move the court against you in the matter, we Mahseiah or my

children, or (if) we sue son ¹⁰ or daughter of yours or dependant of yours in the matter of Petosiri this slave who has come to you as a share, then we will pay to you a fine of standard ¹¹ money ten kerashin, royal weight, and we renounce all claim against you and your children as regards this Petosiri ¹² who has come to you as a share. He belongs to you and your children after you, and to whom you will you may give (him) without question. Also as to Tebo ¹³ by name, the mother of these lads, and Lilu her son, whom we do not yet divide between us, when it is time we will divide them ¹⁴ between us, and we will each take possession of his share, and we will write a deed of our partition between us, and (there shall be) no dispute. Nabutukulti b. Nabu-zira-ibni wrote ¹⁵ this deed in the fortress of Yeb at the direction of Mahseiah and Yedoniah his brother. Witnesses thereto: Menahem b. Gadol; ¹⁶ Witness Hanan b. Haggai; Witness Nathan b. Ya'u'or; Witness Shallum b. Nathan. (Endorsement.) ¹⁷ Deed of assignment of a slave, Petosiri. Written by Mahseiah b. Nathan for Yedoniah b. Nathan his brother.

Line 2. Mahseiah, named after his grandfather, Mibṭaḥiah's father. נון = Ashor, see note on 15², and cf. especially 20³ with 25³. The ן is not a mark of punctuation, but the cypher 'one', which may be omitted in translation. Its use here is derived from the practice of putting it after names in lists or accounts, for the purpose of adding more easily. The total in such cases is preceded by כל. So here, the precise translation would be 'Mahseiah b. N. (1 man), Yedoniah b. N. (1 man), total 2 men'. Hence no 'and'. ון[ריז]ת is probable, though not certain. The restoration has been questioned because the דגל וריזת occurs in no. 5, which is sixty years earlier, but as we do not know on what grounds these names were attached to the *degalin*, it is useless to speculate about possibilities. If the name is that of the commander, this must be another man of the same name.

Line 4. פטוסירי, cf. the ostrakon in CIS 138 A. 4. יוד ן. There is no doubt as to the reading either here or in l. 5, but the meaning is very uncertain. The practice of tattooing slaves is mentioned in Ostr. M (verso), published by Sayce and Cowley, but why should these be marked with a yod? It may be assumed that it was an Aramaic yod, the smallest letter in the alphabet, not the Phoenician letter, which is larger. It was therefore not very well suited for a distinguishing mark. If the letter is meant (i.e. if they really used this name for it at this time) the only way of translating is as given above (from Clermont-Ganneau). It cannot be the initial of Yedoniah, because it is also used on Mahseiah's slave. Whatever it meant, the mark was למבטחיה י. The ן is again a 'one', not as S-C. Stenning suggests that it is for ירת, thus changing the mark into '(belonging to) the heir of M.'

Clermont-Ganneau takes it as the initial of some verb (in the future) meaning to 'annul'. Guillaume proposes יהו (improbable) or ירת. If by any possibility יוד could be descriptive of the kind of slave, the sentence would be simple, '1 yod slave, marked &c.' But I see no hope of explaining it so. שנית, a passive participle from a root שנת (not as S-C), because of the noun שניתת. The meaning 'marked' (in Ostr. M. כתב) is required by the context, though the root is not found elsewhere. There is a late Hebrew word שנתות, for the marks on vessels for measuring, usually explained as tooth-like marks (from שן), which would not account for the ת. In Assyrian *šintu* is said to mean markings on animals. ידה, properly the arm, or rather the whole limb including both arm and hand, and so to be taken here. Similarly רגל is the whole limb, leg and foot together. If it was necessary to distinguish the hand or foot specially, a word like כף was added, cf. פס ירא, Dan. 5⁵, and in mod. Arabic كف يد (Clermont-Ganneau orally). בימן must go with what follows (so Clermont-Ganneau). שניתת a kaṭīl-form from שנת. מקרא is 'reading'. We should regard it from the other point of view as 'writing'.

Line 8. דינ must be 'judges'. Usually דיין, which may mean either 'judge', or 'law-suit'. אנש only here and in l. 10. Usually איש.

Line 9. דינא, similarly 'the judge'. עלא adverbially for 'about him'.

Line 10. אביגדנא (or ירנא) as in 20¹⁴, 25¹⁵.

Line 11. ר || לעשרתא כסף צריף probably = the usual ר || לעשרתא כסף צריף. באבני מ' = the usual 'מ' דינ. The מ is almost certain. It is dependent on רחיקן by a confusion of two constructions, 'we withdraw from you as regards litigation', and 'we withdraw from litigation as regards you'.

Line 12. חו a loose parallel to לך. It should be ולבניך. איתי, cf. 27⁴, where also it is not required by the construction.

Line 13. ער = Heb. עור. ערן, cf. on 26³.

Line 16. יהואור more probably than יהואדר (as S-C). A variant of אוריה. Cf. 1², יההאור (fem.).

No. 29.

Contract for a Loan. About 409 B. C.

Fragments only.

The date is between the 15th and 19th years of Darius II, probably the 16th year, i. e. 409 B. C.

It relates to a debt, part of the price of a house (?), due from the son of Hosea to Yislah. The text is too much broken for restoration, and perhaps the pieces are not correctly put together. Hence the details are uncertain. It resembles no. 35 in some respects.

Sachau, plate 15. Ungnad, no. 15.

- 1 ב[י]רח מסורע שנת 7 /// // [ד]ריוהוש מלכא ביב בירתא [אמר נתן בר]
הושע ארמי זי
2 סון לדגל נבוכדרי לים[לח] בר גדול ארמי זי סון לדגל לא[מר]
איתי לך עלי
3 כסף כר[ש] חד שקלן ארבעה [תרי במנין] /// // [זי הוו] עלי מן
קצת כסף
4 דמי בית מנ[.] ע[לם] אמר אנה נ[תן] אשלם לך כספא זנה
5 כרש חד ארבעה עד גר[.] ירח פחנס שנת 7 /// // [דר] יוהוש מלכא
6 בין ירח[א] זנ[ה] והן כספא זנה כרש חד שקלן ארב[עה] לא ש[למת] יהבת לך
7 מנא

¹ In the month of Mesore, year 16 (?) of Darius the king, in Yeb the fortress said *Nathan* (?) b. Hosea, Aramaean of ² Syene, of the detachment of Nabukudurri, to *Yislah* b. Gadol, Aramaean of Syene, of the detachment of as follows: There is to your credit against me ³ the sum of one karash, four shekels the balance (?) of 5 (?) minae which were due from me as part of the amount ⁴ of the value of the house (?) of M I *Nathan* declare that I will pay you this sum, ⁵ one karash, four, by the month of Pahons, year 17 of *Darius* the king ⁶ and if I do not pay (and) give you this sum of one karash four shekels ⁷

The end is lost. It probably contained provisions similar to those in No. 11.

Line 1. 7 /// // שנת. Five strokes certainly. Judging from the space required for the name יסלח in l. 2, there were probably six. [נתן] is supplied from [נתן] l. 4. A ידניה ב' הושעיה was a party to no. 25, when *Yislah* b. Gadol was a witness, in 416 B. C.

Line 2. ארמי as in 35² and also in 7³ (461 B. C.). Cf. note on 28². עלי 'you have a claim against me for', cf. 35³.

Line 3. [תרי] כרש חד וכ'. Sachau suggests [סת] from 35⁴, but that would require a numeral after it. במנין must be 'minae', but ב is strange. קצת as in 35⁴. Sachau takes it as 'total', and so Ungnad, who cft. Neh. 7⁷⁰—but מקצת there means 'a part'. In 27⁴ קצת מן must mean 'part of', as in other Aramaic. Apparently (Nathan) b. Hosea had bought a house with another person, and part

(1 karash 4 shekels) of his share (5 minae) of the price was still owing to the vendor Yislah b. Gadol.

Line 4. בִּיתָ. The ת and letters after it are very uncertain. לֵם[ע] uncertain. Possibly the lower fragments here are not in place, and this may account for the long tail of ר in אמר. [נ]תן. There is a trace of ת, and of ם in אשלם. Cf. 35⁴.

Line 5. כ' חר ארבעה. No doubt שקלן was omitted by accident, but it may have been the popular usage '1 karash 4'. ער as in 35⁶ denotes the time limit. Then . . . נר ought to denote the day of the month, or some such detail. The letters are clear. [] שנת. The number is quite uncertain—17?

Line 6. [א] בין ירח 'within this month'? It is so difficult that I think the fragment must be out of place. יהבת, no ו as one would expect, cf. 35⁷.

Line 7. . . . מנא . . If the fragment is out of place these letters do not belong here.

No. 30.

Petition to the Governor of Judaea. 408 B. C.

This is in many ways the most important text of the series.

It is a fine papyrus, with ll. 1-17 on the recto and ll. 18-30 on the verso. It is in excellent condition, hardly a letter being really doubtful, and although there are some difficulties, the meaning is as a rule clear. The date (l. 30) is the 17th year of Darius II = 408 B. C.

It is a (draft or copy of a) letter from Yedoniah, who thus appears to be the chief priest (see below) and head of the community at Yeb, to Bigvai the Persian viceroy of Judaea. It describes a plot (to which allusion has already been made in no. 27) between the Egyptians and the Persian governor Waidrang for the destruction of the temple, which took place three years before the date of writing. Incidentally the temple is described, and some historical facts are mentioned. Finally Bigvai is asked to give orders for its re-building. Cf. no. 27.

The larger questions raised by this document have been discussed in the general introduction. It is only necessary here to say something of the persons with whom this letter is concerned. (See Sachau, p. 4+, and Ed. Meyer, *Papyrusfund*, p. 70+).

On the form of the name בגוי, see *JRAS* 1920, p. 179. It is only a variant (and later form) of בגוי (Neh. 7⁷, &c.), which is Graecized as *Βαγώας*. (The persons are of course not the same.) Josephus (Ant. xi, 7) mentions together a viceroy Bagoses and a High Priest *Ἰωάννης* at about

this date, and we are forced to conclude that they are the same persons as the בְּנֵי and יוֹחָנָן of this letter. It is true that his account lacks precision, and that his materials for the history of the period seem to have been scanty. He could no longer draw upon Nehemiah. Since Bigvai was viceroy in 408, it is evident that Nehemiah was either dead or superseded by him at that date. Hence the 'two and thirtieth year of Artaxerxes' (Neh. 13⁶) must refer to Artaxerxes I and be the year 433 B. C. We thus obtain a fixed point in the history of Nehemiah.

The Bagoses of Josephus has generally been identified with the minister Bagoas under Artaxerxes III (358-337), mentioned by Diodorus Siculus (xvi, 47). But the name was common, and since Bigvai here was in office in 408, the two persons cannot be identical. Josephus describes his Bagoses as ὁ στρατηγὸς τοῦ Ἀρταξέρξου, which of course might refer to any one of the three kings of that name. A various reading is τοῦ ἄλλου 'A. Whether or not that can mean 'alterius Artaxerxis' 'the 2nd A.' is not of great importance. It is evident that if Bagoses-Bigvai was governor of Judaea in 408, under Darius II, the only Artaxerxes under whom he can have served was Artaxerxes II (404-358). What is meant precisely by στρατηγὸς is not so clear. After being governor of Judaea under Darius II, he may have gone on active service under Artaxerxes II, but it is not impossible that Josephus confused him with the Bagoas who was a military commander under Artaxerxes III, and hence described him as στρατηγός. He was capable of such things. Bigvai was therefore a successor (immediate?) of Nehemiah as פַּחַת יְהוּד.

The Johanan who was contemporary with him as High Priest, is mentioned in the list in Neh. 12²²⁻²³, a later addition to the book, hardly due to Nehemiah himself. Of this Johanan (Ἰωάννης) we have a short account in Josephus (Ant. xi, 7). He was on no good terms with Bagoas, who intended to turn him out of office and install his brother Jeshua in his stead. In consequence Johanan killed Jeshua in the Temple. It would appear from Josephus that this took place in the reign of Artaxerxes, and therefore some years after the date of this letter. If, however, Johanan and Bigvai were already on bad terms, we can understand why Johanan is not associated with Bigvai in the answer to the letter (no. 32). Moreover Bigvai would see no objection to the existence of the temple at Elephantine, while Johanan would officially condemn it.

The mention of Sanballat (l. 29) is more difficult. Nehemiah speaks of him (for no doubt he is the same person) frequently as a bitter opponent. Cf. especially Neh. 3³³⁻³⁴. Though he does not give him the title of פַּחַת שְׁמֶרֶן (as here) it is evident that Sanballat was in some

sort of authority in Samaria, and there is no reason why he should not have been still in office in 408. This is implied by the expression 'sons of S. governor of S.'. If he had been dead the phrase would have been 'sons of S. who was (formerly) governor of S.' (וִי פָחַת שֹׁמֶר הָיָה), as Sachau remarks. So far this letter is not inconsistent with Nehemiah. Again, according to Neh. 13²⁸ a son of Joiada, i. e. a brother of Johanan, had married a daughter of Sanballat, and had apparently been expelled from Jerusalem. This also is not inconsistent with other facts. Now if we turn to Josephus we find that he diverges from Nehemiah, and seems to have telescoped the history. He says that Sanballat was sent to Samaria by Darius, which might be correct if he meant Darius II. But he definitely calls him 'Darius the last king' (Ant. xi, 7, 2 τελευταίου, not 'former'). He thus confuses Darius II with Darius III, and puts the events nearly 100 years too late. Then he makes the daughter of Sanballat marry Manasseh, a brother of Jaddua (and therefore a son, not a brother, of Johanan) and brings him into relation with Alexander the Great after the defeat of Darius III at the battle of Issus (333 B. C.). It has always been difficult to reconcile Josephus' narrative with other facts. If Sanballat was governor of Samaria in 408, and had grown-up sons then, he must have been at least 40 years old, and it is hardly possible that he should have lived 76 years longer—for Josephus makes him die in 332 (Ant. xi, 8, 4). The view that there were two Sanballats, each governor of Samaria and each with a daughter who married a brother of a High Priest at Jerusalem, is a solution too desperate to be entertained. We are therefore forced to conclude that while Nehemiah's contemporary account is consistent with other historical facts, Josephus has gone astray by confusing the two kings Darius and the two officials Bigvai, and then has filled in his history largely by imagination. Events may have happened somewhat as he says, but not when he says, and the result does not give us a high opinion of his trustworthiness as an historian.

The fact that the Jews of Elephantine applied also to Delaiah and Shelemiah at Samaria and mention this to the authorities at Jerusalem, shows that (at any rate as far as they knew) no religious schism had as yet taken place. Both names occur in Nehemiah, and it is not impossible that they denote the same persons as here. They are not said here to be resident at Samaria, and they may have been at Jerusalem in the time of Nehemiah, but of this there is no evidence. After the building of the temple at Shechem it would probably have been impossible.

Yedoniah, who sends the letter, is clearly the head of the community.

Sachau thinks he was not a priest because of the phrase (l. 1) 'Y. and his assessors the priests'. To me the phrase seems to imply exactly the contrary, as if it were 'Y. and the other priests with him', i. e. כהניא is in apposition to both ידניה and כנותה. It is not 'Y. and the priests his assessors'. He is no doubt the same as Yedoniah b. Gemariah in 22¹²¹, since the money there subscribed for the temple would most naturally be paid to the representative of the congregation, and as it was for the use of the temple, he would probably be the head priest. Moreover we have no evidence in these documents that the colony was under an ethnarch (as Sachau), appointed either by themselves or by the government. Nor is it likely. They brought their actions at law before the *fratarak*, or more directly (as soldiers) before the רבחילא, in all civil matters. On the other hand for religious purposes they had priests, and must have had a chief priest, who would be the natural representative of the religious community when acting together as such. The present petition is treated as a religious matter, and Yedoniah therefore has charge of it. The priests his assessors formed with him what would have been in later times the בית דין or ecclesiastical court.

A question which naturally presents itself is, why, if this letter was sent to Jerusalem, was it found in the ruins of Elephantine 2314 years afterwards? The answer seems to be that it was not the letter actually sent, but either a draft or a copy. The former is suggested by the large number of corrections (words inserted above the line, and erasures) and by the appearance of the writing, which is hasty and uncouth, much more so than in most of the other documents. Indeed if the style were not so straightforward and the words so familiar, one would often be in doubt as to the reading. No. 31 is another draft, differing only in detail, but fragmentary, and it is probable that no. 27 is a draft of an earlier petition. No. 31 helps in the elucidation of no. 30, and also shows that the scribe was not very accurate. We may well suppose that the serious step of appealing to the governor of Jerusalem, over the head of Arsames, was not taken without careful consideration, and that a copy (or the corrected draft) of the letter would be kept as a record.

Incidentally the letter seems to show that Bigvai was superior in rank to Arsames, or that they approached him as having more sympathy with the Jews.

Sachau, plate 1, 2. Ungnad, no. 1.

1 אל מראן בנהוי פחת יהוד עבדיך ידניה וכנותה כהניא זי ביב בירתא שלם
2 מראן אלה שמיא ישאל שניא בכל ערן ולרחמן ישימנך קדם דריוהוש מלכא

- 3 ובני ביתא יתיר מן זי כען חד אלף וחין אריכין ינתן לך וחדה ושריר הוי
בכל עדן
- 4 כען עבדך ידיניה וכנותה כן אמרן בירח תמוז שנת ר' דריוהוש מלכא
כזי ארשם
- 5 נפק ואול על מלכא כמריא זי חנוב זי ביב בירתא המונית עם וידרנג זי
פרתרך חנה
- 6 הוה לם אנורא זי יהו אלהא זי ביב בירתא יהעדו מן תמה אחר וידרנג זך
לחיא אגרת שלח על נפין ברה זי רבחיל הוה בסון בירתא לאמר אנורא זי ביב
- 8 בירתא ינדרשו אחר נפין דבר מצריא עם חילא אחרנן אתו לבירת יב עם תליהם
המו
- 9 עלו באנורא זך נדרשוהי עד ארעא ועמודיא זי אבנא זי הוה תמה תברו אף
הוה תרען
- 10 זי אבן ר' ב' בנין פסילה זי אבן זי הוה באנורא זך נדרשו ודשיהם קימו וציריהם
- 11 זי דרשיא אלך נחש ומטלל עקה' ארו כלא זי עם שירית אשרנא ואחרן זי תמה
- 12 הוה כלא באשה שרפו ומזרקיא זי זהבא וכסף ומנדעמתא זי הוה באנורא
זך כלא לקח
- 13 ולנפשהום עברו ומן יומי מלך מצרין אבהין בנו אנורא זך ביב בירתא וכזי
כנבוזי על למצר'
- 14 אנורא זך בנה השבח ואנורי אלהי מצרין כל מגרו ואיש מנדעם באנורא זך
לא חבל
- 15 וכזי כונה עביד אנחנה עם נשין ובנין שקקן לבשן חוין וצימין ומעלין ליהו
מרא שמיא
- 16 זי החוין בוידרנג זך כלביא הנפקו כבלא מן רגלוהי וכל נכסין זי קנה אברו
וכל גברין
- 17 זי בעו באיש לאנורא זך כל קטילו וחזין בהום אף קדמת זנה בעדן זי זא באיש
18 עביד לן אנרה שלחן מראן ועל יהוחנן כהנא רבא וכנותה כהניא זי בירושלם
ועל אִסְתִּין אחוה'
- 19 זי ענני וחרי יהודיא אנרה חדה לא שלחו עלין אף מן ירח תמוז שנת ר' דריוהוש מלכא
- 20 ועזנה יומא אנחנה שקקן לבשן וצימין נשיא זילן כארמלה עבדין משח לא
משחין
- 21 וחמר לא שתין אף מן זכי ועד יום שנת ר' דריוהוש מלכא מנחה
ולבון[נ]ה ועלוה
- 22 לא עברא באנורא זך כען עבדיך ידיניה וכנותה ויהודיא כל בעלי יב כן אמר'

23 הן על מראן טב אתעשת על אנורא וך למבנה בוילא שבקן לן למבניה הִזי בעלי
 24 טבתך ורחמיך תנה במצריִן אנרה מנך ישחלח עליהום על אנורא זי יהו אלהא
 25 למבניה ביב בירתא לקבל זי בנה הוה קדמין ומחתא ולבונתא ועלותא יקרבון
 26 על מדבחא זי יהו אלהא בשמך ונצלה עליך בכל עדן אנחנה ונשין ובנין ויהודיא
 27 כל זי תנה הן כן עברו עד זי אנורא וך יתבנה וצדקה יהוה לך קדם יהו אלה
 28 שמיא מן גבר זי יקרבלה עלוה ודבחן דמן כדמי כסף כנכרין אלף ועל זהב
 על זנה
 29 שלחן הודען אף כלא מליא באנרה חדה שלחן על דליה ושלמיה בני סנאבלט
 פת שמרין
 30 אף בונה זי עביר לן ארשם לא ידע ב־ ל־ למרחשון שנת ר־ ל־ ל־
 דריהוש מלכא

1 To our lord Bigvai, governor of Judaea, your servants Yedoniah and his colleagues, the priests who are in Yeb the fortress. The health ² of your lordship may the God of Heaven seek after exceedingly at all times, and give you favour before Darius the king ³ and the princes of the palace more than now a thousand times, and may he grant you long life, and may you be happy and prosperous at all times. ⁴ Now your servant Yedoniah and his colleagues depose as follows: In the month of Tammuz in the 14th year of Darius the king, when Arsames ⁵ departed and went to the king, the priests of the god Khnub, who is in the fortress of Yeb, (were) in league with Waidrang who was governor here, ⁶ saying: The temple of Ya'u the God, which is in the fortress of Yeb let them remove from there. Then that Waidrang, ⁷ the reprobate, sent a letter to his son Nephayan who was commander of the garrison in the fortress of Syene saying: The temple which is in Yeb ⁸ the fortress let them destroy. Then Nephayan led out the Egyptians with the other forces. They came to the fortress of Yeb with their weapons, ⁹ they entered that temple, they destroyed it to the ground, and the pillars of stone which were there they broke. Also it happened, 5 gate-ways ¹⁰ of stone, built with hewn blocks of stone, which were in that temple they destroyed, and their doors they lifted off (?), and the hinges ¹¹ of those doors were bronze, and the roof of cedar wood, all of it with the rest of the furniture and other things which were there, ¹² all of it they burnt with fire, and the basons of gold and silver and everything that was in that temple, all of it, they took ¹³ and made their own. Already in the days of the kings of Egypt our fathers had built that temple in the fortress of Yeb, and when Cambyes came into Egypt ¹⁴ he found that temple built, and the temples of the gods of Egypt all of *them* they overthrew, but no one did any harm to that temple. ¹⁵ When this was done, we with our wives and our children put on sack-cloth and fasted and prayed to Ya'u the Lord of Heaven, ¹⁶ who let us see (our desire) upon that Waidrang. The dogs tore off the anklet from his legs, and all the riches he had gained were

destroyed, and all the men ¹⁷ who had sought to do evil to that temple, all of *them*, were killed and we saw (our desire) upon them. Also before this, at the time when this evil ¹⁸ was done to us, we sent a letter to your lordship and to Johanan the high priest and his colleagues the priests who are in Jerusalem, and to Ostanēs the brother ¹⁹ of 'Anani, and the nobles of the Jews. They have not sent any letter to us. Also since the month of Tammuz in the 14th year of Darius the king ²⁰ till this day we wear sack-cloth and fast. Our wives are made widow-like, we do not anoint ourselves with oil ²¹ and we drink no wine. Also from that (time) till (the present) day in the 17th year of Darius the king, neither meal-offering, incense, nor sacrifice ²² do they offer in that temple. Now your servants Yedoniah and his colleagues and the Jews, all of *them* inhabitants of Yeb, say as follows: ²³ If it seem good to your lordship, take thought for that temple to build (it), since they do not allow us to build it. Look upon your ²⁴ well-wishers and friends who are here in Egypt, (and) let a letter be sent from you to them concerning the temple of the God Ya'u ²⁵ to build it in the fortress of Yeb as it was built before, and they shall offer the meal-offering and incense and sacrifice ²⁶ on the altar of the God Ya'u on your behalf, and we will pray for you at all times, we, our wives, our children, and the Jews, ²⁷ all who are here, if they do so that that temple be re-built, and it shall be a merit to you before Ya'u the God of ²⁸ Heaven more than a man who offers to him sacrifice and burnt-offerings worth as much as the sum of a thousand talents. As to gold, about this ²⁹ we have sent (and) given instructions. Also the whole matter we have set forth in a letter in our name to Delaiah and Shelemiah the sons of Sanballat governor of Samaria. ³⁰ Also of all this which was done to us Arsames knew nothing. On the 20th of Marḥeshwan the 17th year of Darius the king.

Line 1. There are traces of a line above, which has been washed off. פחת יהור is the highest title (under the king) used in these texts. פחת יהור does not occur in the O. T., but פחת יהודה in Hag. 1¹, &c., and פחת יהודיא in Ezra 6⁷. יהור = Judaea commonly in Daniel.

Line 2. אלה ש' ישאל, cf. on 17¹. אלה שמיא often in Ezra and Nehemiah.

Line 3. בני ביתא are the people of the palace, the king's entourage, which had so much influence with him. חד אלף, cf. שבועה Dan. 3¹⁹. חרה ושריר as in 62². הוי the imperative is awkward.

Line 4. There is an erasure (one letter) after אמרן. בני ארשם נפק as in 27²⁻³. It was evidently an important event and his absence may have given the opportunity for this attack. He seems to have been back in Egypt when no. 32 was written.

Line 5. כמריא, cf. 27³. Correctly used as in the O. T. for priests of a foreign god. המונית as in 27⁴, which combines the readings of this passage and 31⁵. Here, as in 27⁴, it must be an adverb, and a verb is

wanted, which was probably forgotten by the writer because the sentence was long. It would be quite in order if he had written אִמְרו instead of לָם in l. 6. In 31⁵ the word is not used, and the construction is simple.

Line 6. יִהְעְרו with indefinite subject, 'let them destroy'. אַחַר a mere conjunction 'then' or 'so'.

Line 7. לַחִיָּא has been much discussed. It seems to be a term of reproach, and a participle from לָחָה a root frequent in these texts. Cf. e.g. Aḥīkar 138 where נִכְר לָחָה is a man who does not honour his parents, and l. 139 לַחִיתִי 'my misfortune'. In the inscription of Nerab 1¹⁰ לַחָה מוֹת is a 'miserable death' (or the 'death of a wicked man'). It is difficult to find a word to cover all the uses. Here it seems to be almost parenthetical, 'this W. (the villain)' as the later Jews would add יִמָּה שְׁמוֹ. It is strange that it should be used in a formal document, and even stranger in the answer (32⁶), where there was not the same excuse for strong feeling. A title would be more in place, but the suggestion that it is for לִוְחִיָּא 'tabellarius' is impossible. נֶפְיָן Nepāyān (Sachau) must have succeeded his father as רַב־חֵילָא after 416. His headquarters were at Syene, whereas the *fratarak* was in Yeb (l. 5). אֲגוּרָא a very important building 'the temple in Y.', but 31⁷ adds זֵי יְהוֹ אֱלֹהָא.

Line 8. יִנְדְּשׁו corresponds to יִהְעְרו in l. 6. It occurs in 27^{5.24} and in 31 and 32. Probably = Heb. נָחַשׁ. אַחֲרָנָן plural, agrees in sense with חֵילָא, if there is no scribal error. תְּלִיָּהם Sachau cft. Gen. 27³ (LXX φερέτρα, Onk. 'sword'). It does not occur elsewhere. No. 31⁸ has זְנִיָּהם, and the meaning of both must be 'weapons' in a very general sense.

Line 9. Note the asyndeta, common in Aramaic, but perhaps also used here for greater vividness. הוּוה Sachau takes this as introducing the sentence, like Hebrew וַיְהִי, and this is no doubt simplest. But cf. the use of אִתִּי 27⁴, &c., which is perhaps similar. תְּרַעֵן are 'gateways' of solid stone.

Line 10. בָּנִין may be a participle, but more probably the noun 'a construction of'. דְּשִׁיָּהם 'doors' as in Targum. In l. 11 דְּשִׁיָּא דִּשְׁמִיָּא so Hoonacker (p. 41, note e). Sachau קִיָּמִן, but קִי always has a projection at the top. The י is carelessly written. The expression is strange 'they stood the doors up', i.e. leaned them against the wall to burn them, or 'lifted' them off their hinges? Barth's suggestion קִיָּמִן 'wood' is impossible. A confusion of ס with מ would be easy in some later kinds of square Hebrew, but is impossible in this writing. Moreover as עַק is used in the next line, a different word would hardly be used here,

especially as it does not occur elsewhere in these texts. Finally קיסא means rough, unworked wood, sticks, &c., quite unsuitable in this context.

Line 11. דששיא (an erasure of one letter before it). The singular must have dagesh (דשא) which is resolved in the plural, as in עממיא and (l. 15) שקקן. נחש, the material in apposition to ציריהם, as probably בנין in l. 10. עקה, so Sachau, as in 31¹⁰, an impossible form. Ungnad cft. שמהן (= שמות, but שמהת 22¹) אבהן (= אבות), but these are feminine forms, whereas עק is masculine, with plural עקן (עקיא, &c.). The ן looks like a mere blot here, and may have been erroneously copied in 31¹⁰. כלא וי. The וי is not wanted, or תמה הוה is omitted. ואחרן. Torczyner 'und zuletzt alles was dort war', but it is more probably used loosely for 'other (things)' 'the rest'.

Line 12. וכסף a mistake for וכספא. מנרעמתא 'anything', i.e. everything. כלא note the repetition (3 times in 2 lines) to emphasize the completeness of the destruction.

Line 13. מן 'beginning from' i.e. already in. מלך a mistake for מלכי (so 31¹²). אבהין a strange form, but confirmed by 31¹³. We should expect אבהתן. למצרין. The ן is added above the line because there was not room. Cf. ll. 12, 17, 18, &c. Cambyses came into Egypt in 525.

Line 14. השכח as in 31¹³. A final ה was written and erased. באנורא is the complement to חבל 'did harm to this temple' and מנרעם is adverbial 'in anything'—not 'harmed anything in this temple'.

Line 15. עביר as in 31¹⁴, not עברו as Sachau and Ungnad. צימין a mistake for צימן? So l. 20. מרא שמיא as Dan. 5²³.

Line 16. החוין Haphel (in 31¹⁵ חוינא Pael) 'caused us to see', Heb. הראנו, of seeing vengeance inflicted on an enemy. Cf. l. 17. חוין. הראנו, of seeing vengeance inflicted on an enemy. Cf. l. 17. חוין. כלביא a very difficult phrase. הנפקו is 'took out', which Hoonacker explains as an inversion 'they took out the chains from his feet' for 'his feet from the chains', cf. Heb. גלה. With רגלוריי the meaning of כבלא must be a ring worn as an ornament, though its later meaning is usually 'fetter'. No. 31¹⁵ כבלוריי. It has been proposed to take כלביא as 'dog-like', a term of abuse applied to Waidrang, which is improbable. The phrase has not yet been satisfactorily explained.

Line 17. כל. 31¹⁶ כלא. זא feminine as in 21³.

Line 18. עביר ought to be fem. See on ll. 24, 27. אנרה as in l. 19 for the usual אנרת, a loan-word from Bab. *egirtu*. (But cf. ἄγγελος, from Persian.) It is a secondary form developed in Aramaic when the consciousness of its origin was beginning to be lost. Cf. perhaps דנה for דנת in 10²³. The letter may have been no. 27. Then מראן there is

Bigvai. מראן, cf. 31¹⁷. על is omitted by mistake. אֶלְעָתָן is confirmed by 31¹⁸.

Line 19. ענני an important person, since Ostanēs is described as his brother, not as son of any one. He seems to be settled at Jerusalem, and therefore is hardly the same as the secretary Anani in 26²³. Whether he is the Anani of 1 Chron. 3²⁴ there is nothing to show. דריהוש, and in l. 21, probably only a mistake for דריהוש 31¹⁹.

Line 20. ועונה corrected by a ך above the line, suggests that in popular pronunciation the ך was assimilated to the ז. Cf. ערבר 45³ for 'על ד' and Dan. 4¹⁴ ערדברת (Epstein). בארמלה one would expect the plural. עבדין. A mistake for the feminine (due to the masc. form of נשיא?). משהין. The ם is blotted. If it is to be read, it is a mistake for משהן as 31²⁰.

Line 21. זכי is certain, but must be a mistake. It is the form used in addressing a female, and in any case זך מן could not mean 'from that time'. In 31²⁰, מן זך עדנא. ועד. Note the ע, which shows how the tail developed. ועד יומא ונה זי ועד יומי (Ungnad), or perhaps ועד יומי ועלוא (= Heb. עולה) does not occur in BA, but may be inferred from the plural עלון (sing. עלתא later) which is found in Ezra as well as מנחה.

Line 22. עברז. The ן is probable though the lower parts of the letters are effaced. The passage is defective also in 31²¹. We should expect עברן. יהוריא used like ישראל in late Hebrew for an ordinary member of the community who is not a כהן or a חכם. כל, in 31²² כלא. אמרין. The ן is blundered. 31²² אמרן correctly. It is a participle.

Line 23. למבנה probably a mistake for למבניה. שבקן. The subject is 'the Egyptians'. 'They do not leave us alone to build it', i. e. do not allow us. חזי is confirmed by 31²³. Not an interjection (as Ungnad), but 'look upon your friends', parallel to אחעשת על אנורא. Cf. e. g. ראה עניי, Ps. 25¹⁸⁻¹⁹.

Line 24. ישחלה should be fem. Cf. יהוה l. 27. Ungnad compares the old Babylonian usage.

Line 25. ומנחתא a mistake for ומנחתא. יקרבון is written over an erasure of a word beginning with יה. 31²⁵ נקרב. 'They will offer' (future) not 'let them offer', jussive, which would be יקרבו.

Line 26. There is a spot of ink after יהו, which one is tempted to take for the beginning of ה, but it is more likely to be a false start for אלהא. With נעלה עליך cf. Ezra 6¹⁰ (Jampel).

Line 27. כל in 31²⁶ again כלא. עברו perhaps a mistake for עברת 'si ita feceris'. In 31²⁶ תעבר 'si ita facies'. עד זי 'until', i. e. so

that. וצדקה not ו of the apodosis, as Ungnad. The *if*-clause goes with what precedes, and this begins a new sentence. צדקה, a righteous or meritorious act (because conferring a benefit). One wonders what Bigvai understood by it. Cf. Deut. 24¹³.

Line 28. מן, as first shown by Bruston, is comparative, 'more than', but the sentence is clumsy in spite of Sachau's illustrations. דמן כדמי 'in value like the value of' is surely a mistake, and דמן should be omitted, as in 31²⁷. אלף = אלף as in 31²⁷, and often. ועל זהב וכ'. Epstein makes על a noun meaning a large amount, and cft. עליתא, e.g. in Baba B. 133^b, but the meaning there is uncertain, and there is no evidence for על in that sense. Also 31²⁷ omits ו which makes it impossible. Clearly the reference is to the bakhshish, which they would of course expect to pay, but about which it would be polite to write as little as possible. That Bigvai was not above such considerations we see from Jos. Ant. xi, 7, 1, where he is said to have exacted 50 shekels for every lamb sacrificed. This seems to have been after the murder of Jeshua, and therefore after the date of this letter, so that there can hardly be an allusion to it here. The mention of the value of the sacrifices however is strange.

Line 29. שלחן הורען probably asyndeton, 'we have sent, we have made known', and אף begins a new sentence. Hoonacker translates 'nous avons instruit notre envoyé'. This would be excellent, but 'messenger' would certainly be שליח. It may be a mistake for that. The parallel passage in no. 31 is lost. Cf. Ezra 4¹⁴ (Jampel). דליה ושלמיה. Both names occur in Nehemiah (6¹⁰, 13³), but there is no evidence for identifying the persons, nor for assuming that these lived at Jerusalem. A Delaiah occurs (once only) in the Samaritan list of High Priests, possibly about this date. (See Cowley, *Samaritan Liturgy*, p. xx, note 1.) סנאבלט, in Nehemiah סנבלט. Cf. סנהאריב = סנהריב. The name is Babylonian, though his sons' names are Jewish. פחת = σατράπης, the title used by Josephus. He is never called so by Nehemiah. שמרין as in Ezra 4¹⁰⁻¹⁷, where it is the name of the city or district (Heb. שמרון), and so probably here. The Samaritans still use שמרין as a gentile name for themselves (Heb. שמרונים).

Line 30. כלא in 30²⁹ comes before זי, better. עביר לן as in l. 18, 'done to us'. ארשם לא ידע because he was away at the time (ll. 4, 5). They do not wish to accuse him to his superior. It might be dangerous. ^ב though not certain, is probable.

The many mistakes, solecisms and corrections in this text, and the frequent Hebraisms here and elsewhere, give the impression that the

writer was not really at home with Aramaic as a means of expressing himself. Although no Hebrew document is found in this collection, it is not impossible that these Jews commonly spoke Hebrew among themselves. They would be compelled to use Aramaic in business transactions, as the language of the Government, and as long as composition was confined to legal documents, with their familiar set phrases, they could manage it well enough. But they came to regard it as the natural vehicle for literary expression, letters, &c., and when they went outside the legal formulae, the task was beyond their powers. They no doubt understood it, since they had Aḥikar and the Behistun inscription in Aramaic translations (not made by the Jews of Yeb). It may have been necessary to use Aramaic in writing to Bigvai, and of course Johanan would be quite familiar with it.

The question of the use of the two languages by the Jews is of some importance, though the conclusions reached by Naville do not seem to be justified.

No. 31.

A Duplicate of No. 30. Same date.

A fragment of a duplicate of no. 30, perhaps copied from it.

It has been torn lengthwise down the middle, so that the ends of all the lines are missing. The writing, though not good, is better than that of no. 30, and it has fewer mistakes. In some places it helps to elucidate no. 30. The lines have not been completed in the transcript here, since that would be merely repeating the other copy.

Ll. 27-29 are on the verso.

The date is the same as that of no. 30, viz. 408 B. C.

Sachau, plate 3. Ungnad, no. 3.

- | | |
|--|---|
| אל מ[ראן בגוהי פחת יהוד עבדיך ידניה ובנות]ה כה[ניא] | 1 |
| אלה [שמיא י]שאל בכל עדן לרחמן י[שי]מ[נך קדם ד]ריוהוש | 2 |
| אריכך ינתן לך וחדה ושריר הוי בכל עדן כעת עב[דך] ידניה] | 3 |
| שנת ר' דריוהוש מלכא כוי ארשם נפק ואול [על] מלכא] | 4 |
| בירתא כסף ונכסין יחבו לוידרגנ פרתרכא זי תנה הוה ל[ם] | 5 |
| יהעדו מן תמה וידרגנ זך לחיא אגרת שלח על נ[פי]ן ברה ז[ן]י | 6 |
| זי יהו אלחא זי ביב בירתא ינדשו אחר נפין זך דבר מצר[י]א | 7 |
| זניהם עלו באגורא זך נדשוהי עד ארעא ועמודיא זי א[בנא] | 8 |

- 9 חרען רברבן /// // בנין פסלה זי אבן זי הוו בא[נ]רא זך]
 10 אלך נחש ומטלל אנורא זך כלא עקה זי ארז עם ש[ירית]
 11 באשתא שרפו ומזרקיא זי זהבא וזי כספא ו[מנר]עמתא]
 12 עבדו ומן יום מלכי מצרין אבהין בנו אנורא זך ביב]
 13 זך בנה השכח ואנורי אלה[י] מצריא [ב]ל[א] מגר[ו] ואיש מנ[רעם]
 14 עבד אנחנה עם נשין ובנין שקקן לבשן הוין צ[ימין]
 15 חוינא בוידרנג זך כלביא הנפקו כבלוהי מן רגלוהי ו[כ]ל
 16 בעה באיש לאנורא זך כלא קטילו וחזין בהום אף]
 17 לן אגרה על זנה של[.]. [שלחן על מראן א[ף] על יהוחנן]
 18 ועל אוסתן אחוהי זי ענני וחרי יהוד אנ[רה] חרה]
 19 שנת 19 דריוהוש מלכא ועד זנה יומא אנחנה שקק[ן]
 20 משה לא משחן וחמר לא שתין [אף מ]ן זך ע[דנ]א ועד ז[נה]
 21 מנחה לבונה ועלוה לא עבד[ר] באנורא זך כען]
 22 ויהודיא כלא בעלי יב כן אמרן הן על מר[א]ן טב א[תעשת]
 23 שבקן לן למבניה חזי בעלי טבתך ורחמך זי תנה]
 24 על אנורא זי יהו אלהא למבניה ביב בירתא לקבל]
 25 ועלותא נקרב על מדבחא זי יהו אלהא בשמך ונצ[ל]ה
 26 ויהודיא כלא זי תנה הן כן תעבד זי עד אנורא זך ית[בנה]
 27 שמיא מן גבר זי יקרב לה עלוה ורבחן דמי כסף כנכרן אלף על]
 28 מליא אגרה חרה בשמן שלחן על דליה ושלמיה ב[ני]
 29 כלא זי עבד לן ארשם לא ידע ב[ד] למרחשון שנת 19 ///]

¹ To our lord Bigvai, governor of Judaea, your servants Yedoniah and his colleagues the priests . . . ² God of Heaven seek after at all times. May he give you favour before Darius . . . ³ May he grant you long life, and may you be happy and prosperous at all times. Now your servant Yedoniah . . . ⁴ Year 14 of Darius the king, when Arsames departed and went to the king . . . ⁵ The fortress. They gave money and valuables to Waidrang the governor who was here, saying . . . ⁶ let them remove from there. Then that Waidrang, the reprobate, sent a letter to his son Nephayan, who . . . ⁷ of Ya'u the God, which is in the fortress of Yeb, let them destroy. Then that Nephayan led out the Egyptians . . . ⁸ their weapons. They went into that temple. They destroyed it to the ground, and the pillars of stone . . . ⁹ 5 great gateways, built of hewn stone, which were in that temple . . . ¹⁰ those, of bronze, and the roof of that temple, all of it, of cedar wood, with the rest . . . ¹¹ they burnt with fire, and the basins of gold and of silver and everything . . . ¹² they made. Already in the day of the kings of Egypt our fathers had built that temple in Yeb . . . ¹³ He found that built, and the temples of the gods of the Egyptians all of them they overthrew, but

no one did any . . . ¹⁴ was done, we with our wives and our children have been wearing sack-cloth, *fasting* . . . ¹⁵ let us see (our desire) on that Waidrang. The dogs tore off his anklets from his legs and *all* . . . ¹⁶ sought to do evil to that temple, all of them, were killed and we saw (our desire) upon them. Also . . . ¹⁷ to us, we sent a letter about this . . . to your lordship *and* to Johanan . . . ¹⁸ and to Ostanēs the brother of 'Anani, and the nobles of Judaea. A letter . . . ¹⁹ Year 14 of King Darius till this day we *wear sack-cloth* . . . ²⁰ we do not anoint ourselves with oil and we drink no wine. *Also from that time till this* . . . ²¹ meal-offering, incense nor sacrifice do they offer in that temple. Now . . . ²² and the Jews all of them, citizens of Yeb, say as follows: If it seem good to your lordship, *take thought* . . . ²³ allow us to build it. Look upon your well-wishers and friends who are here . . . ²⁴ concerning the temple of the God Ya'u to build it in the fortress of Yeb as . . . ²⁵ and the sacrifice we will offer on the altar of the God Ya'u on your behalf, and we will *pray* . . . ²⁶ and all the Jews who are here, if you do so that that temple be *re-built* . . . ²⁷ Heaven, more than a man who offers to him sacrifice and burnt-offerings worth the sum of a thousand talents. As to . . . ²⁸ matter, we have sent a letter in our name to Delaiah and Shelemiah the *sons of* . . . ²⁹ all that was done to us Arsames knew nothing. On the 20th of Marheshwan the 17th year . . .

Line 2. לרחמן. No ו before it. The text must have been shorter than in 30³, probably omitting חר אלף יתיר מן זי בען חר אלף.

Line 5. The word המונית (30⁵) is not used here, and the sentence is simpler.

Line 8. תליהם = זניהום (30⁸) of which it shows the meaning.

Line 9. רברבן. 30¹⁰ has זי אבן which is not wanted, since it occurs just afterwards, and is probably a mistake. פסלה. In 30¹⁰ פסילה is more correct.

Line 10. עקחן is quite clear here. Copied from 30¹¹ in error? The unnecessary זי before עם is omitted.

Line 11, end. זי is probable. Sachau ל, but the mark is too low, and is unintentional.

Line 12. יום. In 30¹³ better יומי. מלכי is better than מלך 30¹³.

Line 13. There is room for בלא which would be right.

Line 15. חוּינא Pael = החוין 30¹⁶. After כלביא the next word begins on a slightly different level, which looks as though the writer was conscious of beginning a new clause. If so כלביא must qualify what went before. Cf. note on 30¹⁶.

Line 16. בעה shows that כל גבר preceded—a mistake, since the sentence goes on with a plural. 30¹⁶ correctly גברן and בעו.

Line 17. של perhaps שלחן repeated by mistake, but it looks more like שלנך.

Line 18. יהודא in 30¹⁹ Judaea, in יהודיא.

Line 19. דריוהוש correctly. 30¹⁹ דריוהוש, which thus seems to be a mere mistake.

Line 20. משחין correctly, for the doubtful משהין in 30²⁰. זך עדנא better than זכי 30²¹. At the end a trace of ז probably. זנה is better than יום 30²¹.

Line 21. עברך is not more certain here than in 30²².

Line 22. אמרן correctly. 30²² אמרין is a mistake.

Line 25. נקרב, in 30²⁵ יקרבון.

Line 26. הן כן. There seems to be a slight additional space before this, as though it began a new sentence. חעבר is better than עברו 30²⁷. ער זי a mistake for זי ער.

Line 27. דמי more correctly than 30²⁸.

Line 28. אנרה = באנרה 30²⁹. Perhaps the construction was different, e.g. 'concerning all this we sent a letter'.

Line 29. כלא better here than as in 30³⁰. בך is certain here.

No. 32.

Answer to No. 30. About 408 B. C.

Complete, but carelessly written. The lines vary in length and are irregularly spaced.

This is the answer to the petition in 30, 31. Though not dated, we may assume that it was brought back by the messenger in 408. Apparently the answer was given verbally and this is a note of it made by the messenger. The first three lines are crowded together and parts of them look as though written at a different time from the rest. Judging from this impression, one would say that the text originally began with l. 2 :

זכרן לם יהוי לך במצרין
על בית מדבחא זי אלה

i. e. with the actual message. Then the writer felt that something was wanted to show from whom the message came, and he added l. 1 with a thicker pen, and the words projecting at the end of l. 2 and beginning of l. 3. This would account for the repetition of זכרן, which is otherwise unnecessary. The report is not a formal answer, for no titles are given to Bigvai and Delaiah, and it is not addressed to any one. It is not composed by a skilled scribe, for the contents are ill-balanced: ll. 5-7 are unnecessarily full, and the really important part, rather clumsily expressed, occupies only ll. 8-11.

Sachau, plate 4. Ungnad, no. 3.

זכרן זי בגוהי ודליה אמרו	1
לי זכרן למ יהוי לך במצרין לממר	2
קדמארשם עלבית מדבחה זי אלה	3
שמיא זי ביב בירתא בנה	4
הוה מן קדמן קדם כנבוזי	5
זי וידרנג לחיא זך נרש	6
בשנת ר' דריוהוש מלכא	7
למבניה באתרה כזי הוה לקדמן	8
ומנחתא ולבונתא יקרבוני על	9
מדבחה זך לקבל זי לקדמין	10
הוה מתעבר	11

¹ Memorandum from Bigvai and Delaiah. They said ² to me: Let it be an instruction to you in Egypt to say ³ to Arsames about the altar-house of the God of ⁴ Heaven, which was built in the fortress of Yeb ⁵ formerly, before Cambyses, ⁶ which Waidrang, that reprobate, destroyed ⁷ in the 14th year of Darius the king, ⁸ to rebuild it in its place as it was before, ⁹ and they may offer the meal-offering and incense upon ¹⁰ that altar as formerly ¹¹ was done.

Line 1. זכרן 'a record' (cf. Ezra 6²) or perhaps a 'thing to be remembered', as it seems to have meant in l. 2 if that was the original beginning. The זי is 'of', not 'which'. That would be לי זי אמרו 'בגוהי וכ'.

Line 2. לי is by the thicker pen, projects beyond the line, and is smudged as though something were erased. למ here only a strengthening particle, as in Aḥikar 2, 13, 20 &c., not 'saying'. יהוי the jussive form, 'let it be a thing to be remembered, to say', i.e. remember to say. לממר no doubt for למאמר, for which more commonly לאמר. Something has been erased, and the unusual form is perhaps due to his having originally written קדם למ. Then he erased קדם and wrote מר. He probably intended to write לאמר.

Line 3. קדם ארשם project into the margin, and were clearly added later. There are traces of על under שם (אר). The order is to be given to Arsames, who thus appears to have had no power (or will) to build the temple on his own authority. He must also have been inferior in rank to Bigvai. One would have expected something more formal than this rather off-hand verbal instruction. בית מדבחה. It is not clear why he uses this expression instead of אנורא. Epstein takes it

as 'house of sacrifice'. After אלה he had begun to write שמיא and then erased it.

Line 5. מן קרמן 'from of old', i. e. long ago.

Line 6. לחיא as in 30¹⁷, an odd word to use in a document of this kind, but all the passage (ll. 5-7) seems unnecessary. Between this line and the next there is extra space, but nothing is missing.

Line 8. למבניה. The construction, depending on לממר, is very loose. He had apparently forgotten what his main verb was.

Line 9. Note that עלותא is omitted—no doubt intentionally. It is generally supposed that the animal sacrifices had offended the Egyptians, and that this was sufficient to make Bigvai discountenance them, apart from any view which the priests at Jerusalem might hold, and with which Bigvai might or might not sympathize. But as Ed. Meyer points out (*Papyrusfund*, p. 88), the Egyptians did themselves sacrifice certain animals, and he thinks that the prohibition was due to the Zoroastrian view that fire was profaned by contact with dead bodies. יקרבון i. e. so that they may offer. The word is written over an erasure. Perhaps the passive was originally written. It was a longer word, since a ך is visible at the end.

Line 11. מתעבר. I have translated 'done' for want of a better term. It is really a cult-word, עבר meaning to perform a religious act.

No. 33.

A further Petition, connected with No. 30.

About 407 B. C.

Much injured on the left-hand side, and the ends of the last four lines entirely lost.

It is a letter from five prominent men of the colony at Yeb, relating to the rebuilding of the temple, and may therefore be dated at about the same time as nos. 30-32. Like them, it is no doubt a draft, or a copy kept for reference, since there is no address or signature. The writing is excellent, and certainly not by the same hand as no. 32, as Sachau says.

The mention of the bakhshish in ll. 13, 14 suggests that it was sent to Bigvai (cf. 30²⁸), who is denoted by מראן in ll. 7, 12, 13, but it is quite possible that they had to bribe more than one official. This may have been a private letter sent (על זהב 30²⁸) with no. 30, or it may have been sent after receipt of the answer (no. 32) as Ed. Meyer thinks. Unfortunately the broken lines at the end do not show very clearly what they want to say about the question of the sacrifices.

Sachau, plate 4. Ungnad, no. 4.

- 1 עבדיך ידניה בר ג[מריה] שמה א
 2 מעוזי בר נתן שמה [א]
 3 שמעיה בר חגי שמה א
 4 הושע בר יתום שמה א
 5 הושע בר נתן שמה א כל גברן III א
 6 סונכנן זי ביב בירתא [מ]ה[חם]נן
 7 כן אמרן הן מראן [ירח]מֶן
 8 ואגורא זי יהו אלהא זי[לן] יתבנה
 9 ביב בירתא כזי קד[מן] בנ[ה] הוה
 10 וקן תור ענו מקלו [ל]א יתעבד תמה
 11 להן לבונה מנחה [ונסך] . . .
 12 ומראן אודים יעב[ד] עלונה אחר
 13 נָתַן על בית מראן כ[ספ] . . . ואף
 14 שערן ארדבן אל[ף]

¹ Your servants Yedoniah b. Gemariah by name, 1. ² Ma'uzi b. Nathan by name, 1. ³ Shemaiah b. Haggai by name, 1. ⁴ Hosea b. Yathom by name, 1. ⁵ Hosea b. Nathun by name, 1 : total 5 men, ⁶ Syenians who *hold property* in the fortress of Yeb, ⁷ say as follows: If your lordship is *favourable* ⁸ and the temple of Ya'u the God which *we had (?) be rebuilt (?)* ⁹ in the fortress of Yeb as it was *formerly built*, ¹⁰ and sheep, oxen (and) goats are *not* offered as burnt-sacrifice there, ¹¹ but incense, meal-offering and drink-offering *only*, ¹² and (if) your lordship gives orders *to that effect, then* ¹³ we will pay to your lordship's house the *sum of . . . and also* ¹⁴ a thousand ardabs of barley.

Line 1. [גמריה]. There is a trace of מ. This is no doubt the same Yedoniah as in 22¹²¹ and 30¹. Cf. the names in 34⁵.

Line 2. מעוזי = מעוזיה 18³, 20¹⁶.

Line 6. סונכנן a Persian formation from סן, declined as Aramaic. They belonged to Syene, i.e. to *degalin* stationed there, but held property in Elephantine. [מ]ה[חם]נן is very probable.

Line 7. [ירח]מֶן. The מן is probable. Some word of this kind is wanted after הן מראן, cf. 27¹⁹ &c. On the form cf. אֶחֱיָא אֶשְׁבֵּן Aḥīkār 82 (not 'pity us').

Line 8. [לן] יתבנה perhaps. Epstein's proposal יתבנה ישימא זי is too long, and the phrase is always אלה שמיא not ש' אלהא.

Line 9. [בנ]ה is right, and קד[מן] is necessary. The stroke before יהוה belongs to the line above, therefore not יהוה.

Line 10. וקן. The ו means 'on the understanding that'. קן תור. At first sight one would take these as 'birds and dove'. (So Bondi who compares the use of קן in Mishna.) But as עננ is added קן is probably for עאן = צאן, and תור is 'ox'. מקלו. The form is strange (from קלה). It is no doubt borrowed from Bab. *maklu(tu)*, 'burnt-sacrifice'.

Line 11. Animal sacrifice was not to be offered, whether out of consideration for Persian or Egyptian feeling, but incense and meal-offerings were unobjectionable. מנחה, without ו, may imply a third term—perhaps נסך 'drink-offering' (but cf. l. 10). There is a trace possibly of the ך, and of another word.

Line 12 seems to be still part of the long protasis, introduced by הן in l. 7, 'and if you give orders accordingly'. אודים not a name (as Ungnad), which would not fit in. Ed. Meyer proposes Persian *avadaesa*, which he translates 'information'. It must be something of the kind, an official term for 'edict'. It is quite uncertain how much is lost at the end of the line, but something (ארה or אנהה) is wanted to introduce the apodosis in l. 13.

Line 13. Ungnad reads נתן, but that is only used in the future, and the נ is never assimilated. The strange character at the beginning is really ננ, rendered illegible by the crack in the papyrus. [סף] probably. The amount is quite lost. At the end ואף is wanted as there is no conjunction with שערן (l. 14).

No. 34.

A Letter. Probably about 407 B.C.

Fragment of the end of a letter.

Though little can be made out consecutively, it certainly relates to some violence done to Yedoniah and his colleagues, some of whom are the same as in no. 33. As no mention is made of this in the preceding texts, the fragment would seem to be later than those. The statement that houses were entered and goods taken, indicates a renewal of the pogrom described in no. 30. It is perhaps not too rash to conclude that it took place after the receipt of Bigvai's answer (no. 32) and was due to some action taken by the Jews in the way of preparations for the rebuilding of the temple. The date would then be in or soon after 407 B.C. There is no evidence to show that the temple ever was re-built, and the series of documents stops very soon after this, as far as we can judge. Egypt was getting into a very unsettled state, and

apparently threw off the Persian yoke in or about 404 B. C. (cf. no. 35). It may well be that the Egyptians took the opportunity of the prevailing unrest to get rid of the Jewish garrison, and began by making away with (or killing?) the chief men of the colony.

The writing is unskilful. Perhaps it is not an official document but a private letter. It may have been sent from some other place, e. g. Thebes, to Yeb.

Sachau, plate 15. Ungnad, no. 16.

מש 1
 חנום הא זנה שמהת נשיא זי א[שתכחו] 2
 בבבא בנא ואתחדו א[סירן רמי אתת הודו אסרשות אתת הושע פלול אתת 3
 יסלח רעיִא [.]
 עִבִּיא ברת משלם יכּולא אחתה הא שמהת גבריא זי אשתכחו בבבא בנא 4
 ואתחדו א[סירן]
 ידינא בר גמריה הושע בר יתום הושע בר נתום חגי אחוהי אחיו בר 5
 מִחָ[סִיָּה]
 בתיא זי עלו בהן ביב ונכסיא זי לקחו אתבו אם על מריהם להן דכרו 6
 למרא [כסף]
 כרשן / ד עור טעם לא עד יהוי להן תנה שלם ביתך ובניך עד אליהי 7
 יחווננ[א בהן]

^{1, 2} khnum, now these are the names of the women who were found ³ at the gate in Thebes (?) and were taken prisoners: Rami, wife of Hodav, Asirshuth, wife of Hosea, Pelul, wife of Yislah, Re'ia ⁴ Zebia, daughter of Meshullam, Yekhola her sister. These are the names of the men who were found at the gate in Thebes (?) and were taken prisoners: ⁵ Yedonia b. Gemariah, Hosea b. Yathom, Hosea b. Nathum, Haggai his brother, Ahio b. Mahseiah (?). They have left (?) ⁶ the houses which they had entered in Yeb, and the property which they had taken they have restored indeed to the owners of it, but they mentioned (?) to his lordship the sum of ⁷ 120 kerashin. Moreover they will have no further authority here. Peace be to your house and your children till the gods let us see (our desire) upon them.

Line 1. Only the lower parts of a few letters remain, which cannot be re-constructed.

Line 2. חנום. The marks preceding it may be פט. The name Petehnum occurs in 23⁹. זנה שמהת as in 22¹. א[שתכחו] and the beginning of l. 3 may be perhaps so restored from l. 4.

Line 3. א[סירן] is more probable than to assume a name סירן (Ungnad). רמי a short form of רמיה, as הודו of הודויה. אסרשות

compounded with Osiris. Hosea had married an Egyptian. פלול cf. פלוליה.

Line 4. $\overline{\text{צבִּיָּא}}$ very doubtful. Cf. צבי . משלם . There is very little space for ל , but we can hardly read anything else. יכולֵא doubtful. Ungnad קולא. Sachau ברולא. בנא 'in No', i.e. Thebes? So Epstein, but he afterwards suggests it is for בנה, and thinks it is the gate in the wall mentioned in 27⁶, but the word is too common to serve as a clue. Why were they found in (or at) the gate anywhere? בב no doubt means here the 'gateway' which served as a court of justice, and may also have contained a prison (cf. e.g. Aḥīkar 23). But it is not evident what had happened to them. [אתחר] as Epstein, for אתחרו, is possible. Cf. לממר 32², במכל 24³⁵. Sachau אתחר [בו] 'were killed'. Arnold אתחר [פן] 'were insulted'.

Line 5. The same persons as in 33^{1.4.5}. נתון for נתון, influenced by יתום just before. מה [סיה] very doubtful. The second letter is unrecognizable. After the name a word is wanted to govern בתיא in l. 6, e.g. 'they left' or 'they made good'.

Line 6. זי עלו בהן. Sachau 'which they entered with them', i.e. into which they brought them (the women). This is impossible, for עלו requires ב before the place entered (cf. e.g. 30⁹). He takes בהן as being necessarily the feminine pronoun. The only possible translation is 'the houses into which they entered', and בהן must be = באהון, masc. (cf. מנהן 16⁴) as בהם = בהום. It is strange that both forms should occur in the same text, but the change from ם to ן, which prevailed in all branches of Aramaic, must have begun at some time. This letter shows signs of being written informally, which might account for what was perhaps at first a vulgarism. That the distinction between final ם and ן was not very clearly marked at this date is illustrated by נתון for נתון in l. 5. The ם (in the pronoun) was however the earlier, and not merely due to Hebrew influence, since it is found at Senjirli (e.g. Bar-rekub, ll. 18, 19). In 82¹¹ בהן is perhaps masculine. The feminine does not occur, I think, in these texts. אתבו can only be Aphel of תוב, although an Aphel is not found elsewhere in these texts. (Ithpe'el for Hithp. does occur). Perhaps it is another instance of a late form in this letter. ם not as in Hebrew (as Ungnad). Others take it as a mistake for הם, which would be simplest. The reading is certain, and, if right, may be the same as the ם in 13¹¹. If so, it is probably a distinct particle, and not, as explained there, a mistake for אפם. מריהם for מריהם = בעליהם 'the owners of them'. דברו not דברו (as Ungnad). Epstein cf. זכר ב = 'rem tribuit', and so 'paid', but I do not know this meaning.

It is strange to have ד' instead of ז', cf. זכרן 32¹⁻², יזכרני Aḥikar 53, but also דכר 'male' 15^{17.20} דכי &c. The sense is quite obscure—'reminded'? . . . למרא. The restoration יהם is possible, but the two spellings so near together are unlikely. Possibly למראן, another case of bribing the governor. [בספ] is wanted before ברשן l. 7.

Line 7. עוד וכ' is very difficult. The clause seems to end with תנה, the succeeding words being the final salutation. The ער after לא is for עוד (written fully when it stands alone) and להן (like בהן l. 6) is 'to them'. טעם properly 'edict' or 'order'. Here 'authority'? 'power to act'? [יחוננ] Pael or syncopated Haphel, cf. החוין 30¹⁶. The suffix should be ן, but there is a slight trace of א, perhaps another approach to the forms of BA; cf. 31¹⁵ חוינא.

This is the end of the letter, as the rest of the papyrus is blank.

No. 35.

Contract for a Loan. About 400 B. C.

Very much broken. The largest fragment, containing the beginning, can be fairly well restored. The small fragments cannot be put together. The text must have been long, since the small pieces mention other matters besides the debt of 2 shekels. They must belong to the latter part of the document, after a gap.

Before ll. 1, 3, 5, 10 a thick line is drawn half across the page. The meaning of this is not evident.

This is the latest of the *dated* documents, if (as no doubt is the case) Amyrtaeus is the man who rebelled against Persia shortly before 400 B. C. There was indeed an earlier Amyrtaeus who rebelled under Artaxerxes I, but he only succeeded in establishing himself temporarily in the north, and there are perhaps other indications of the later date (see notes). The later Amyrtaeus cannot have been reigning as early as 408 (at least in Yeb) since we have documents of that year dated in the reign of Darius. Ungnad is therefore probably right in putting the 5th year at about 400 B. C.

This seems to be a case arising out of a marriage settlement, and the parties appear to have been husband and wife—perhaps divorced. The man owes the woman 2 shekels, which he promises to pay by a certain date. The large fragment seems to end with the customary promise not to make further claims, but the formulae must have differed from those used elsewhere. Hence some of the restoration is uncertain.

Sachau, plate 34. Ungnad, no. 37.

- 1 ב ב/ [לפמנ] חתף שנת /// אמורמים מלכא ארין
 2 אמר [מנחם] בר [של] ום ארמי זי יב ברתא לרגל נבוכדרי
 3 לסלן[אה] ברת ס[מ] וח לאמר איתי לכי עלי כסף ש ///
 4 הו [כס] ף סתחרי / מן קצת כספא ונכסיא זי עלספר
 5 אנתוחבי אנה מנחם אנתננה ואשלמולכי עד
 6 ב ב/ לפרמתי שנת /// אמוי[רט] ים מלכא [הן ל] א
 7 [שלמת] ויהבת לכי כספא זנה [ש] קלן // [הו] סתחרי /
 8 [עד יומא] זנה זי מנעל כתיב [ומ] טא ב / [לפ] חנס
 9 [יעקף] כספכי [זנה] כסף שק[לן] // הו כס[ף] סתת[רי] /
 10 [ואנתנלכי] א[נת] סלואה [כספ] כי וא . . . כס[ף] ככי
 11 כל עד [הן ר] שתכ[י] ורשת[ן] לב[ר]

f.	e.	d.	c.	b.
....		חנק	ץ	חָמָה
סָם ש	בָּנוּ	דִּין א	שַׁעֲרֵן	זְנֵה כִּי
. . ע .		ל כָּל	שַׁקְלֵן ///	שֶׁה לֹא
..		א	לִסְגָן	יָד
			כֶּסֶף	א
			מִן	

1 On the 21st(?) of *Phamenoth*, year 5 of Amyrtaeus the king at that time ² said *Menahem* b. *Shalom*, Aramaean of Yeb the fortress, of the detachment of Nabukudurri, ³ to Sallua daughter of *Samuah*, as follows: You have a claim on me for the sum of 2 shekels, ⁴ that is the sum of 1 stater, being part of the money and goods which are (prescribed) in the deed ⁵ of your marriage. I, Menahem, will give it and pay you in full by ⁶ the 30th of Pharmuthi, year 5 of King Amyrtaeus. If I have not ⁷ paid off and given to you this sum of 2 shekels, that is 1 stater ⁸ by the said day which is written above, and it come to the 1st(?) of *Paḥons*, ⁹ this your money, the sum of 2 shekels that is the sum of 1 stater, shall be doubled(?), ¹⁰ and I will give you, Sallua, your money and your money ¹¹ if I sue you or sue your son

Line 1. ב ב/. There may have been another unit, i. e. 22 or even 23. ארין goes with the preceding (Ungnad), not the following words.

Line 2. [מנחם] is certain from l. 5. Of his father's name ום is certain, so that we may identify him with Menahem b. Shalom in 25¹⁸ (416-7 B. C.) and 44¹ (undated). ארמי זי יב is unusual. Cf. 7², where the man also belonged to the degel of Nabukudurri, but he only held

property in Yeb, and 25², where Menahem was a witness. For whatever reason, Aramaeans are usually 'of Syene' and Jews 'of Yeb'. See Introduction, p. viii. On the persistence of the name of the degel (461 to c. 400) see note on 28². The system of the degel remained in spite of the revolt. **בירתא** for **ברתא**, a mistake?

Line 3. **ס[מ]וח**. The missing letter *may* be **מ**, from the trace remaining, but no such name is known. Cf. **שמוח** 22^{21,23}.

Line 4. **סתתרי** = *στανήρ*. The first occurrence of a Greek word in these texts. Due to the revolt? **קצת מן קצת** as in 29³, 'part of' (Heb. **מקצת**). **קצת** does not mean 'total' (as Ungnad).

Line 5. **ספר אנתותכי** is her kethubha, cf. 14⁴. **ואשלמן** another instance of the energetic imperfect without pronominal suffix, as pointed out by Seidel, cf. 8¹⁰ and Ahiḫar 82.

Line 6. **כִּד לפרמתי**. This was the next month after Phamenoth, so that he engages to pay within five weeks.

Line 8. **ב[לפ] חנס** the next month after Pharmuthi. We might restore **ב[ירה פ] חנס**. The **ב** after **מטא** is strange, but it must be the preposition. Elsewhere **ל** or **על**. For the tense, cf. 10⁷.

Line 9. **[יעקה]** a mere guess, from 11⁸, where see note.

Lines 10, 11 are much broken and the restoration is uncertain. **[ואנתנלכי]** cf. **ואשלמןלכי** l. 5. **...וא**. We should expect **ומרבית** as in no. 11, but there is no obvious word.

Line 11. **עד** (Ungnad). The **ד** is doubtful, and the connexion more so. **כל** might be part of **יכל**, but that would require an imperfect after it, not **רשת**, which seems to be the reading.

Of the small fragments, *c* refers to some transaction, later in the deed, relating to barley and a sum of 3 shekels.

In *e*, **בִּנּו [וישהדיא]** suggests the end of the deed. The lower part of the fragment is blank, so that probably this came at the end of the line and the witnesses' names were written at the side as in no. 11.

No. 36.

Part of a Marriage Contract. No date.

Fragments only. No name or date. It is not certain that the small pieces belong to the same document as the large fragment. The writing seems to be by a different hand.

This is undoubtedly part of a marriage contract like no. 15, and deals with the gifts to the bride. The mention of clothing and a bronze cup and bowl, here as in no. 15, suggests that these were customary gifts.

Sachau, plate 10. Ungnad, no. 9.

1 חרת כן ש
 2 אמן פשכן ב ופשכן דמי כסף שקלן מ . . . ט /
 חרתה אמן
 3 ב וורת דמי כסף שקלן חלרן ד מ . . טה / חרתה
 זיקמר דמי כסף
 4 חלרן כף זי נחש דמי כסף חלרן זלוע זי נחש

c. b.
 בסף שקלן זל . . .
 [ד] מוהי כסף כ ו
 ולח דרב
 דמי שקלן
 א ל

¹ new, 11 (?) ² 5 cubits 4 hands by 3 (cubits) and 4 hands, worth the sum of 3 shekels; 1 . . . new, 7 cubits ³ by 4 and a span, worth the sum of 4 shekels 20 hallurin; 1 . . . new, of wool, worth the sum of ⁴ 10 hallurin; 1 cup of bronze worth the sum of 15 (?) hallurin; 1 bowl of bronze

Line 2. מ . . . ט. Perhaps the same as the equally illegible word in l. 3, but written by mistake without the ה. It must be some kind of shawl, as in no. 15, but שביט cannot be read. חרתה. Ungnad and Sachau וי חרת, but it is difficult to read the marks so, and measurements are never preceded by זי. The ה is rather far from the ת—perhaps it was partly erased.

Line 3. וורת not חרת (Ungnad), which does not need to be repeated. טה . . מ. Only the ה is certain.

Line 4. כף as 15¹⁶, or כס as 15¹² followed as here by זלוע.

Of the smaller fragments, Sachau puts together the two parts of *b* and reads them consecutively, but '2 shekels whose value is 2 k.' is impossible. He reads זי, but it is . . זל, an incomplete word, so that there was a space between the pieces. In the other line דמי is not on the same level as שקלן, so that perhaps the pieces are not consecutive. From the texture of the papyrus they seem to be so. *c* is unimportant.

No. 37.

A Letter.

A well-written piece, but the ends of all the lines are lost, and it is difficult to establish their connexion. Letters were generally written in long lines, and much may therefore be lost.

No year is mentioned. Yedoniah, to whom the letter is addressed, is no doubt the same person as in 30¹, so that the date must be not far from

410 B.C., but there is nothing to indicate it more exactly. The letter reports to the heads of the community some cause of complaint against the Egyptians, in which Arsames had given a decision. The details are quite obscure. It was sent to Yeb from some other place, possibly Thebes (see on l. 6).

Sachau, plate 11. Ungnad, no. 10.

- 1 אל מראי ידניה מעוזיה אוריה וחילא עבדכ[ם שלם מראי אלהיא]
 2 ישאלו בכל עדן שלם לן תנה כענת בכל יום זי]
 3 הו קבל פתיפרסן חד זיוך הו קבל פתיפרס א[חרן]
 4 איתי לן בוי מצריא שחד להן יהבן זמן זי]
 5 זימצריא קדם ארשם להן גנבית עבדן אף]
 6 מדינת נא וכן אמרן מודיון הו פקיד למדינא]
 7 נדחל בוי זעירן אנחנה בזו כען הא סברח]
 8 הן לו גלין אנפין על ארשם לכן לא כונה הו]ה
 9 יאמר מלין קדם ארשם פיסן מהשדך אנפין]
 10 תשבחון דבש חקם חתילן חבלן משכד צל שפ]

Reverse.

- 11 מלין לבתכם אתה פסו בר מנכי למנפי וה]
 12 ופתפרסא ויהב לי כסף סתתרון ר // וחדה מנה]
 13 חורי יהב לי כזי כלוהי על כדא אמר תירי בוי]
 14 בצות מלכא וכלין להן ונוק ארשם וכפר צה א]
 15 וחורי זי כלו ביום /// /// לפאפי מטו אנרתא]על מדינת נא ואנחנה
 16 נעבד מלה

(Address.)

17 אל מראי יאדניה מעוזיה אוריה

¹ To my lords Yedoniah, Ma'uziah, Uriah and the army, your servant *The welfare of my lords may the gods* ² seek at all times. It is well with us here. Now every day of ³ he received rations (?). One pay-day (?) he received an *extra* ration ⁴ is ours, because the Egyptians give them a bribe, and since ⁵ of the Egyptians before Arsames, but act dishonestly. Also ⁶ the province of Thebes, and say thus: It is a Mazdaean who is set over (the) province ⁷ we fear robbery because we are few. Now behold, I thought ⁸ if we had appeared before Arsames previously. But it was not so ⁹ He will speak words before Arsames, he pacified us, appeasing our anger ¹⁰ You will find ? ? ¹¹ full of wrath against you. Pasu b. Mannuki came to Memphis, and ¹² and the ration; and he gave

me the sum of 12 staters, and one¹³ Hori gave me, since they had withheld it on account of the pitcher. Tirib . . . said¹⁴ by order of the king, and we withheld (it) from them. So he gave damages against Arsames and pardoned Zeho¹⁵ and Hori, what they had withheld. On the 6th day of Paophi the letters came *to the province of Thebes, and we*¹⁶ will do the thing.

¹⁷ To my lords Yedoniah, Ma'uziah, Uriah

Line 1. The words restored are part of the usual formula. Before them the name of the writer must have stood, either X or X bar Y. The line therefore contained 44 or 53 letters approximately.

Line 2. *זי* the relative? or *זי* [ו]ך as in l. 3?

Line 3. *פתפרסן* plural, therefore not connected with *הר*, but the end of a clause. Zend *paitifrasa* means 'judgement', 'retribution', hence 'payment'? Lidzbarski 'rations', from *פת* and *פרס*? In 11⁶ *פרס* is 'pay'. *זיור* perhaps Persian. From the context it seems to be a technical term for 'pay-day'.

Line 4. *להן* 'to them' as in 34⁶. *דמן* Ungnad *ומן*, but the phrase is always *דמי* not *דמן זי*, and the letter is more like a *ו*. It is difficult to see how the line is to be completed. Perhaps *ומן זי* [וכא זנה לא . . .]

Line 5. *להן* 'but'. *גנבית* adverbial from *גנב*, 'thievishly'.

Line 6. *מדינת נא* not 'our province', which would be *מדינתן*, but the 'province of No' i.e. Thebes. *מוריון* is good Persian for a 'worshipper of (Aura)mazda'.

Line 7. *בזו* goes with the preceding words, since *כען* always begins a new sentence. It must be object of *נרחל*, though the order is strange. *סברת*. Sachau and Ungnad *כברת*, but the *ס* is fairly certain. It must therefore be part of the common Aramaic verb *סבר*.

Line 8. *קדמן* adverbial, for *לקדמן* (Sachau). Then *לכן* may (?) be 'but'.

Line 9. *פיסן* in 40² seems to be a name, and so perhaps here. Asyndeton is common.

Line 10. *תשכחון* Haphel with *ה* omitted. The rest of the line is unintelligible, though the reading is certain and the words are well-known. *תקם* if from *קום*, would be singular, though a plural verb preceded. *חתלון* if from *חתל* (Heb. 'twist') suggests that *חבלן* are 'ropes'. *משכיל צל*. The *י* may be only a false start of the *צ*. 'Drawing out shade' and 'extending protection' make equally little sense.

Lines 11-17 are on the reverse.

Line 11. *מלין לבתכם*. From Ezek. 16³⁰ and no. 41⁴ it would seem that *מלין* is 'full'. With *לבת* Baneth cft. Ass. *libbātu* 'wrath'. It can hardly be for *לביתר* in both places.

Line 12. *סחתרן* as in 35^{4,7,9}, a late text. The stater was 2 shekels.

מנה not 'one mina' as Sachau, nor 'one of them', since both mina and stater are masculine. Perhaps Heb. מִנָּה 'portion'.

Line 13. כְּלוּי from כָּלָא, frequent in legal documents, 'to prevent someone from getting his rights'. כְּרָא 'jug' or 'pitcher', part of the matter in dispute. Sachau prefers to read כְּרָא (i.e. כָּר) and Ungnad cft. Bab. *kurru*. חִירִי בן]. Perhaps a name, like *Τιτίβαζος*, &c., but it is not certain that בו (not בר) belongs to it.

Line 14. בצוּת for the later בצוּאת. וְנוֹק must begin a new sentence (not as Sachau), since there is an extra space before it. It is a strange word to be applied to so great a man as Arsames, if he is the object. 'Gave damages against' is only a conjecture. Sachau's explanation of נֹק does not seem possible. צַחֲא. The ח is not very certain. Zəḥo and Ḥor are associated as servants of 'Anani in 38⁴.

Line 15. מָמוּ masculine, with a feminine subject.

Line 16. מִלָּה like Heb. דָּבָר a 'thing'.

Line 17. יֶאֱרֵנִיָּה quite clearly, for 'יֶר' in l. 1.

No. 38.

A Letter of recommendation.

A letter from Ma'uziah at Abydos to the heads of the community at Yeb, stating that he had been helped by Zəḥo and Ḥor who are now going to Yeb and deserve to be well treated.

The papyrus is written on both sides (ll. 9-12 on the reverse) and is much broken. It is not dated, but see on l. 3.

Sachau, plate 12. Ungnad, no. 11.

1 אֵל מִרְאֵי יִדְנִיָּה אֹרִיָּה וְכַהֲנִיָּא זִי יְהוּ אֱלֵהָא מָתָן בֶּר יִשְׁבִּיָּה וְנָרִיָּה בֶּר
2 עֲבָדְךָ מַעֲזִיָּה שְׁלָם מִרְאֵי[י אֱלֵה שְׁמִיָּא יִשְׁאֵל שְׁנִיָּא בְּכָל עֵדָן ו]לְרַחֲמֵן תְּהוּךְ קֶדֶם
3 אֱלֵה שְׁמִיָּא וְכַעַת כּוּי וִידְרַנְג רַב חִילָא מִטָּא לֵאבּוּט אִסְרֵנִי עֲלִדְבֶר אֲבַנְצֶרָף | זִי
4 הִשְׁכַּחוּ נָגִיב בִּיד רַכְלִיָּא עַל אַחֲרָן צַחֲא וְחֹר עֲלִימִי עֲנִנִי אִשְׁתַּדְּרוּ עִם וִידְרַנְג
5 וְחִרְנוּפִי בְּטַלֵּל אֱלֵה שְׁמִיָּא עַד שׁוּבוּנִי כַעַן הָא אֲתִין תִּמָּה עֲלִיכֶם אַנְתֶּם חֹז
עֲלֵיהֶם

חֹר
6 מָה צִבּוּ וּמִלָּה זִי צַחֲא יִבְעָה מִנְכֶּם אַנְתֶּם קִמּוּ קִבְּלֵהֶם כֵּן כּוּי מִלָּה בִּאִישִׁיָּה
7 לֹא יִהְיֶה שְׁכַחוּן לָכֶם לָכֶם יִהְיֶה . . . חֲנוּם הוּ עֲלִין מִן זִי חֲנִנְיָה בְּמַצְרִין עַד כַּעַן
8 וּמָה זִי תַעֲבִדּוּן לְחֹר ל[תְּרִיָּה]ם עֲבִדּוּ [אַנְ]תֶּם חֹר עֲלִים חֲנִנְיָה אַנְתֶּם זֹלוּ מִן בְּתִין

Reverse.

9 נִכְסֵן וּלְקַבֵּל זִי יִדְכֶם מָה יִמְנֶה הָבוּ זִי לִי חֲסֶרְךָ הֵד לָכֶם בּוֹךְ שִׁלַּח אֲנִי
עֲלִיכֶם הוּ

- 10 אמר לי שלח אנרת קדמת [הנל]ו חסרן שִׁמָּה^א שים אחרוהי בבית ענני זי
תעברון
11 לה לא יתכסון מן ענני
12 אל מראי ידניה אוריה [ו]כהניא ויהודיא זי חי[לא] כְּעֻזְיָה בְּרַ צְחָה

¹ To my lords Yedoniah, Uriah and the priests of the God Ya'u, Mattan b. Joshibiah and Neriah b. . . . ² your servant Ma'uziah. The welfare of my lords *may the God of heaven seek abundantly at all times, and* may you be favoured before ³ the God of heaven. And now, when Waidrang, commander of the army, came to Abydos, he imprisoned me because of a precious (?) stone which ⁴ they found stolen in the hand(s) of the dealers. Afterwards Zəho and Ħor, the servants of 'Anani, used their influence with Waidrang ⁵ and Ħornufi, with the help of the God of heaven, until they got me freed. Now behold, they are coming there to you. Look after them ⁶ as to what they want, and in the matter which Zəho (and Ħor) asks of you, help them. So when they find no fault ⁷ in you, *they will acknowledge* to you *that* Khnum is against us from the time that Hananiah was in Egypt till now. ⁸ And what you do for Ħor, do for *both of them*. Ħor is a servant of Hananiah. Sell (?) from our houses ⁹ goods, and according to your ability pay what he assesses. Whatever is lacking to me makes no difference to you. On this account I am sending word to you. He ¹⁰ said to me: Send a letter first (?). If there is anything wanting, the amount is fixed for it in the house of 'Anani. What you do ¹¹ for him will not be hidden from 'Anani. ¹² To my lords Yedoniah, Uriah *and* the priests, and the Jews of the army, Ma'uziah b. Zəho (?).

Line 1. The names are fairly certain, though only the upper half of the letters remains. The name of the father of Neriah is lost, and it does not occur elsewhere.

Line 2. עבדך a slip for עבדכם. He was really thinking only of Yedoniah. The restoration is the common formula. תהו. Sachau reads הו, which would be difficult. The ת is practically certain. Note the horn at the top. There is hardly room for וו, and it is possible that the scribe wrote תהו (by mistake?). It is not תהוון, being jussive. קדם very indistinct, but no doubt right.

Line 3. אלה שמיא not אלהיא as elsewhere. Because he was writing to the priests? רב חילא. Therefore before 411 B.C. when Waidrang held the higher office of *fratarak* (30^b). לאבוט, so that the commander of Syene had jurisdiction over Abydos. אבנצרף, as one word, can hardly mean anything but a precious stone, though the expression is strange. צרף implies 'refining' and is correctly used of silver. A testing stone (lapis lydius) would hardly be valuable enough. The l is only equivalent to the indefinite article, like חר elsewhere.

Line 4. על אחרון cf. Ahikar 133. 'עלימי not 'slaves', since they were in a position to reason with Waidrang, but subordinate officials, 'secretaries'. 'Anani was a man of high position, since he is mentioned as well known. Perhaps the same as in 26²³, the secretary of Arsames. אשתחרו cf. Dan. 6¹⁵. Properly 'wrestle', 'struggle'.

Line 5. חרנופי Egyptian. בטלה cf. במלה זי in Behistun frequently. חזו עליהם 'look upon' in a friendly sense, cf. 41⁶.

Line 6. קמו קבלהם also in a friendly sense, 'rise up before them', i. e. meet them half-way, not as Sachau 'withstand them'.

Line 7 must contain the apodosis to the sentence beginning with כזי. The second לכם is not a dittography (as Ungnad), but begins the apodosis. It must then be followed by a verb, not a title (as Ungnad). The verb is illegible and possibly something was written above the line. If לכם is 'to you' the verb should be 'they will admit' or 'ils vous donneront raison'. It is possible, however, that we should read לכמ[ריא] and supply something like 'they will attribute it to'. Evidently there was some trouble between the Jews and the priests of Hnub, as in no. 30, and Zehō and Hor were coming to inquire into it. The writer wishes to warn Yedoniah that it is important to make a good impression on them. It is tempting to read חנום [רי היכלא זי] לכם but then there is no verb, and זי does not seem probable. As to Hananiah, cf. 21². His mission to Egypt was an important event. As suggested above (introduction to no. 21), it was perhaps his institution of animal sacrifice in connexion with the Passover, which caused trouble with the Egyptians: Hnub was hostile to the Jews from that time (419 B.C.).

Line 8. ל . . . מ. Perhaps [לחריהם] עלים. If this is the same Hor, he was apparently employed both by 'Anani and Hananiah. The latter, though a Jew, was a Persian official. זולו perhaps 'remove', cf. Arab. زال. They were to hide their valuables for safety. Or 'sell' as Seidel and Barth, cf. Is. 46⁶?

The sense of the next two lines is obscure.

Line 9. The beginning is nearly obliterated. This is Sachau's reading, which is probably right. נכסן 'goods', indefinite, any there may be. ירכם 'your ability'. One would expect בידכם. זמנה is probable. Sachau's חסרן זי is impossible. הבו. Sachau's ומה is impossible. זי (Sachau) very uncertain. One would expect הן 'if'. לי is more probable than לא (Sachau). חסרן perhaps. It looks like חסרה. Can it mean 'whatever loss there is to me, does not matter to you?' חד (Sachau) very doubtful. שלה as elsewhere, 'I send word'. הו. It is not clear who is meant.

Line 3. *וי עליי* is fairly certain. I cannot guess what it means, nor how the lacuna is to be filled. *כלכליה* must mean 'everybody'. The *ה* is uncertain and the form anyhow is strange, perhaps popular. *הושרתי* can only be 2nd pers. fem. Haphel of *ישר*. Cf. S-C, M a 6, 8 where it is taken in the sense of 'ratify' a document.

Line 4. The beginning is lost. *אמר לי יאוש*. Only the tops of the letters remain, but the reading is tolerably certain. *הבה בזה* very uncertain. Cf. 42⁶.

No. 40.

Fragments of a letter.

No date. Address on the back.

Sachau, plate 13. Ungnad, no. 13.

- 1 אל אחי פלטי אחוך הושעיה שלם אחי אל[ה] שמיא [י]שאל בכל ערן שלם
שוא ובנוהי שלם אב[.]
2 שמעת כעמלא זי עמלת כזי אולת אנה וצחא בר
פחה אמרן לפיסן וא[.]
3 ושלח אגרה עלרברכן לצא[.] ע[ל] ינקיא עליך לבבי
שריק כל זי יהבה[.]
4 מעוניה מלה זילך תהשלח על
5 אל אחי פל[טי בר יאוש] אחוך הושעיה בר נתן

¹ To my brother Piltai, your brother Hoshaiiah. *The welfare of my brother may the God of heaven seek at all times.* Greeting to Sheva and his children. Greeting to Ab . . . ² I have heard of the trouble which you took when I went. I and Zəḥo b. Peḥa spoke to Paisan (?) and . . . ³ and he sent a letter about it to Zəḥo (?) concerning the children. About you my heart is distressed (?). All that he gave . . . ⁴ Ma'uziah. Your matter you should send to . . .

⁵ To my brother Piltai b. Yeosh, your brother Hoshaiiah b. Nathan.

Line 1. . . . אב. Perhaps אב[יהי] or אב[א].

Line 2. כעמלא. Seidel explains the כ as otiose, cf. 16⁵. If so, it may be a mark of familiar style. כזי rather than כזי as Sachau. אולת, so Sachau. פיסן seems to be a name here, but cf. 37⁹. . . . וא. Sachau . . ואמ. Seidel [שם].

Line 3. עלרברכן as one word, cf. מנכן. . . . לצא. Sachau reads ל
לצחא and takes it for עליך with what precedes ('to you') or with what follows ('concerning you'). שריק = שריק 'empty'?

Line 4. מעוניה fairly certain. מלה 'matter' (רבר) as in 37¹⁶.
 תהשלה more probable than ק (Sachau) if על follows.

Line 5. ש[יא] seems to be the only possible name. אחוך. Sachau
 thinks they were step-brothers, but אח is only a polite form of address to
 an equal, cf. 21^{2.11} and frequently.

No. 41.

Fragments of a letter.

Chiefly containing complaints that the writer has not heard from the
 addressee. Undated. The beginning of every line except the first, is
 lost. Ll. 6-9 are on the reverse.

Sachau, plate 14. Ungnad, no. 14.

- 1 אל אחי צח[א] ובנוחי אחוכם שלם אחי אלה[יא] בלא ישא[לן] שני
 בכ[ל] ערן
- 2 ות בן מטאת עלי שלמך
 שמעת שניא חדית שמעת
- 3 זי הוה י[א]תה עליך
 הוית אשלח שלמך בען
- 4 לא אמרו [לי] מנכן
 הוית מלא לבתך קדם דלה
- 5 ת מן סון אנרת חדה
 בשלמך לא שלחת עלי
- Reverse.
- 6 חוי על עלימא וביתי
 כזי תעבד לביתך
- 7 רחיק מנה מ[ן] זי
 יעבד לעינאחי שלמך ומעמך
- 8 בשלם
- 9 אל [אחי צחא בר פחה ובנוחי] בר ה[א] אחוכם

¹ To my brothers Zeho and his sons (?), your brother the welfare
 of my brother may the gods all seek abundantly at all times ² And
 whenever a letter came to me I heard of your welfare,
 I rejoiced abundantly. I heard ³ who used to come to you,
 I used to send a greeting to you. Now ⁴ they did not tell
 me. Consequently I was full of wrath against you before Dallah
⁵ after I came from Syene you did not send a letter to me
 about your welfare ⁶ look after the servants and my house

as you would do for your own house. ⁷ abstaining from what he would do in his presence. News of yourself, and your wishes ⁸ *send to me* in peace. ⁹ *To my brothers Zəḥo b. Peḥa and his sons* b. H your brother.

Line 1. [א]צח is probable. Since the pronouns in the following lines are always singular, it would be supposed that Zəḥo was the only person addressed, but in l. 9 we have אחוכם implying more than one person. The only explanation I can suggest is to supply ובנוהי. The end of this line is lost.

Line 2. מטאח. The subject is no doubt אגרת.

Line 3. [א]אה is probable from the traces remaining. The construction הוה יאתה seems to mean كان يجي 'he used to come', and so הוית אשלח, but it does not occur in BA, and only rarely in the papyri. A popular use?

Line 4. מלא לבתך cf. 37¹¹. דלה a name? Cf. דלוי, ידלה.

Line 5. ה. Part of אולת or a similar verb? חדה the indefinite article, cf. 30¹⁹.

Line 6. חזי על as in 38⁵. The meaning here is clear.

Line 7. מנה מ[ן]. For the double מן, cf. 28¹¹. If the construction is the same here, מן זי יעבד must be 'from that which he does'. מן cannot be as Sachau seems to take it. The space after לעינוהי shows that it ends the sentence.

Line 9. It is difficult to reconstruct the address. פחה is only conjectured from 40². אחוכם implies more than one person addressed. The name of the writer must have preceded it.

No. 42.

A Letter.

Two fragments, very much injured. Apparently a business letter, but the details are quite obscure. Perhaps connected with no. 38. It was dated (in l. 14), which is unusual in letters, but the year is lost, and there is no other indication of date. Ll. 12-15 are on the reverse.

Sachau, plate 16. Ungnad, no. 17.

1 [אל אחי . . .] אם אחוך ה[יש]ע שלם וברת שגיא כד־הָת לך בבל
עדן ובעת

2 [אנחנה קדם פי]סֶן דינא וע[לימ]ה שלמן כסף כרשן ז' וכרש . . .

3 [ב]ידי[ך] זי ה[ו]י[נָתָן] כ[סף צִרִיף] כרשן /// כן

.

- 4 עמד על זי [ינ]תן לך כסף [כרש]ן /// // וכתב להם ספר עליהם והן לא
[ינתנון כל] כסף
- 5 ברבא ולא [יאמר]ו לך לאמ[ר] הב ערבן זבן ביתא זי זכור וביתא זי אשנ . . .
הן לא זבנו
- 6 המו בעי א[י]ש זי יזבן ביתא [ר]בא זי חודו והבה לה בכסףא זי יקו[ם]
עלוהי וכי
- 7 אגרתא זא [ת]מטא עליך אל תקום חת מנפי לעבק הן השכחת כסף [ח]ת
לעבק
- 8 והן לא השכחת אפם חת [לע]בק אול על ביתאלחדן וינתן לך כתון שטמן
ואסח
- 9 כתון יחא זי קמר פעפם \ סרבלק \ . . . צבע זל . . . קטא
פרא כ /// //
- 10 כתן א [ש]חיק וכי ינתן המו לך שלח עלי והן לא יחב המו לך [ש]לח
עלי כען
- 11 הן נחת אנת למנפי אל תשבק לאשנ . כזי זבן הב לי כנדר זך לא 5 . . .
Reverse.
- 12 כזי יהנעלך המו יהודיא קדם [ארשם] . . . ל . . . י . . . [רח]קת
[מ]ני . . .
- 13 מליהם אל תקום חת לעבק ולעבק הנחתלי כתון א בידך על[מנפי]
. . . 5 . . .
- 14 לי . ני ע[לוהי] כתב ב ד /// // לתעובי ה[י] ניס[ן] [ש]נה . . .
- 15 א[ל] אחי . . . וס [בר] חנ[י] אחור הושע

¹ *To my brother . . . us, your brother Hoshea, greeting and . . . exceedingly be . . . upon you at all times. Now* ² *we in the presence of Paisan (?) the judge and his servant have paid the sum of 10 kerashin, and a karash remains* ³ *. in your hands, that he should give (?) 5 kerashin pure silver. Now* ⁴ *with you, as to his giving you the sum of 5 kerashin; and write for them a deed concerning them; and if they do not give you all the money* ⁵ *at interest (?), and do not speak to you saying, 'Give security', buy the house of Zaccur and the house of ASN . . . If they do not sell* ⁶ *them, seek out a man who will buy the big house of Hodav and give it to him for (?) the money at which it is valued. When* ⁷ *this letter reaches you, do not delay, come down (to) Memphis at once. If you have found money, come down at once.* ⁸ *And if you have not found (it), still come down at once. Go to Betheltaddan and he will give you a striped coat of WASA,* ⁹ *a . . . coat of wool, a P'PS, a cloak of . . . dyed, and 6 kerashin.* ¹⁰ *An old coat. And when he gives them to you, send to me. And if he does not give them to you, send to me. Now* ¹¹ *if you come down*

to Memphis, do not leave (anything) to AŠN . . . when he has sold. Give me according to this not¹² when the Jews bring them before *Arsames* say you renounce your claim on me . . . and after¹³ their words do not delay, come down at once and at once bring down to me a coat in your hand to *Memphis* . . . as¹⁴ he wrote to me (?) . . . about *it*. On the 27th of Tybi, *that is Nisan*, year

¹⁵ To my brother . . . us b. Haggai, your brother *Hoshea*.

Line 1. ס is clear, and before it probably ו. After שלם is another word of greeting connected by ו. Sachau proposes וחררת, Ungnad ושררת. The first letter is more like ב than anything else. Possibly ורחמת (cf. 9⁷) with a very bad מ. After שניא a verb (?) illegible. The restoration here and in l. 2 is very uncertain.

Line 2. סן is doubtful. Seidel suggests פיסן, as in 37⁹ (?) and 40². וכרש at the end, not וכרשן as Ungnad.

Line 3. ה[ו]י[נ]הן very doubtful. The connexion would be difficult. [ציריף]. There are traces which may belong to צ and פ.

Line 5. Ungnad suggests 'at interest'. In no. 11 the word is מרבית. לאמר seems, on the analogy of other passages, to be required by לאמר which follows. זבן. The nature of the suggested transaction is not clear. It may be Peal 'buy' or Pael 'sell'. . . . אשנ as in l. 11. An Egyptian name?

Line 6. והבה must be 'and give it'. בכספא 'for the price'. [יקן] if right (and nothing else seems probable), shows the amount missing between the two fragments. 'The price which stands (or is set) upon it', i. e. its market value.

Line 7. זא fem. as in 21³, 30¹⁷. [ת]ממא. Ungnad ימ, but there is room for the more correct ת. תקום 'stand still', i. e. delay. חת can only be the imperative of נחת, but one would expect a preposition after it. לעבק as in 26⁶ &c. Cf. note on Ahiḫar 103. הן with the perfect in the sense of a future perfect.

Line 8. אפם as in 5⁸ &c., but here retaining more of the sense of אף, 'nevertheless'. ביתאלתדן not 'the house of Ilutaddan' but 'to Bethel-taddan'. There is no division. Cf. Bethelnathan 18⁵ &c. It is formed with the god-name Bethel, but with the verb in the Babylonian form. שטמן must be descriptive of the garment, but the word is not found elsewhere. It is probably another instance of a plural with dagesh resolved, like עממיא, חנניא, שקקן. The singular would then be שטמ(א) 'line' &c., and the garment a coat with lines or stripes. Cf. חטב 15⁷. ואסה. So Ungnad. The meaning is unknown. The ו is part of the word, since the items here are not connected by 'and'. It is no doubt a further description of the coat.

Line 9. פּעפּס is more probable than Ungnad's פּעקס. Perhaps an Egyptian name for some sort of garment. סרבל cf. סרבל in Daniel, with the Persian final *k*. It is usually taken to mean 'trousers'. Andreas 'cloak'. צבּע very uncertain. Cf. 15⁸. . . . ול or . . . פל. קטא פרא unintelligible here.

Line 10. כּתון apparently the same as כּתון ll. 8, 9. [ש]חיק 'rubbed' 'worn out' is better than Ungnad's סחיק. [ש]לח. Seidel [אפּפּש]לח as in l. 8. But if the reading of l. 6 is right there would be room only for ש.

Line 11. נחת a participle rather than for נחתת. אנתן Ungnad אנתן, but his ך is only a dark fibre in the papyrus. The reading and translation of the latter part of the line are very uncertain. כנדר. Only the tops of the letters remain, and seem to read so. It cannot be נדר a 'vow', nor can we read כנכר.

Lines 12-15 are on the reverse.

Line 12. [ארשם] possibly fits the traces remaining, but this and the rest of the line are very uncertain. [ר]ח[קת] is a likely word, if a lawsuit was in question. [מ]נִי. Ungnad זי. Something must then have followed to govern מליהם l. 13.

Line 13. על[מנפי] seems to fit the traces. The addressee was urged to go there in l. 7. As the letter was found at Elephantine he probably was then there.

Line 14. Beginning very uncertain. כתב ends the sentence with a space after it. The date following is that of the letter. After לתעובי traces perhaps of ה and ן. After שנת the numeral (7) is obliterated, and the king's name if it was ever written.

Line 15 not being shown on the facsimile, I have restored it from Ungnad's reading.

No. 43.

A deed of gift or exchange.

Very fragmentary. Most of l. 1 is lost, and the first halves of ll. 5-12.

Some of the lacunae can be filled with certainty as the formulae are known, but much is doubtful.

The date is lost.

Sachau, plate 33. Ungnad, no. 35.

1 [ביום ד] /// לפא[פי] הו . . . שנת . . . מלכא אדין ביב אמרת
מפּטחיה ברת נמריה יהודי
2 זי יב בירתא לדגלה א[רמית] לאסורי ברת גמ[רי]ה אחתה וּהַמְנָה לַמַּמְר
אנה [מפּטחיה]

- 3 יהבת לכי כסף שקלן /// // חו שתה באבני מלכא כסף ר' // לכרש א
אנה מפטחיה יהבת לכי ברחמא
- 4 לקבל סבול [זי יהבתי לי ורח] קת מנכ[י] מן יומא זנה ועד עלם לא אבהל
ארשנכ[י] דין [ו] דבב בשם
- 5 [כספא זנה זי יהבת לכי וספרא כתבת עלא ו] ל[א] י[כהל בר לי וברהלי
אח ואחלי קריב ורחיק
- 6 [ירשנכי דין ודבב זי ירשנכי בשם כספא זנה זי] יהבת לכי ינתן לכי אבינ
כסף כרשן // [כ] פם אמרת
- 7 [אנה מפטחיה אף איתי פתפא לי מן בית מלכא אנה מפ] טחיה זי הוה בידכי
יהבתחי לי וטיב לבבי
- 8 [בגו מן יומא זנה ועד עלם רחקת מנכי מן כס] פא זנה ופתפא זי הוה לי
מן בית מלכא ולא אבהל
- 9 [ארשנכי דין ודבב אנה מפטחיה בר] לי וברה לי הננית והנבנא
זי ל[י] בש[ם] כספא זנה
- 10 [זי כתיב מנעל ופתפא זי הוה לי מן בית מלכא וכל זי] זי ירשנכי בשם
כספא זנה ופת[פא זי כת] יב מנעל
- 11 [ינתן לכי כסף כרשן // כתב בר] ספרא זנה כפם מפטחיה
ברת גמריה ושהדיא בגו
- 12 [שחר בר שהד בר] פדיה שהד מנכי בר ספעמרא
ספר 13 מרחק זי כתבת מפטחיה ברת גמריה לאסוריה אחתה

¹ On the 25th day of Paophi that is year . . . of king at that time in Yeb, said Miphtahia daughter of Gemariah, a Jew ² of Yeb the fortress, according to her company an Aramaean, to Asori daughter of Gemariah, her sister and partner(?), saying: I Miphtahia ³ give to you the sum of 6 (that is, six) shekels, royal weight, of the standard of 2 r to 1 karash. I, Miphtahia, give (it) to you as a gift ⁴ in consideration of the support which you gave me and I renounce all claim on you from this day for ever. I have no power to institute against you suit or process in the matter of ⁵ this money which I give you and have written a deed about it and no son or daughter of mine, brother or sister of mine, relative or stranger, shall have power ⁶ to institute against you suit or process. Whoever shall sue you on account of this money which I give to you shall pay to you a fine of 2 kerashin, as I have said ⁷ I, Miphtahia. Also there is the allowance from the treasury to me, Miphtahia, which was in your possession. You have given it to me, and my heart is content ⁸ therewith. From this day forth for ever I renounce all claim on you regarding this money and the allowance which was (made) to me from the treasury, and I have no power ⁹ to institute against you suit or process,

I, Miphtahia or son or daughter of mine, compatriot or partner of mine concerning this money ¹⁰ *which is stated above and the allowance which was (made) to me from the treasury and all that is mine. Whoever shall sue you in the matter of this money and the allowance which is stated above* ¹¹ *shall pay you the sum of 2 kerashin. X b. Y wrote this deed at the direction of Miphtahia daughter of Gemariah and the witnesses hereto. 12 Witness X b. Y; witness Z b. Pedaiah; witness Mannuki b. SP'MRA.*

Endorsement. ¹³ *Deed of renunciation which Miphtahia daughter of Gemariah wrote for Asori her sister.*

Line 1. Only // /// are certain. אַחַתָּה as in l. 11. Cf. אַחַתָּה in l. 2. She was probably a niece of Miphtahia daughter of Mahseiah.

Line 2. לְרִגְלָהּ. Epstein takes this as a name (cf. רִגְלִיָּהּ), but such a name does not occur and would not fit the usual formula. It is probably the common word רִגְלָהּ 'her (or his?) company', but the expression is unusual. אַרְמִית a doubtful conjecture. If it is right, her father was a Jew of Yeb, but she had been drafted (owing to marriage or otherwise) into a company which was reckoned as Aramaean. See Introduction, p. viii. Epstein proposes אַתְתָּה, but the double description is improbable apart from other objections. לְאִסּוּרִי. Epstein בְּלִאסּוּרִי 'D. wife of Belusuri'. There is a mark (a blot?) before the ל but it can hardly be a ב. אֶמְנָה probable, but the word is unknown. Perhaps a compound of OP *ham-* 'partner'? or 'twin'? לְאִמָּר as in 32², not the usual לְאִמָּר. [אָנָּה]. Something more is wanted to fill the space, though the writing is large.

Line 3. // ר. The ר is reduced to a mere spot. It is restored here as being the usual formula. Epstein // ו, which is not found elsewhere. From here the writing becomes smaller. בְּרַחֲמֶיהָ is more probable than יִמֵּן (Ungnad). Read יִמֵּן?

Line 4. סְבֹל. Seidel cft. Ahikar 48, and translates 'in return for food'. Perhaps it has a more general sense 'support'.

Line 5. The restoration is common form, and so in l. 6. סָפְרָא as in 13⁹ or סָפֵר as in 13³.

Line 6. כַּפֵּס. The כ is lost, but there is room for it, and it is no doubt to be read. Seidel thinks כַּפֵּס = אָפֵס, as אָפֵס = אָפֵס in 13¹¹.

Line 7. The פְּתָפָא mentioned in l. 8 must have been introduced here, but the restoration is not certain. It is doubtful if אָנָּה מִפְּתָחִיהָ could stand so far from לִי.

Line 8. The restoration is not certain. Rather more is wanted. פְּתָפָא cf. 24^{39.42}. It must be some sort of government allowance. אֹצֶרָא 'the treasury'. In 11⁶ אֹצֶרָא.

Line 9. The restoration is no doubt right as far as it goes, but more

is wanted to fill the space. קריב ורחיק = (Ungnad והנבנא) הנניט והנבנא elsewhere. Probably Persian. Sachau suggests *hamgaētha* 'fellow-countryman'. For הנבנא Epstein cites Mandaic האמבאנא 'competitor', Syr. ܚܡܓܝܬܗ ?

Line 10. The restoration is probable.

Line 12. ספעמרא (or דרא). There is no doubt about the reading, but a letter may be lost at the end. Egyptian?

Line 13. The endorsement is lost, except the last word.

No. 44.

An affidavit.

Fragments, recording, if the restoration is mainly correct, an oath taken in a law-court. This view depends on the restoration of [מון]מאה in l. 1 and the explanation of ימא in l. 2. Apparently Pamisi and Espemet (?) had possession of an ass. Menahem b. Shallum here declares that half (the value) of it belongs to him, that Pamisi claimed that half and asserted that he had given a he-ass for it. Menahem states that he has not received anything, money or value, for his half. The difficulty is that in l. 7 Pamisi is called 'your father', i. e. father of Meshullam, to whom the oath is addressed. But in l. 2 Meshullam is called the son of Nathan. It may be another case of a man bearing an Egyptian as well as a Jewish name. If so, it appears that Meshullam, inheriting from his father, laid claim to half the ass, and the father being dead and no evidence forthcoming of his payment, Menahem took an oath in support of his rights. Much depends on the amount of space to be allowed between the right-hand fragment and the rest. On the whole the restoration of ll. 1-3 seems probable and this would settle the position of the fragments. There is no date, and no room for one. Sachau points out that a Menahem b. Shallum is a witness in 25¹⁸ (416 B. C.).

On the margin are two transverse lines of writing, much faded, which do not belong to this document.

Sachau, plate 32. Ungnad, no. 33.

- | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------------|
| 1 | מון]מאה זי | מנחם בר שלום בר |
| 2 | הון]דויה זי | ימא למשלם בר נתן |
| 3 | בין]הו אלה | א במסגרא ובענתיהו |
| 4 | ואמר לה | לאמר אתנא זי ביד |
| 5 | פ]מסי ואספ | מט זי אנת רשה לי |
| 6 | ע]ליה הא | פלגה זילי הו צדיק |

7 אֵ[ף] אִמְר לֵה[חֲסִנּוּתָהּ פַּמְסִי אֲבוּךְ
 8 לְ[ם] יִהְיֶה לִי חֲמֵר חֶלֶף פִּלְגָּה
 9 וְלֹא [יִהְיֶה] לִי כֶסֶף וְדָמִי כֶסֶף חֶלֶף
 10 [פִּלְגָּה]

¹ *Oath of Menahem b. Shallum b. ² Hodaviah which he swore to Meshullam b. Nathan* ³ by Ya'u the God, by the temple and by 'Anathya'u, ⁴ and spoke to him saying: The she-ass which is in the possession of ⁵ Pamisi and Espemet, about which you sue me, ⁶ behold, the half of it which is mine is legal(ly mine). ⁷ But Pamisi your father claimed(?) to own it ⁸ saying that he gave me a he-ass in exchange for half of it. ⁹ But he did not give me either money or value in exchange for ¹⁰ the half of it.

Line 1. Epstein proposes to begin with [מִחִיר], but there is no parallel for so expressing a date. For the oath cf. 14⁴ seqq.

Line 2. [הוּן־רוּיָה], or [הוּן־שַׁע], but cf. 22³⁹.

Line 3. [בִּי־הוּן]. As the grandfather is named in ll. 1, 2, we might read בר here, followed by a name, but it is difficult to see what the construction could then be. Epstein proposes בר הוּדוּ, thus making the parties cousins, and cft. 22¹²⁷, 19¹⁰. אֵ[אלֵה]. The א is strange, but probable. בְּמוֹסְדָא properly 'the place of worship', like مَسْجِد a 'mosque' (used even of the temple at Jerusalem). עֲנִתְהוּ cf. עֲנִתְבִּיתְהוּ in 22¹²⁵. The man evidently did swear by 'Anathya'u, whatever be restored before it, and this was therefore the name of a god, presumably a sort of consort of Ya'u.

Line 5. [פַּמְסִי] is conjectured from l. 7. [וְאִסְפָּ] מַט. The מ is fairly certain, and the termination is so uncommon that we may reasonably restore the name from 4⁷, cf. 6¹⁰, 8⁷.

Line 6. 'פִּלְגָּה וְכ' lit. 'the half of it, which is mine, is just', i.e. half of it is legally mine.

Line 7. [לֵה־חֲסִנּוּתָהּ] infin. Haphel, cf. 15³⁰ לְתַרְכּוּתָהּ. Then the construction requires a verb preceding it. Perhaps אִמְר (?) in the sense of 'thought to' 'claimed to'. פַּמְסִי אֲבוּךְ. There is no doubt about the reading, and it can only mean 'P. your father', so that Meshullam's father was named both Pamisi and Nathan (l. 2), as Ashor in 15 and 20 is Nathan in 25 and 28. It is strange to find both names used in one document.

Line 8. [לְ[ם]]. There is no room for more, if the space is rightly estimated.

Line 9. דָּמִי כֶסֶף 'the equivalent of money' i.e. valuables.

Line 10. There is a trace of the first letter, but there can have been only one word, as the rest of the line is blank.

No. 45.

A contract.

Fragment, incomplete on all sides, of an agreement concerning fish. It seems that X had accused Mahseiah of robbing or cheating him about some fish. Mahseiah was required by the court to swear (cf. no. 44) that he had not cheated. X now undertakes to pay for the fish in money or grain of the same value, under a penalty if he fails to do so. The details are not clear.

The date is lost, but the king was probably Artaxerxes, and if the scribe was the same as in 10²⁰, the deed was written about 450 B. C.

Sachau, plate 32. Ungnad, no. 34.

- 1 ב . . . ל . . . הו נים]ן שנת[. . . ארתחשש מ]ל[כ]א בס]ון] בירתא
[אמר . . .]
- 2 [בר . . . לרגל ארתבנ]ו למחסיה בר שיבה ארמי זי סון [בירתא . . .]
- 3 [לאמר אנה רשיתך] עדבר נונין לאמר חמצת מן[נ] ושא[ילת קדם
- 4 [דיניא וטענו מומא]ה לך ביהו אלהא כוי נונן לא חמ[צת מני
- 5 [.] אחוב או עבורא זנה דמי נוניך [. . .]
- 6 [.] לך כל נוניך או דמיהם זי תמא[. . .]
- 7 [.] לך הן לא יהבת לך בין יו[מ . . .]
- 8 [.] אנתן לך אביגדנא קב[שער] לפרס \ כל ירחן ושנן[. . .]
- 9 [.] כתב נתן בר[ענני ספרא [זנה] ב[סון] בירתא] כפם
- 10

¹ On the . . . of . . . that is Nisan, year . . . of Artaxerxes the king, in Syene the fortress, said . . . ² b. . . of the company of Artabanu to Mahseiah b. ŠYBA, Aramaean of Syene the fortress, ³ as follows: I sued you concerning fish, saying, you defrauded me, and I was examined before ⁴ the judges and they imposed an oath on you by the God Ya'u, that you did not defraud me of fish. ⁵ I come back, or this corn, the value of your fish ⁶ to you all your fish, or the value of them, which you (?) ⁷ to you, if I do not pay to you within . . . days . . . ⁸ I will pay you a fine of 1 kab of barley for each portion every month and year ⁹ Nathan b. 'Anani wrote this deed in Syene the fortress at the dictation of ¹⁰

Line 1 is mostly obliterated, but enough is legible to show that it contained a date in the usual form. The first legible marks are probably ין rather than יני or פי, and the month-name is likely to be Jewish, though not necessarily Nisan. ארתחשש is required by the space.

Line 2. י[. . .] suggests the *degel* of Artabanu or Iddinnabu. שיבה an unknown name. At the end it is not clear how the lacuna is to be filled.

Line 3. רשיתך. Something of the kind is wanted, and this is the natural word. ערבר if not a mistake, is a popular form of עלדבר cf. Dan. 4¹⁴. חמצת cf. Heb. חֲמֹץ, &c., from a root meaning to 'act harshly' or 'unjustly'. If מני is right it must mean 'took away wrongfully'. מ[נ]י. There is a trace of נ. The shape of י is peculiar, but cf. the י in יהבת l. 7. . . . ושא can only be ושאילת, cf. 16³, 20⁸. Then the subsequent phrase, or something like it, is necessary.

Line 4. מומא[ה] a word for 'oath', or 'swear' is required by ביהו. The form of the phrase is not quite satisfactory. In 6⁶ we have טענוך לי טענא 'they imposed on you an oath to me'. Cf. 8²⁴. This can hardly be read here, because the oath seems always to be required of an accused person to substantiate his innocence, not of the accuser to support his charge. Here לך is the accused, Mahseiah, and טענוך = טענוך לך. נוני. In line 3 נוני, so that both forms could be used. חמ[צת] is necessary to rebut the charge in l. 3.

Line 5. אתוב is certain, but it is difficult to restore the context. עבורא זנה. It does not seem to have been mentioned before, so that perhaps זנה implies that it was there in court.

Line 6. . . . חמא. The reading is certain. It cannot be for תמה. It looks like a verb in the 2nd person imperfect, 'which you . . .', but there is no obvious way of completing it.

Line 7. The usual formula introducing the penalty for non-payment. בין י[מ] . . . Probably a numeral followed, 'within *x* days'.

Line 8. אביגדנ[א] cf. 20¹⁴, &c. פרס 'allowance' or 'ration'? The arrangement is not clear, nor is the meaning of כל ירחן ושנן 'every month and year'.

Line 9. The name of the scribe is restored from 10²⁰, but it might be Ma'uziah b. Nathan b. 'Anani as in 18³ (about 425 B.C.).

Line 10 which should give the names of both parties, is lost, as well as the names of the witnesses.

No. 46.

A conveyance.

Fragments containing the beginnings of some lines of a conveyance of property (a house?) from Shelomem b. Hodaviah to his wife Abihi, or from some one else to Abihi wife of Shelomem.

The date is lost, and the names give no clue. The writing is unusual.

Sachau, plate 31. Ungnad, no. 32.

- 1 וקנינה זי . . .
 2 שלומם בר שניִה . . .
 3 אית לה עֵם . . .
 4 . . . והי ו . . .
 5 . . . ל . . . א . . .
 6 בעל קריה וב[על . . .
 7 לאם לא שליִם . . .
 8 וזי יקום לתרכ[ותה מן ביתא זנה זי יהב שלומם
 9 לאביהי אנתתה [ינתן לה אביגדן כסף כרשן //
 10 באבני מלכא כ[סף ר // לעשרתא וביתא אפם בית
 11 אנתתה זי שלון[מם בר הודויה זי יהב לה ולא דין
 12 שהדיא זכור כ[ר . . . שהד . . . בר . . . שהד
 13 מושלך בר הושעי[ה שהד . . . בר . . . שהד . . . בר . . .
 14 שהד גדול בר הון[. . . שהד . . . בר . . . שהד . . . בר . . .
 15 כל III III /I כ[תב . . . בר . . . ספרא זנה כפם אביהי
 16 ושלומם בר הוד[ויה בעלה

¹ and his property, which . . . ² Shelomem b. ŠNYTH . . . ³ he has with . . . ⁴ . . . his . . . s, and . . . ⁵ . . . ⁶ citizen, or . . . ⁷ but (?) he has no power . . . ⁸ and whoever shall arise to drive her away from this house which Shelomem gave ⁹ to Abihi his wife shall pay her a fine of 5 kerashin ¹⁰ by royal weight, of the standard of 2 r to the ten and the house is truly the house of Abihi ¹¹ the wife of Shelomem b. Hodaviah which he gave her, and no suit (shall lie). ¹² Witnesses: Zaccur b. . . ¹³ Meshullak b. Hoshaiiah . . . ¹⁴ Witness, Gadol b. Ho . . . ¹⁵ Total 8. X b. Y wrote this deed for Abihi ¹⁶ and Shelomem b. Hodaviah her husband.

Line 1. זי is probably the relative.

Line 2. שניִה. Only ש is certain. The נ might be פ (as Ungnad). The י is probable. No combination makes a name. This Shelomem is apparently not one of the contracting parties, since the party Shelomem has a different father in l. 16.

Line 3. אית for איתי as also in 54⁴. עֵם. The ע is very small and badly made, but can hardly be anything else. There is no sign of any letter immediately following ם.

Line 4. והי . . The pronoun? (e. g. בנוהי).

Line 5. The tails of other letters are visible, but the words cannot be restored.

Line 6. [על דגל] perhaps.

Line 7. לאם. Sachau suggests that it may mean 'people', which is impossible. Cf. 9⁶, a similar proviso in a similar document. It ought to mean להן. Perhaps for לשם שליט. The ט is very strange, but it cannot be anything else. A pronoun אנת or הו must have followed.

Line 8. לתרכ[ותה] or תת, is well restored by Sachau from 15³⁰. Hence the property must have been either a house or land, and 'her' or 'you' must be the wife, Abihi.

Line 10 belongs to the clause stating the penalty.

Line 13 & c. The name-groups do not occur elsewhere.

Line 14. הו[דויה] or הו[שעיה], and so perhaps a brother of either Meshullak or Shelomem.

Line 15. The statement of the number of witnesses is unusual.

Line 16. הו[דיה]. The ד is not clear, but it can hardly be anything else.

No. 47.

Fragments of a conveyance. No name or date.

Sachau, plate 35. Ungnad, no. 38.

- ... זי בניך מן 1
 . . . בר. וברה לך קדם סנן ומרא ל . . . 2
 . . . יחבת לך אנתן לך כסף כרשן . . . 3
 . . . כִּדִּין ודבב בשם בי[חא] 4
 שאלת 5
 נח 6
 . . . אכל אקבל עליך קדם סנן ומ[רא] . . . 7
 . . . ויחבת לך אף לא אכל אמר אנת . . . 8

¹ of your sons by ² son or daughter of yours, before a magistrate or (my) lord to ³ I have given to you, I will pay you the sum of . . . kerashin ⁴ suit or process on account of *this house* ⁵ you (*or I*) asked (?)

⁶ ⁷ I shall have *no* power to complain against you before a magistrate or (my) lord ⁸ and have given to you. Moreover I shall have *no* power to say: You

Line 1. מן 'by' followed by the name of the mother.

Line 2. In 10¹⁸ we have סנן ודין. Elsewhere מרא, applied to Arsames, seems to be the proper title of the Persian satrap.

Line 3. יהבת. Ungnad and Sachau אמרת, but the reading is not really doubtful. The sentence originally was 'if I claim back anything which I have given you, I will pay &c.', or something similar.

Line 4. בִּרְיִן ור'. So Ungnad. Only the tail of the ב(?) is visible. The phrase does not occur elsewhere, and the construction is not clear.

It is quite uncertain how much space is to be allowed between the two fragments, and in fact one would not take the second fragment (from its appearance) to belong to the same papyrus as the first, but for the use of the unusual phrase [ומרא] סנן in l. 7 as in l. 2.

Line 6. . . . נה . . . not אנהן.

No. 48.

Small fragments of perhaps a marriage contract. No date.

Sachau, plate 35. Ungnad, no. 39.

1 בר זכור ס . . .
2 מןכל כספא זי כתיב מן עלא ולא א . . .
3 בריתך למלקחה לאנתו אנתן למחסיה . . .

¹ b. Zaccur ² of all the money(?) which is set forth above, and *I shall not be able* . . . ³ your daughter to take her in marriage, I will pay to Mahseiah . . .

Line 1. . . . ס is doubtful. Seidel conjectures [ונבן] 'of Syene'.

Line 2. כספא can hardly be right, nor can Ungnad's נכסיא. A plural would not be followed so closely by כתיב singular. The rest of the line must have been '... if I wish another wife than your daughter', which would make it rather long. Cf. 15³¹.

Line 3. למחסיה apparently the father of the bride, who was not old enough to act for herself as in no. 15. One wonders whether she can have been the much-married Mibṭaḥiah again, who was a daughter of Mahseiah. If so it was her first marriage, but cf. note on 8².

No. 49.

Fragment of a contract, or of a deed relating to a claim.

The beginning, containing the date, is entirely lost.

The writing is very unusual, probably by an unpractised hand. Note the badly made מ, כ, ה, ו, while י and ר are of a good, early form. There are also mis-spellings: see notes.

Sachau, plate 38. Ungnad, no. 45.

- 1 אמר סמכי בר ששי לשלמם בר גלגל לאמר . . .
 2 אמר לך אחלי עליך כסף וחטן ושערן . . .
 3 [ו] כל מדעם זי יהיה בה איש ולשל . . .
 4 לך וברה י[ש]ל[ח] ע[ל]יכם מרעם מכל ז . . .
 5 . . . א . . . שהדיא בגו . . .

¹ Said Semaki b. Shashai to Shelomem b. Galgul as follows: . . .

² said to you, I have against you (a claim for) money and wheat and barley . . . ³ and anything whereby a man may live, and to send . . .

⁴ to you, and his son shall send to you some food . . . ⁵ . . . the witnesses hereto . . .

Line 1. ששי ב' סמכי. Ungnad cft. סמכיהו (1 Chron. 26⁷) and ששי (Ezra 10⁴⁰). לשלמם fairly certain, for שלומם. Ungnad cft. גלגל 10²¹.

Line 2. אמר 3rd person, referring to the claim of a third party. אחלי if right, is for לי (אית'י), 'there is to me', cf. 35³. חטן for חטן, with נ assimilated as in Hebrew.

Line 3. כל [ו]. The כ is quite certain. As this writer makes his ו very large (see וברה l. 4), nothing more is required to fill the space. מדעם as in l. 4, for מנדעם elsewhere. . . ולשל. The letters missing cannot be מם. Perhaps ולשלחה.

Line 4. לך, not לכל as Ungnad. What he takes for the final ל is really the tail of כ in the line above. י[ש]ל[ח]. The ש is very uncertain, but nothing else seems likely. ע[ל]יכם is the most probable restoration. Note the plural. מכל for מאכל rather than for כל מן. Cf. לממר 32².

Line 5. שהדיא. The יא is very doubtful.

No. 50.

Fragments, perhaps of a legal document. The lines are here numbered consecutively, but their true position is quite uncertain. As to the general sense, nothing is clear, and there is nothing to identify the date 'year 13'.

Sachau, plate 38. Ungnad, no. 47.

- 1
 . . . כתב [בפ] חנם . . . 2
 . . . [פ] מנחתך שנת כ / 11 . . . 3
 . . . בעה עליך גבריא ד . . . 4

... שנ]ת ...	5
... יקמו באוצרא בית נחמ ...	6
... מ // ...	7
... מ ...	8
... כנרן אלף ש / ...	9
... מר ...	10
... נאת חכ ...	11
... ל ש ...	12
... ו // ...	13
... למנתן ...	14
... // // ...	15

¹.....²... wrote in *Pahons* ... ³... *Phamenoth*, year 13 (?) ... ⁴... suborned against you the men ... ⁵..... the men who were sought out, till ... year ... ⁶..... they stand in the treasury. The house of N ... ⁷... 2 ... *Kenufi* ... ⁸..... ⁹... 1 thousand talents, ... shekels ... ¹⁰⁻¹²..... ¹³..... 4 ... ¹⁴..... to give ... ¹⁵..... 16 ...

Line 1. Nothing legible.

Line 2. [בפ]חנס is Ungnad's suggestion.

Line 3. // might be עד.

Line 4. 'בעה על' 'sought' i.e. incited or suborned against you.

Line 5. *אתבציו* if right, can only mean 'were sought out'.

Line 6. Construction not clear. ... נחמ a name?

Line 7. כנופי as in 26⁹⁻²¹.

Line 9. כנרן not certain. Cf. 30²⁸ אלף כנרין. אלף as often, for one thousand.

The rest contains nothing worthy of note.

No. 51.

Fragment containing the right-hand side of a column of names, apparently none of them Jewish. The names of the fathers seem not to have been given.

Line 1 was the beginning of the column, since l. 10 is numbered 7 in the margin. A mark on the right, near l. 6, suggests that originally there was at least one other column.

Sachau, plate 23. Ungnad, no. 24.

...	1
בְּתוּחִי	2
בֹּ . .	3
פְּחִי	4
וּחְשַׁתְּב	5
אַרְתַּכְנוּ	6
דָּרְגֵּ . .	7
אִסְכְּ . .	8
פִּרְנֵם	9
בְּנִבְחָשׁ	10
פִּרְנִישׁ	11
זִבְמָן	12
פִּרְתַּפְרָן	13
אַשִּׁירַת	14

- ⁴ Pahi? ⁵ VĤŠTB. Artabanus. ⁷ Dargman? ⁸ 'ISK . . . ⁹ PRNM.
¹⁰ Bagabukhsha 10. ¹¹ PRNIŠ. ¹² ZBMN. ¹³ Phrataphernes.
¹⁴ Ashyadata.

Line 1 contains no complete letter.

Line 3. . . בֹּ. Ungnad בר.

Line 4. פְּחִי cf. 14². Egyptian, though the rest, when they can be recognized, are Persian names.

Line 5. . . וּחְשַׁתְּב a compound of Persian *vakhš*?

Line 7. . . דָּרְגֵּ Dargman? 8²³ &c.

Line 8. Cf. אִסְכִּישׁוּ 2¹⁹.

Line 10. בְּנִבְחָשׁ Persian Bagabukhša, Μεγάβυζος.

Line 13. Cf. 5¹⁷. Ungnad פִּרְתַּנָּן.

Line 14. אַשִּׁירַת Persian Ašyadata (Ungnad).

No. 52.

Fragments of two parallel columns containing chiefly names.

No date. At the beginning of some lines in col. 2 are marks, of unknown meaning. Ungnad thinks they may indicate fractions.

The writing is unusual.

Sachau, plate 24. Ungnad, no. 25.

Col. i.

ו . . . 1
 הו . . . 2
 ד . . . 3
 בקע . . . 4
 ונשפט . . . 5
 יצעקו . . . 6
 ש[פט על . . . 7
 דיה זי [א]חדת . . . 8

Col. ii.

יֵאֲשִׁיָּה בֶרֶךְ . . . 9
 בר זכר[יה . . . 10
 עדש הש . . . 11
 שמעיה בר . . . 12
 חושעיה בר [צפ]ניה 13
 יאזניה בר [שפ]טיה 14
 זכריה בר [זב]דיה 15
 משלם בר [יא]זניה 16
 יאזניה [בר] חלקיה 17

Col. i.

¹⁻⁴ ⁵ . . . and we judge ⁶ . . . they complain ⁷ . . . judge concerning ⁸ which you (or I) received.

Col. ii.

⁹ Josiah (?) b. . . . ¹⁰ . . . b. *Zechariah*
¹¹ . . . ¹² Shemaiah b. . . . ¹³ Hoshaiah b. *Zephaniah* ¹⁴ Jaazaniah b. *Shephatiah* ¹⁵ Zechariah b. *Zebadiah* ¹⁶ Meshullam b. *Jaazaniah* ¹⁷ Jaazaniah *δ*. Hilkiiah.

Lines 5-8 look like part of a letter.

Line 8. זי. Ungnad ה, but it stands alone.

Line 9. יֵאֲשִׁיָּה. The ש is very doubtful.

Line 14. יאזניה. Ungnad יאציה, which is not known as a name. Cf. the צ in l. 6.

Line 15. [זב]דיה might of course be [ריה זב].

Line 16. משלם. The ם is strange, but can hardly be anything else.

No. 53.

Fragment containing part of a column of names.

Lines 8 and 11 have been erased, or perhaps the papyrus is palimpsest. Before l. 9 (on the reverse) there are marks of perhaps a line erased. No date.

Sachau, plate *4. Ungnad, no. 26.

. . . בר 1

פטיסי בר נתין 2

חני בר בארי 3

פסו בר כשי 4

— 5. נחחנום בר חנמו

אשמכדרי בר אפע 6

חור בר אסכשית 7

. 8

Reverse.

אשמרם בר נבנר 9

פסו בר מנכי 10

. II

¹ b. ² Petisi b. Nethin. ³ Haggai b. Beer. ⁴ Pasu b. KŠI.
⁵ . nh-hnum b. Hnomo. ⁶ Išum-kudurri b. AP'. ⁷ Hor b. ASKŠITH.
⁸

Reverse.

⁹ Išum-ram b. Nabunad(in?) ¹⁰ Pasu b. Mannuki. ¹¹

Line 1. Ungnad בר נתין, which does not seem possible.

Line 2. The son has an Egyptian name, the father's is Jewish. נתין. The proper Aramaic form of נתון used elsewhere.

Line 5. Ungnad and Sachau מנחחנום, but מ is doubtful. Not ענח'. The line at the side is perhaps נ.

Line 6. אפע or אפט.

Line 7. Cf. 51⁸.

Line 9. נבנר. A final ך does not seem possible.

No. 54.

Fragment containing two imperfect letters, one on the recto and one on the verso. They are in different hands, both unskilled, the recto being the more so. Evidently both refer to the same matter, but their

relation is puzzling. Sachau and Ungnad think that one side is the answer to the other. If so, the reverse would seem to have been written first, note l. 15, 'שלחו לנב' and l. 2 'שלחת לנב'. This, however, does not suit l. 10 מראי and l. 1 עבד-י, if the words are used literally, but perhaps they are only formal and Sachau's view is best. The letters cannot be by two writers to the same person, note l. 4 לך and l. 11 לי.

On the recto a line is written vertically at either side. Something is lost at the end, but probably not much at the side of the verso.

Sachau, plate 36. Ungnad, no. 40.

1 עבדכם [וש]הי

2 הא שלחת

3 לנבונתן

4 הן אית לך

5 חמרן י

6 ישבון המו

7 אף לך . . .

right-hand side. 8 . . . די תנה בְּנוּהַ [י] שגא

left-hand side. 9 . . . ע[בדך] נשזבני הי

Reverse.

10 מן ע[קבנבו] שלם מראי

11 שגיא[כעת הן לי חמרן י

12 . . . אָ זילכם י . . .

13 . . . נָ נבונתן בצבך

14 . . . למה[ך] מן קדם רבחילא

15 . . . שלחו לנבונתן וישבק

¹ Your servant WSHI. ² Behold, I have sent ³ to Nabunathan (saying): ⁴ If you have ⁵ 10 asses ⁶ they will give them up (?), ⁷ also to you . . . ⁸ . . . here his sons exceedingly. ⁹ . . . your servant (?), we will rescue him.

Reverse.

¹⁰ From 'Akabnabu, greeting to my lords ¹¹ exceedingly. Now if I have 10 asses, ¹² yours (?) . . . ¹³ Nabunathan . . . ¹⁴ to go (?) from the commander. ¹⁵ send to Nabunathan and he will give up

Line 1. עבד[כם]. The tails remaining can hardly represent anything but כם. On the other hand this does not agree with לך (clearly) in l. 4. הי[ש] only a conjecture, but הי is probable. Cf. 22¹³³⁻¹³⁴.

Line 2. **הא**. The **א** has an archaic form.

Line 4. **אית** is certain. Ungnad **אחת**. For **איתי**. Cf. 46³. **לך**. The **ך** is archaic.

Line 5. **חמרן** is certain. The numeral is not quite clear, but is corroborated by l. 11. There is nothing more in the line.

Line 6. **ישבקן**. For the **ו** cf. l. 3 **לנבונתן**. It is not a **ד**, as Ungnad. 'They will leave them alone' i. e. lay no claim to them? **המו** probable, with **ה** above the line.

Line 7. All uncertain.

Line 8 vertically on the right-hand side. **די** is the end of a word. **בָּנֹה** fairly certain. Not **בָּ** (as Ungnad), cf. the **ך** in l. 4.

Line 9. Vertically on the left-hand side. **[ע]ברך**. The **ך** is doubtful. The following mark is not **א** (as Ungnad), but the **ו** projecting from l. 6. **נשזבנ** **הי**. The **ב** is strange. There are traces of **יה**, which is suitable if this is the verb **שוב**.

Line 10, on the verso, begins the other letter. **[ע]קֶבְנוּ** is Ungnad's reading. There is a mark after it which may be unintentional. Before it probably **מן**, which would fix the amount lost at the beginnings of the lines. **מראי** plural? Cf. **שלחו** in l. 15 if that is imperative.

Line 11. **שניא** fits the space as determined by l. 10.

Line 12. **זִלְכָּה** uncertain. There seems to be an **א** above the line, but Ungnad reads **זילכי**. The last letter may be a **ם** as in **קדם** l. 14. This would be suitable if **מראי** is plural, but **כי** fem. could not refer to **מראי** masc. After it Ungnad reads **שנת** **ה . . .**, but this is very doubtful.

Line 13. **בַּעֲבֹ** faint and uncertain. Ungnad **באבו**, and Sachau conjectures **[באבו]** 'in Abydos', but the **א** would be impossible in this hand.

Line 14. **[למה]** is Sachau's conjecture. There is no sign of the **ך**.

After l. 15 the rest is lost.

No. 55.

Fragment, as Ungnad thinks, of an inventory incomplete on both sides. It may, however, be part of a letter. If so, it would seem to begin on the reverse, cf. no. 54. This depends on the amount lost. A line may be wanting at the beginning, but there does not seem to be much missing at the sides. There is no date.

Sachau, plate 36. Ungnad, no. 41.

Obverse.

1 ותפסה

2 ויהבלי

זכריה כרש 3
 \ . . . זי 4
 . . . אמרת ל 5
 יהב לגדוך 6

Reverse.

ביתאלנדר] 7
 משאן \ זי 8
 . בֹר . וחת . 9
 נתן . . . 10
 וברבלה \ 11
 צִצֶנן \ 12

Obverse.

¹ and ¹ TPSH ² and Zechariah gave me ³ (1) karash. ⁴ . . . 1 . . . which
⁵ I said to . . . ⁶ he gave to GDVK (?)

Reverse.

⁷ Bethelnadin ⁸ 1 MŠ'N of ⁹ Abydos (?) and go down (to) Syene (?) ¹⁰ . . .
 give. ¹¹ and 1 hat. ¹² 2 . . .

Line 1. ותפסה apparently a noun. The ו shows that it cannot begin the document.

Line 4. זי \ . Ungnad זה. It is uncertain whether anything followed זי.

Line 5. ל . hardly לי, as Ungnad.

Line 6. All quite uncertain. There is no name like גדוך.

Line 7. ביתאלנדר] not נתן as Ungnad. A Babylonian form. Cf. 18^{4,5}.

Line 8. משאן as in 15^{16a}. Meaning unknown.

Line 9. בו . Read אבוט Abydos? An א is hardly possible. וחת
 cf. 42⁷. If it is a verb, the stroke following cannot be \ . Perhaps
 [ס]ו?

Line 10. נתן or כֶּתֶן?

Line 11. וברבלה (not 'סר 42⁹) 'a hat' as in Dan. 3²¹. A Persian, not
 a Jewish, garment.

Line 12. צִצֶנן. So Ungnad, but the second צ is like the א in l. 8.
 Sachau thinks it is = צנצנת.

No. 56.

Fragment of the beginning of a letter, with part of the address on the
 back. No date.

Sachau, plate 37. Ungnad, no. 44.

1 . . . אלהיא ישאלו שלמך בכל ערן ובעת . . .
 2 . . . ת בר יה . . . אול לסון ועבד ליהו . . .
 3 . . . י אַיְבו [ב]ר ברכיא הָ . . .

Reverse.

4 [אל אחי . . . בר] גדול אח[ו]ך יסלח בר נתן

¹ . . . may the gods seek after your welfare at all times: and now . . .
² . . . -t b. . . went to Syene and made for Ya'u- . . . ³ . . . Azibu b. Berechiah . . .

Reverse.

⁴ *To my brother* . . . *ḡ. Gadol, your brother Yislah b. Nathan.*

Line 1. A variety of the usual formula, as in no. 39. It no doubt began בר גדול אחוך יסלח בר נתן, so that quite half the line is lost at the beginning, and probably something at the end.

Line 2. The names are quite uncertain. Not יח[מול] which is fem. in 22⁸⁹. . . ליהו probably, as Ungnad suggests, part of a compound name.

Line 3. אַיְבו rather than אאבו (as Ungnad). Cf. אובי I Chron. 11³⁷? ברכיא popular for בִּכְיָה, cf. ידניא 14². Ungnad takes it as 'knees'.

No. 57.

Fragments of a letter. No date. The readings are mostly as in Ungnad, the facsimile being indistinct.

Sachau, plate 38. Ungnad, no. 46.

1 . . . שלם ליתנא שלם . . .
 2 . . . כ[רב]לן // לחם נִמ . . .
 3 . . . י . . . הו . . .
 4 . . . שלמכם . . .
 5 . . . תי . . .
 6 . . . בת לא . . .
 7 . . . כְּמִיָּא דִּי . . .
 8 . . . שלם . . .
 9 . . . עדן . . .
 10 . . .

¹ . . . Greeting to Yathna; greeting to . . . ² 2 hats . . . ³ . . .
⁴ your welfare . . .
⁵ ⁶ ⁷ . . . like the waters of . . . ⁸ greeting . . .
⁹ time . . . ¹⁰

Line 2. לָהֶם. The ך is more like ין, but חון does not occur.

Line 7. כְּמִיָּא probable. Ungnad only יָא . . .

Line 8. Ungnad adds ם—very doubtful.

No. 58.

Fragment. The recto (l. 3) contains what may be part of the address of a letter. The verso (ll. 1, 2), in an unskilful hand, contains two lines imperfect at the beginning (and at the end?) There is no sign of anything above or below them. The letters are rather wide apart, but there are no spaces between words. Sachau thinks it may be Hebrew, but after dividing it in various ways, I have failed to extract any meaning from it, either as Hebrew or Aramaic. Perhaps it is best to regard it as a learner's writing exercise, bearing no relation to the recto. It was written on an old scrap of papyrus torn from a letter, and already bearing the words in l. 3.

Sachau, plate 37. Ungnad, no. 43.

. . . מַעֲלֵיכִי שְׁלֵמָה בְּיִשְׁלָם . . . 1

. . . שְׁלֵמָה לְכָל יִרְקֵי שְׁלָם . . . 2

בֵּר בֵּר שַׁבְּתֵי 3

Of lines 1 and 2 the meaning is uncertain. Line 3 . . . b. Shabbethai.

Line 2. יִרְקֵי. The ק might be a ת, and the ן a נ.

Line 3. Ungnad reads עֲמָרִי after the first בֵּר.

No. 59.

The top left-hand corner of a document in demotic Egyptian. The Aramaic endorsement shows it to be an affidavit, if the two sides are related.

Sachau, plate 39. Ungnad, no. 49.

Recto, a demotic document.

Verso.

. . . זִי כְּתַב חָמָן . . .

סֶפֶר מוֹמָה

Verso, endorsement: Deed of an affidavit, which Ḥaman wrote . . .

מומח'ס cf. 44¹.

מומח seems to be a complete name, but it does not occur again in these papyri. The traces of letters after it do not belong to it.

No. 60.

A Greek letter.

Fragments, of which the larger contains part of a letter in Greek to 'king Ptolemy'. On one of the small fragments are traces of Aramaic writing, but nothing can be read with certainty. The date is said (judging from the writing) to be early in the third century B.C.

The text was published in F. Preisigke's *Sammelbuch griech. Urkunden* i (1915) no. 5111, from which the reading here is taken. It is clearly the beginning of a letter reporting some attack by Ethiopians (on Elephantine or Syene?) which the writer helped to repel.

Sachau, plate 39. Ungnad, no. 48.

βα]σιλεῖ πτολεμαίωι χαίρειν περταῖος ἀρνού[φιος
]φ κατέβησαν αἰθίοπες κα[ὶ ἐ]πολιόρκ[ησαν
]φρακτεύω ἐγὼ καὶ δύο ἀδελφοὶ στ[αθμόν (?)
]σ . ν ἐπὶ βοήθειαν καὶ ἀνείλομεν[

¹ To king Ptolemy, greeting. Pertaeus, son of Arnuphis . . . ² Ethiopians came down and besieged . . . ³ I . . . and my two brothers . . . ⁴ to help and we destroyed . . .

Line 3. . . . φρακτεύω. The φ is doubtful, as well as the meaning. If it is a verb, the present tense seems unsuitable. στ[αθμόν] does not seem a very happy conjecture.

No. 61.

An inventory.

On the reverse of a papyrus of the Behistun inscription. There are two columns, of which the first contains part of the end of the inscription (see p. 253) and the other contains this list or inventory. The date is lost. The reading is particularly difficult, owing to the broken and discoloured state of the papyrus. The text here differs a good deal from that of Ungnad and Sachau.

Sachau, plate 55, col. 2. Ungnad, no. 67, ii.

1 [ז]כרן כסין זי נח[ש]

2 חנן בר הגי ליד[]

3 כסין זי נח[ש] דא[]

	כס כסף חדר	4
	בילוף ///	5
ס		6
לג	בילוף	7
	זי ס[תת]רין //	8
	רב . . למאכל ///	9
	זכרן עניי אה	10
	מנכ[י ב]ר ענניה	11
	ביום [לא]דר שנת . . .	12
	לסין . . כסף (?) ש ד	13
	כס כסף \	14
	יקם[ון] ש / . . .	15
	/// . . .	16
	ולף (?) . . ///	17
	כב /// . . .	18
		19

¹ Memorandum: cups of bronze . . . ² Hanan b. Haggai . . . ³ cups of bronze 21 . . . ⁴ cup of silver, one . . . ⁵⁻⁷ ⁸ of 2 staters . . . ⁹ . . . to eat, 3 . . .

¹⁰ Memorandum: 'Ani . . . ¹¹ Mannuk' b. 'Ananiah ¹² on day 1 of Adar, year . . . ¹³ cups . . . the sum of 21 shekels ¹⁴ cup of silver, 1 : ¹⁵ they are worth shekels . . . ¹⁶⁻¹⁹

Line 1. זכרן 'memorandum' as in 32^{1,2}.

Line 5. בילוף is probable, as in l. 7, or אלוף. Meaning?

After l. 9 there is a blank space, and a horizontal stroke.

Line 10 begins a new list. עני or עניי a name?

Line 12 contained a date which was no doubt nearly that of writing. דר is fairly certain. Sachau א[ב]ר Epiphi, and one would expect an Egyptian month.

Line 13. After כסין probably a numeral. כסף is only a conjecture, but it is better than Ungnad's פרן.

Line 15. יקם[ון] 'are valued at'? Cf. 15^{16a}. ש or /// as Ungnad.

After l. 19 the papyrus is blank.

The following (nos. 62-68) are for the most part groups of small disconnected scraps. The reading of them as printed by Sachau has been revised with the facsimiles and a few passages have been restored, but in the absence of context it is not possible to make much out of them. They do not admit of connected translation, but points of interest are treated in the commentary.

No. 62.

No. 1. The verso of a Behistun fragment.

Probably accounts, like no. 61. Beginnings of lines only.

Sachau, plate 56 (reverse). Ungnad, no. 68 E.

No. 1.

1 חנן

2 ✕

3 מִיָּה נְבוּעֶקֶב בֵּר

4 זִכְרֵן חֲנָן בֵּר עֲזֻרִיָּה

5 ל . . . עֲלֹדְבֵר פֶּת

6 לֹא . שֶׁ בֵּא

7 כֶּסֶף

No. 3.

1 ק .

2 וּל .

3 בֵּה .

4 בֵּח .

5 זִבְנ / .

6 ל / .

7 בֵּחָ .

Nos. 2, 4, 8, 9 Behistun fragments.

Nos. 5-7, 10-20 unimportant.

Line 2 a mark of division, not like that in Aḥikar. Perhaps only a horizontal stroke crossed through.

Line 3. נְבוּעֶקֶב cf. 26^{23.28} and 22²⁰ where it is preceded by מֵאֵת (centuria) which may perhaps be read or intended here. The father's name is not mentioned in either passage.

Line 4. זִכְרֵן as in 61^{1.10}. The / here and in l. 5 (in Ungnad) does not belong to the line.

No. 3. The verso of a Behistun fragment (ll. 18-28). Unimportant.

No. 63.

On the back of a Behistun fragment (ll. 1-15).

Accounts or inventory, like no. 61, in two columns. Beginnings of ll. 1-7 lost. Ends of ll. 8-16 lost.

Sachau, plate 53 (reverse). Ungnad, no. 69.

Col. i.

1 . . . / שנת [] /// [] כסף . . . בא לה

2 . . . / תויה אנתת אחרטים ש פ [] ///

blank.

3 . . . כך ברת זכ[] . . . [] כן פ //

4 . . . ל שלמת ש . . .

5 . . . פ |

blank.

6 . . . א אליהויש[מע] בר . . . עבי בר

7 . . . א

Col. ii.

8 זכור בר . . . י שנת [] ///

9 עוריה לחנא נגרא חנ

blank.

10 זכרן על מנחם בר שלום]

11 ארך אמנ /// כ // ב.]

12 זכרן על עז[ר]יה לחנא זי

13 תנין ע.א. ע . . . נא רבא זי . . .]

blank.

14 זכרן קניא זי הפשר ול . . .]

15 [פנו]ליה בר אושע באפף שנת [] ///

16 . . . יחב ל . . . רין בירח מסורע]

Line 1. The numeral as restored is fairly certain, cf. l. 15 which is probably the same or the next year.

Line 2. תויה. Ungnad cft. *Θαῦς* in Greek papyri. אחרטים. Ungnad cft. Aḫartīše. שקלן ש no doubt for כסף, as שקלן. It must be some term defining שקלן.

Line 3. כך . . . may be ת . . . There is a נהכת ברת זכור in 22¹⁰⁷.

Line 6. [פנו]ליה בר אושע might be אליהוי, but there are faint traces of מע. The name occurs elsewhere, but the father is not mentioned.

Line 8. /// שנת is against what was said on l. 1.

Line 9. Nothing between עזריה and לחנא. It is merely a large ה. לחנא as in l. 12 seems to be some term descriptive of Azariah. In Aḥikar 83 לחנת the ל is a preposition.

Line 10. על (as in l. 12) after זכרן, is unusual. For the name cf. 44¹.

Line 11. // ב is written. Probably meant for // ב as usual in measurements. Then a blank before a new entry.

Line 12. וי or [ננ[רא] as in l. 9.

Line 13. תנין can only mean 'secondly', referring to Azariah, who was previously mentioned in l. 9. עקא Ungnad ע.א. improbable. It may be כספיה written close together.

Line 14. קניא cf. קניה in 1², the 27th year of Darius, and 5², the 15th year of Xerxes. הפשר. In Hebrew the Hiphil means 'to come to an agreement'. In later Aramaic the Pael means to 'settle' an obligation, so that the Aphel (not used) might mean the same 'to pay'. On an ostrakon (Sayce and Cowley M, ll. 5, 6, 8) the word הושר is used in a somewhat similar sense. It is tempting to identify the two words, but ו seems clear there, and פ here.

Line 15. [פנו]ליה is only conjectural. The papyrus is creased. The name occurs elsewhere, but the father is not mentioned. Date perhaps as in l. 1.

No. 64.

Fragments 1-16 belong to Behistun.

Sachau, plate 57. Ungnad, no. 70 B.

No. 17.	[כריא ג[לארן blank. ... צַדְמֶלֶךְ] [יירח	No. 18.	[מ[לכא שערון] [מִנְתָּן עֵל].
No. 20.	[חשיארש] [שלח עליך] [לִסְיוֹן שִׁנְתָּ] שנ[ח אחרה ה] מן[מצרין אמ]. [א במה] [... שְׁנֵתָ]	No. 19.	[. הקימת] [ם אנה הו]
		No. 21.	[. לש] [בטל .] [באו]
		No. 22.	[ת] [בָּן]

- No. 23. [פֿון כבש] No. 24. [שנא]
[נכת ח] [ברת]
No. 25. [ש] No. 26. [אבד] [א זי לקאן]
[ה פילל ? . .] [לקל ישרא ?] [אמר פֿכרם]
No. 27. [א יתי כ] No. 28. [הא ז]
[אש למנך] [ידין]
[ש בן ה]
No. 29. [גבר יא זי אסירן]
[ח שיא ר] [ש מלכא]

No. 17, l. 1. Perhaps [פרמנ] כריא as in 26⁴. 1. 2. Sachau suggests a name [נרג] לאדן. Note the form of the א. 1. 3. צרמלך . . . a name.
1. 4. בירח is clear. Sachau בירח.

No. 18. From a contract. 1. 1. Sachau restores מלכא [באבני מ].
1. 2. Sachau מנתן [ל]. The remains of מ are doubtful.

No. 19. Cf. Aḥikar 44, 46.

No. 20. From a letter of the reign of Xerxes, i. e. before 465 B. C.
1. 3. [ל] סין only slight traces remain. Probably to be read so.
1. 5. [מן]. The tail of a letter quite close to מצרין can only be ן or ח.

No. 21, l. 2. Sachau suggests בטלה, and refers the fragment to Behistun.

No. 22. Unimportant.

No. 23. From the Aḥikar proverbs?

No. 24. From a contract?

No. 25. Unimportant.

No. 26. Something seems to be written between the lines. פֿכרם
perhaps a name.

Nos. 27, 28. From contracts.

No. 29. From a letter or list of prisoners in the time of Xerxes, i. e. before 465 B. C. Cf. no. 34.

No. 65.

Eighteen fragments of legal documents, &c.

Sachau, plate 58. Ungnad, no. 71.

- No. 1. [ומרביתה] No. 2. [גדול ב ר]
[כספא זנה] [ידניה בר]
[הור מאן ז]

No. 3.	אמר מחן בר יש] לזכר דגלא] הוה להחסנ .]	No. 4.	שלם אחי בכל [שלם כעת לאחת ה את זי ה
No. 5.	/// /// // לירח ה] [ברת אשין ארמי]	No. 6.	[מלכא] כא בי] ב
No. 7.	[כת באתו] [כס[ר]רשן חמשה] בר תחנום ספרא [זנ]ה demotic. [זברי ב[ר . . . אל [בית]	No. 8.	[ישאלוננ] [ספרא זנה]
No. 10.	[ר] [כרשן ר]	No. 9.	[מל] [ה] [נתנו]
No. 12.	[זנה] [כתבי] ב	No. 11.	demotic ? [שהר פטפ] א[חמנש .]
No. 14.	[ברי] [צפנ] כ[ספא זנה] [ני לא] [. . פרא]	No. 13.	[תרכנה] [ירח ה]
No. 17.	[עליה]	No. 15.	נשבעד[רי blank.
		No. 16.	[///] [מר] [?? פד]
		No. 18.	[פרא] [הודויה ב] blank.

No. 2. The end of a document or column. Perhaps from a list of names.

No. 3 begins with the second line of a document. [מתן בר יש[ביה]
cf. 38¹. [להחסנ[ותה] Sachau.

No. 4. Beginning of a letter.

No. 5. From the first two lines of a contract. . . . ח Ungnad
suggests Hoiak, the Egyptian month (כיהך in 72¹⁸). [א[רמי] probably.

No. 6. From a contract.

No. 7. From a contract to which no. 11 also belongs. They are combined thus:

[כת . . . באתון]
 [כס[ף כ]רשן חמשה]
 כתב . . . [בִּרְ חחנֹם ספרא [זנ]ה [כפם . . . ושהדיא בנו
 demotic.

[שהד פטפֿ] . . . בר . . . שהד [זברי ב[ר . ר . אל
 [א]חמנש [.] בית [. . .]

l. 1. hardly [באתון[ר]. l. 3. Clearly the end of the body of the contract, giving the scribe's name. But חחנֹם is feminine. l. 4 in demotic. No doubt a witness. Griffith reads on no. 7, 'H-e[-r-ty-s] i. e. Ah[arṭais]. Cf. אחרטים 63². The demotic on no. 11 is uncertain. l. 5. Witnesses' names in their own handwriting. . . . פטפֿ. Possibly פטסי. At any rate an Egyptian name. l. 6. [א]חמנש cf. 17¹. But there is a trace of a letter (ה?) after ש, which is against this reading.

No. 8. Sachau thinks this may belong to nos. 7, 9, 11-13, but I doubt if they are all in the same hand. ישאלונני. The י is very unusual in form.

No. 9. תנֹ, perhaps . . ינתנו or תנתננה.

No. 10. Unimportant.

No. 11. See under no. 7.

Nos. 12, 13. Unimportant.

No. 14. The writing is unusual. Note ז (if so). The א is late.

No. 15. נשכער[רי]. Sachau. Witness's name at the end of a deed. Cf. 2¹⁹, 3²³.

No. 16. Unusual writing. Reading quite uncertain.

No. 17. Unimportant.

No. 18. End of a deed. Cf. 10²².

No. 66.

Sixteen fragments of legal and similar documents.

Sachau, plate 59. Ungnad, no. 72.

No. 1.	זנה יש[מהח גבריא]	No. 2.	[מת]
	[ה בר פטנתר שמ]ה		[א בר ח]
	[גבריא זי ש]מהתהם כתיבן מנעל		[כתיב]
	[גברן מנן יה]		[ו ברב .]
	[קד]ם כנבוי ל .]		[. . .]
	blank.		blank.

No. 3.	[עִמָּה לך] [בין נחת] lost. [ין יֵע]	No. 4.	blank [לֹח זי מ] [לרגל] [שערן] [אנת]
No. 5.	[י א] [א פִּי] [. תהמ] [אסר .] [בְּחַל]	No. 6.	[בגדת בר] [ביב בירתא] מן יומי מ[לך מצר]ין
No. 7.	מ[לי דבק לה] [ה בב ב]יתא [אתרפרת]	No. 8.	זֶךְ כרשן /] עֲנִי ספרא זנ]ה אזניה עננ]י blank.
No. 9.	[שלם עבדך] [וקצרת]	No. 10.	[לונפר] [ליוניה]
No. 11.	[מִנְכֶּם וּמִן ב]	No. 12.	[מִנְתִּי] [י אֲסוּמִס]
No. 13.	[תחומוה]י		[ם דמי] [ם כ . זיל] [ל]
No. 14.	[/// ב] [ה לה בִּיתֶה] מרה[קֶּ ביתא / זי כ]תב	No. 16.	[תנחנן לה בשנ]ת [לכם הן ג . . .
No. 15.	[א . א . מן מ]וע]א למערב] [/// ע		

No. 1. From a list of names, perhaps in a letter. l. 1. זנה ש[מהת 1. 1. as in 22¹, 34¹. l. 2. An Egyptian name. l. 4. כנבוזי as in 30¹³, 32⁵. This is the last line of a column, followed by a blank.

Sachau suggests that nos. 1-3, 5, 6, 9-11, 16 all belong to the same document. The writing of nos. 1, 2, 6 seems to be by the same hand, but it is not possible to arrange them together with any certainty.

The document may relate to the destruction of the temple at Yeb (no. 30 &c.), and was perhaps a petition to the Persian governor,

recounting the names of the men responsible for the destruction, and praying for their punishment and for the restoration of the temple. The foreign names in fragments 1 and 6 agree with this, and the mention of Cambyases and the (native) king of Egypt imply a reference to the history of the temple, as in no. 30.

No. 2 is probably part of the same as no. 1. The blank space shows the relative position of the lines. They are not continuous, but that is not surprising, if they were as long as in no. 30.

No. 3. Not by the same hand as no. 1. In l. 3 the surface has flaked off.

No. 4. From the beginning of a contract relating to barley.

No. 5. Probably not by the same hand as no. 1.

No. 6. See on no. 1. בנרת Persian Bagadata (Theodorus). In 3²⁴ he has an Egyptian (?) father. The context is the same as in 30¹³—the city of Yeb, the king of Egypt, Cambyases.

No. 7. Subject obscure. The name is Persian. Probably not אתרפרן.

No. 8. From the end of a deed. נתן בר ענני wrote 10²⁰. אוניה cf. 12⁸, 18⁵. The י has two strokes, but the writing is rough, and it may be so.

No. 9. From the beginning of a letter.

No. 10. לונפר 'to Onophris' (Sachau).

No. 11. Unimportant.

No. 12. אסומים apparently an Egyptian name. Not אחרטים as above.

No. 13. Perhaps from a lease or conveyance, as in 6⁷.

No. 14. Possibly part of the same as no. 13. Cf. 6²².

No. 15. From a similar document, giving measurements of a house as in 8^{4.5}. למערב is certain, and confirms מן מ[וע]א. Sachau and Ungnad read למעבר, and ascribe the fragment to Behistun.

No. 16. From a contract. . . . ג no doubt is part of גרי (Sachau).

No. 67.

Eighteen fragments of legal documents, &c.

Sachau, plate 60. Ungnad, no. 73.

No. 1.	לתעובי ש[נת]	No. 2.	ם[ב /// לף
	ל[ארננו ל]		ל[השלחת ל]
			ל[שה].

- No. 3. [בִּיה ארמי סונכן לדגל]
[גריתך ברין]
[יתומה וסלואה]
- No. 4. [לאדר הו]
[קון ארמי זין]
.
- No. 5. [אָטיב לבב]
[רחקת מנך מן ז]ומא זנה
[איש לי יגרנך ד]ין
.
- No. 6. [ז בר פס]
[כֶּם בר כֶּט]
[בר אנִי]
[אֶר]
- No. 7. [י כל]
[לֶה מראי]
[ל אית]
- No. 8. [ירח ירח פק]
[אל אחי מ]
- No. 9. [שנ]
[סתתרי / .]
- No. 10. [אֶש / זי מֶרְבִּי תא]
[שנת / לדר] יוהוש
- No. 11. [א ושע]
[שלם]
- No. 12. [אחר יוהי]
.
- No. 13. [מֶר חטה //]
[בשמש / .]
[נֶע]
[אֶר]
[תרֶג]
[נֶה ח]
- No. 14. [תי]
[ת לאסֶר]
[אמֶר .]
[נלך מ]
[ם תשי ש]
blank.
- No. 15. [ך יהו]
[גדל אח]
- No. 16. [שקלן //]
[כספא ינתון]
- No. 17. [צחא .]
- No. 18. [ויקהונה]
.

No. 1. From the beginning of a contract. Babylonian name, probably of the *degel*, cf. 20².

No. 2. Unusual hand. From a contract? The date ('on the 5th of P . . .') is not that of the deed, as there are traces of a previous line.

No. 3. 'סונכן' 'a man of Syene'. Cf. 24³³, 33⁶. Yethoma and Selu'a are sisters in 1¹⁻², to which this may refer.

No. 4. From the beginning of a contract. קון if right and a complete name, cf. 22¹¹⁷.

- No. 5. Common form in contracts.
 No. 6. Reading uncertain. The hand is like that of some of the ostraka. Perhaps a list of names.
 No. 7. Ends of lines, of a letter?
 No. 8. From a contract. Unusual hand.
 No. 9. 'One stater', cf. 37¹² &c.
 No. 10. From a contract. [מרבן תא] (Sachau) is doubtful. The date, which is fairly certain, is no doubt of Darius II (406 B.C.).
 No. 11. Perhaps from a letter.
 No. 12. Unusual hand. Otherwise unimportant.
 No. 13. Reading and meaning uncertain. The ח and ט have unusual forms. Cf. no. 2.
 No. 14. Meaning uncertain. From a contract?
 No. 15. From the beginning of a letter?
 No. 16. From a contract.
 No. 17. Unimportant.
 No. 18. Note the imperf. of לקח without ל.

No. 68.

Twelve fragments of legal documents, letters and accounts. Mostly with writing on both sides.

Sachau, plate 61. Ungnad, no. 74.

- | | | | | |
|--------|------|----------------------|------|----------------------|
| No. 1. | Obv. | מ[בם ומנ] | Rev. | שלם יהוה[.] |
| | | שלם אחור תקותיא שלם[| | על ל |
| | | blank. | | |
| No. 2. | Obv. | ש[מלכא אדין ב[יב] | Rev. | blank. |
| | | זי ליה[| | ב[רת זכור |
| | | ח עמכי למ[| | |
| No. 3. | Obv. | י פ . [| Rev. | blank. |
| | | בא אל[| | לן כל → [|
| | | עד תחזה[| | ל . . [|
| | | לבשך ולא[| | ת . . [|
| | | לת פתום[| | |
| No. 4. | Obv. | אדין ביב אמרת מבט[| Rev. | זי כתבת מפטחיה ב[רת |
| | | ש | | |

No. 5. Obv.	[ה עבדת] [כרש בורען זיל] blank.	Rev. מו [במלן ל . . זנה] [. . ר //] blank.
No. 6. Obv.	[א יהיבא] [מ דינתא]	Rev. [לי אֶזב] [סב אֶמש] [. שמל]
No. 7. Obv.	[בֶּדֶ] [קִי בֶה־] [. תאל אֶ] [תאלֶה]	Rev. blank.
No. 8. Obv.	[סתרי אחובי] [ובניה שלם]	Rev. [אחתי ס]תרי
No. 9. Obv.	[נתן עד]	Rev. מראי
No. 10. Obv.	[כֶּדֶד . וְנֶה] [עם זי תנ]תן [עֶבֶן חסין]	Rev. [י הוישמע בר] [. ברך בֶּד] [. נְבֹשֶׁר]
No. 11. Obv.	ב /// לתעובי זכרן חמדֶן בארעא .] ב /// לתעובי אמ כל]	Rev. [. ל . . חֲמֶרן] [מדינת נא
No. 12. Obv.	עבדיך] בין] ארת] בלבנ] כל ד] כל ד]	Rev. [סֶפֶר]א זי לְבַחֲתָא אַנְתָּחָה .]

No. 1. From a letter. תְּקוּתִיא is strange. תְּקוּה is known as a name. Reverse mostly obliterated.

No. 2. From a contract. If ש is right (as Sachau) it might belong to Xerxes, Artaxerxes, or Darius. One of the parties was a woman (as shown by עֻמְכִי), and according to the endorsement, a daughter of Zaccur.

No. 3. Obscure.

No. 4. From a contract. The name is evidently [מבט]חיה, which is spelt 'מפבט' in the endorsement. There is nothing to show whether this was the notorious daughter of Mahseiah.

No. 5. From a letter or contract?

No. 6. Unimportant.

No. 7. Obscure. In ll. 3 and 4 ביתאל?

No. 8. From a letter to סחרי from her brother. The name may be short for סחריאל, which is known.

No. 9. From a letter?

No. 10. From a contract? ערבן, if right, = Heb. ערבון. Reverse, names (of witnesses?). Sachau's נבושר is probable.

No. 11. Accounts, cf. 61. Beginnings of lines. l. 2. [חמר] a name (?). Or חמרן as in 54^{5.11}? l. 4. The date is added in the margin.

l. 5. כל introducing a total. Rev. l. 1. חמרן or חמרן as obv. l. 2.

l. 2. נא מדינת as in 24³⁶ 'district of Thebes'. Not 'our city' (as Sachau).

No. 12. Beginnings of lines from a report. l. 3. . . ארת a Persian name. Reverse, endorsement, as in contracts, but written at right angles to the obverse. The name is uncertain.

The following (nos. 69-78) have been already published in the CIS. They are all fragmentary and very difficult to interpret. They are reprinted here for the sake of completeness because they evidently belong to the same period and class as the documents from Elephantine. Moreover the discovery of the better preserved texts has thrown light on some points which were previously obscure. As they have been carefully edited in the CIS a full commentary is unnecessary here. Only divergences from the views taken there will be noted.

No. 69.

Six fragments, not all belonging to the same document. B is certainly in a different hand from the rest.

Ungnad suggests that they are part of a story. They may, however, belong to a letter or petition or report narrating one of the many troublesome incidents in the history of the colony. The reading throughout is very uncertain and the fragments are too much broken to admit of translation. They were first published by Lepsius in his *Denkmäler*, vol. xii, pl. 124, and afterwards in CIS ii, 1, 149. From the character

of the writing it seems that they belong to the same period as the rest of these texts, and that they probably came from Elephantine.

Fragment A is in two columns.

Sachau, plate 51. Ungnad, no. 64. CIS. ii, 1, no. 149, plate xix.

A

י[החות יו]		1
אחר[מלל על פטנפחתה]	בין[	2
בן אמר אחרו]		3
א ואסרוהי ו]	שמש[	4
לא שבקוהי עד כנ]	א . חטרן בי	5
א		6
.	פחת	7
כלל . . נתו בבב הנ]	שבו ביבולי	8
נסלת חתמובי עליה]	נתכי זי	9
ב . . ח יהיב לתחות]	פתירות בדי לז	10
נהיש קסתר // וימלל על]	אמחות בר . . תה זי	11
זי לא באגר יהבת לה אף נתנת]	אלהא	12
לוששן וכנותה]	שבק ל	13

B	D	C	F
המו בן אמר]	א[מחות ת	שלם לבר]	
שימו לה]	ח // ה]	ה במנ]	
ננוא א]	ש ש ד]		ל] ///
עביר]	תרא א . ד]	E	ל] //
וד	תנה]	ד]	
		חמר ברא זי]	
		לי]	

A, col. ii.

¹ he will show . . . ² then he spoke to Petenefhotep . . . ³ . . . thus he said, They seized . . . ⁴ . . . and imprisoned him and . . . ⁵ they did not let him go till . . . ⁶ . . . ⁷ ⁸ . . . in the gate? of ⁹ . . . ¹⁰ . . . given to Thoth . . . ¹¹ ¹² 3 and he will speak to . . . ¹² which I did not give to him as payment; also I gave . . . ¹³ to WŠŠN and his companions.

The rest does not admit of translation.

Col. ii, l. 4. זאמרוהי (Ugnad) seems the only way of making a word of it, but the זא is very doubtful. l. 8. כלל very uncertain. Hardly מלל. l. 10. לתחות. The Egyptian god Thoth rather than the month. l. 11. ו// probable. Ugnad ש. l. 13. לוששן a name 'to W.'

No. 70.

Beginning of a letter. Cf. 30¹ and often.

CIS. ii, 1, no. 144, plate xv.

1 אל מראי מתרוהשת עבך פחים ש[לם]

2 חיא חדה ושרירא מראי יהוי ית[יר]

¹ To my lord Mithravahisht, your servant Paḥim, *greeting* . . . ² Living, happy and prosperous may my lord be *exceedingly* . . .

Line 1. מתרוהשת a Persian name. 'Mithra is best'. ש[לם]. There is a trace of the ש. The line was probably long, and continued שלם מראי אלה שמיא ישאל בכל ערן.

Line 2. חיא with חדה ושרירא is best taken as in CIS 'vivus', but the emphatic forms are strange. מראי not vocative, but subject of יהוי. יהוי is jussive, not a mere by-form of יהוה. ית[יר] cf. 30³. The ת is certain, not p.

No. 71.

Two fragments, perhaps belonging to the same text, which no doubt was a story. Apparently Bar Puneš had done some meritorious service for which he was suitably rewarded by the king.

CIS. ii, 1, no. 145, plate xvi.

A. Recto.

ולא ימלא ב[מנ]הם לה[ם]	1
איש כיבי אב[היהם]	2
קדמתהם עד יבנון קר]	3
וביומן אחרנן יאכל]	4
צדקה לאבובי ויוב]	5
ויתקלנהי בלבה ויקטל איש ל]	6
מראה וישרה איש בני מראה]	7
לחם ויתכנשן אלהי מצרין]	8
שנן דד ו// פח]	9

A. Verso.

[לבני על תסהדא זי מלכא ושמן]ע	10
[בר פונש הו אחר ענה מלכא]	11
[בר פונש מליא זי מלכא אמר ו]ענה	12
[ק]טלת המו תהך בהרב חילך ות]	13
[ז]יחלף זך ושביא זי שבית בוא שנתא]	14
[באלך וגרמיך לא יחתון שאול וטללך]	15
בר פונ]ש על אלפי מלכא ו במנצ[תן	16

B. Recto.

[מלכא וזעק ומשה]	17
[זנה זי קרה]	18
[ת]תלנהי בן כזי עבדת לבנוהי]	19
[לולא באתר ימ]א [קטל]תהי	20
[שעתדום בתמאי זמנה]ם	21
[ז]ך תהך ותשהה]	22
[ה עם אלהו ולחש עזור]	23
[צב . ב . . [וביומן] אחרנן]	24

B. Verso.

[זי ינתן לה אבוהי]	25
יתכנ]שו אלהי מצרין [זי	26
מצ[רין ויהוין]	27
[מה ותאבר צדקתא ואי]	28
[סו ואאנפק איש]	29
[ש עלדבר כספה בשר]	30
[פנדה לקברה]ול	31
[זיאמרון לה ויעני]	32
[נתה בפלז . . . תלך ול]	33

¹ And he shall not fill their belly with bread . . . ² every man the sufferings of their fathers . . . ³ before them until they should build a city (?) . . . ⁴ And in after days he shall eat . . . ⁵ righteousness to his father, and shall sell . . . ⁶ And he shall weigh it in his heart (?) and one shall kill . . . ⁷ his lord, and one shall set free the sons of his lord . . . ⁸ bread, and the gods of Egypt shall be assembled . . . ⁹ 44 years . . .

¹⁰ to my sons concerning the testimony (?) of the king and he heard . . . ¹¹ it was Bar Puneš. Then the king answered . . .

¹² Bar Puneš the words which the king said and *he answered* . . .
¹³ thou hast killed them, thou shalt go with the sword of thy
troops, and . . . ¹⁴ . . . he shall make up for(?) this, and the prisoners
whom thou hast captured this year . . . ¹⁵ . . . in these, and thy bones
shall not go down to the grave, nor thy spirit . . . ¹⁶ . . . Bar Puneš over
the hosts of the king, and *set him* among the officers . . .
¹⁷ . . . the king, and he cried out and measured(?) . . . ¹⁸ . . . this which
happened . . . ¹⁹ . . . thou shalt hang him. Thus as thou didst to his sons . . .
²⁰ . . . unless(?) in a place by the sea thou hast killed him ²¹ . . . ? ?
²² . . . this, thou shalt go and drink . . . ²³ . . . with (the) gods, and he
whispered, help . . . ²⁴ and in after days . . .
²⁵ . . . which his father shall give him . . . ²⁶ . . . the gods of Egypt *shall*
be assembled, who . . . ²⁷ . . . Egypt, and they shall be . . . ²⁸ . . . and
righteousness shall perish . . . ²⁹ . . . and the man was taken out . . .
³⁰ . . . on account of his money . . . ³¹ . . . his body to its grave, and . . .
³² . . . and they shall speak to him and he shall answer . . . ³³
for half . . .

Line 2. כִּיבִי. One would expect כִּאֲבִי, if it means 'pains'. אֲבֵהֵם is more probable than אֱלֹהֵם. Cf. אֲבֵהֵן 'our fathers' 30¹³.

Line 3. קִדְמָתָהּ. CIS קִימֵהֶם, but the spaces are too large for י. Cf. קִדְמָתָךְ 'before you' Aḥikar 101. . . קִר [יָה] CIS קִר . . .

Line 4. וּבְיוֹמָן אַח'. Cf. Aḥikar 39, 52 &c.

Line 6. בִּלְבָה. The ב is more like a ד.

Line 7. וַיִּשְׁרָה may mean 'set free' (CIS) but? Above the line are the letters כב, faint, palimpsest?

Line 10. תְּסִדְהָא CIS 'testimonium', but the root is always written with ש in these texts. The ד might be a ב.

Line 11. הו belongs to what precedes, and אַחַר begins a new sentence, as e.g. in Aḥikar *passim*.

Line 13. בַּחֲרֵב חֵילְךָ CIS 'with the sword of thy strength'. Perhaps rather 'with the sword of thy troops' i.e. with thy armed forces, addressed to the king.

Line 14. יַחְלֵף very uncertain. לָךְ CIS בּוֹא שְׁנָתָא cf. 21³.

Line 15. יַחְתָּן with an accusative as in 42⁷, but in 42¹¹ with ל. שְׁאוֹל is certain. It does not occur elsewhere in these texts. מִלְלֶךְ thy shadow i.e. thy spirit or soul.

Line 16. אֲלָפִי more likely 'thousands' than 'officers', as CIS. [בְּמִנְצָחִין]. CIS takes it as a name. The restoration adopted here would be suitable, if the word is possible in Aramaic.

Line 17. וּמִשְׁחָה fairly certain. Perhaps 'measured' cf. 9⁴, rather than 'anointed'.

Line 18. קִרָּה (CIS קִרָּא by a slip), no doubt 'happened'.

Line 19. כִּן כִּי probably begins a new sentence.

Line 20. לולא CIS 'nisi' as later. But לו 'if' in these texts seems to occur only in the compound הן לו. Perhaps it is a noun. The lost letter preceding it looks like ש. Or is it הן לו לא?]קטל[ימ]א[is more probable than CIS ים יקטל. ימא באחר ימא like Heb. במדינת הים 'a place by the sea'.

Line 21. שעתרם. So CIS. The ר is more like ס, but ב is possible.

Line 22. ותשתה. The second ת is fairly certain. CIS ותשלה.

Line 24. ינ are clear, and אחר probable, which suggests וביומן before it.

Line 26.]יתכנ[שו as in l. 8. יי printed as certain in CIS, is not visible on the facsimile.

Line 29. סו . . . CIS בו . . .

Line 30. עלדבר כספה. CIS [י]עלך בר כבוה ז, but the names are not known. Reading very uncertain.

Line 31. לקברה (or לקבלה). Probably a noun rather than infin. Pacl. . . ול printed as certain in CIS, is not visible on the facsimile.

Line 32. צערי CIS דעני, but נ is more probable than ר.

Line 33. תלך not a Hebraism for תהך, which is used in l. 22.

No. 72.

Fragment, written on both sides, containing accounts for wine, evidently referring to a private household rather than to a trade.

There are parts of two columns on either side, but the right-hand column in each case is nearly all lost. The lines were short, and each as a rule contained a single complete entry.

CIS does not say where the papyrus was found. It may not have come from Elephantine. The writing is not like that of the other documents, and is perhaps somewhat later, but as it is no doubt the work of a man who was not a professional scribe, it is not easy to judge.

CIS. ii, 1, no. 146, plate xvii.

נפקתה בירח פאפי	[פאפי זי מתיהב	1
ב \ לפאפי לשרתא חמר צידן קלבי \ מצרין]		2
ב לפאפי לשרתא מצרין קלול \ קלבין //	[מצרין קלבי \	3
חיב לצחא בר פמת חמר מצרין מאנן /// //	מצרין קלול \ קלבין	4
בנו קלולן // קלבין /// עליך זער שר		5
[ב.ל עליך קרם עחר מ]צר[ין קלול \		6
מצרין קלול \		7
ל.לא מצרין קלבי \		8

[זָבַצ . . מַצְרִין קְלוּלֵא	9
[לְשֶׁרְתָּא חֲמֵר צִידֵן קְלִבִּיא מַצְרִין]	10
[בֵּר פַּחַח מַצְרִין קְלוּלֵא	11
[לְשֶׁרְתָּא מַצְרִין קְלִלֵא]	12

B.

בִּצְ לְשֶׁרְתָּא קְלוּלֵא קְלִבִּיא	13
בִּצְ לְבִנְדוּ קְלִבִּין וְ	14
לְנִקְיָה קֶרֶם אִפְתּוֹ אֱלֹהָא רַבָּא קְלִבִּיא	15
לְנִקְיָה אִסִּי אֱלֹהֶתָא קְלִבִּיא	16
לְשֶׁרְתָּא חֲמֵר צִידֵן קְלִבִּיא	17
בִּצְ לְכִיחָד זִי הוּ וְיֹם לְנִדֵּר לְשֶׁרְתָּא קְלוּלֵא וְ	18
בִּצְ לְקֶרֶם אִ	19
עֲלִיד אֲנִדּוּמָא	20
בִּצְ וְ וְ וְ וְ לְ	21
בִּצְ וְ וְ וְ וְ לְ	22
עֲחֹרְנִפִּי לָהּ	23
לְשֶׁרְתָּא	24
לְ	25

A. Col. i.

¹ . . . Paophi, which was given out ²

³ . . . wine of Egypt, kēlbi 1. ⁴ . . . wine of Egypt, kēlul 1, kēlbi 2.

Col. ii.

¹ Expenses in the month of Paophi: ² On the 1st of Paophi for dinner, wine of Sidon, kēlbi 1, Egypt(ian) . . . ³ On the 2nd of Paophi for dinner, Egypt(ian), kēlul 1, kēlbi 2 ⁴ Given to Zēḥo b. Pamuth, wine of Egypt 5 bottles ⁵ containing kēlul 2, kēlbi 3, for you . . . ⁶ for you before 'Aḥor, Egypt(ian), kēlul 1. ⁷ Egypt(ian), kēlul 1. ⁸ Egypt(ian), kēlbi 1. ⁹ Egypt(ian), kēlul 1. ¹⁰ for dinner, wine of Sidon, kēlbi 1, Egypt(ian) . . . ¹¹ b. Peḥa, Egypt(ian), kēlul 1. ¹² for dinner, Egypt(ian), kēlul 1.

B. Col. i, nothing important.

Col. ii.

¹³ On the 23rd for dinner, kēlul 1, kēlbi 1. ¹⁴ On the 24th to Bagadeva (?) 1, kēlbi 2. ¹⁵ For a purification before Apuaitu, the great god, kēlbi 1. ¹⁶ For a purification before Isis the goddess, kēlbi 1. ¹⁷ For dinner, wine of Sidon, kēlbi 1. ¹⁸ On the 25th of Khoiak, which was the day of a vow, for dinner, kēlul 2. ¹⁹ On the 26th before . . . ²⁰ For you . . . ²¹ On the 28th for dinner . . . ²² On the 29th for dinner . . . ²³ Aḥornufi . . . ²⁴ For dinner . . . ²⁵ For . . .

Line 1. מַתְּיָהּ more probably than מִתְּכַתֵּב (CIS). The end is blotted. As it is at the end of the line, the sentence must have continued in l. 2, probably with בִּיד 'given into the hand of'. נִפְקָתָה translated 'expenses' is rather 'what was served out'.

Line 2. לְשִׂרְתָּא perhaps as CIS 'pro prandio'. צִירָן. We have corroboration of the large trade in Syrian wine in the numerous jar-handles bearing Phoenician names published by Sachau on pl. 69 sqq. קִלְבִּי only found in this papyrus.

Line 4. הִיב if not a mistake, must be a popular form for יְהִיב.

Line 5. בְּנו as elsewhere frequently. CIS בִּנְךָ, but the use of בְּנו was unknown at the time. The end of the line is quite unintelligible.

Line 6. The first word looks like כָּבַל or כָּפַל (?). עֲלִיךְ 'on your account' i.e. for the master to whom the return is made. עֹהֵר CIS the Egyptian god. If so, it was an offering, and Egyptian wine was used. But this is doubtful.

Line 8. CIS בְּלִילָא.

Line 11. פַּחַה as a name occurs in 40².

Reverse.

Line 14. לְבִנְדוּ (יִדָן) a Persian name compounded with *baga*? CIS לְבִנְדוּר.

Line 15. אִפְתּוּ must be a god-name.

Line 16. אִסִּי not very clear, but must be so. אֱלֹהֵתָא CIS רִבְתִּי would not be used in this Aramaic. The last letter is almost certainly א. The first letter is probably א, and there is room for לָהּ, though it is hardly legible. Cf. אֱלֹהֵתָהּ 14⁵.

Line 17. תְּנָה is certain. Not as CIS.

Line 20. אֲנִדְוָמָא CIS אֲנוּמִי. Very uncertain.

Lines 21, 22. Supply probably [שִׂרְתָּא].

Line 23. פִּצְתָּא rather than פִּינְתָּא (CIS). Meaning?

No. 73.

Fragments of accounts, perhaps by one hand, put together without regard to their original position. Owing to their lack of connexion they present little of interest except the names, which, however, are not always legible. They are all Egyptian, so that the use of Aramaic is remarkable, unless the steward was a foreigner (Jew?).

CIS. ii, 1, no. 147, plate xviii.

ל פֶּשׁ]

כל

[עֶלְךָ בְּנִפְאָ גִפְיָא

1

[עֶלְמָא הוּ

2

No. 74.

Fragment of a list of names, all probably Egyptian.

CIS. no. 148, plate xv.

- 1 פטי בר פחפי פלנה ת.קא
 2 פסמשך בר פ[מ]ת בר נעעב בנ . . .
 3 פמן בר בנ[ת] . . .
 4 סמתו בר ענחמח
 5 הדיו בר פטאס
 6 חנס בר פטאסי

¹ Peti b. Paḥapi, his half is . . . ² Pasmašak b. Pamuth b. Ne'ezab, in . . . ³ Pamen b. Baniz . . . ⁴ Smitu b. 'Anḥmuth. ⁵ Hadiu b. Peṭisi. ⁶ Hons b. Peṭisi.

Line 1. ת.קא CIS תוחא, but the ז might be ד, ר or פ. The ק is more probable than ח, cf. the ה in ll. 4, 6.

Line 2. פ[מ]ת. A מ is the most likely letter to fill the space. Cf. 72⁴. נעעב CIS נטעב, neither very probable names.

Line 4. The final ת is partly visible.

Line 5. הדיו. CIS cft. הודיו, but? פטאס. Traces of סי are visible.

No. 75.

Fragment, very difficult. It can hardly be taken as in CIS.

The stroke after l. 5, and the summing up with כל are both characteristic of accounts. The reading of אשלן is certain (l. 5), and if this has its ordinary meaning, the papyrus would seem to contain an inventory of a plantation.

CIS. ii, 1, no. 150, plate xx.

- 1 רבחה במרע קרקע . . .
 2 וחנמא קרבתא . . .
 3 אהבתה במרע קרקע
 4 פקרקפתח קרבתא
 5 כל אשלן דר . . .
 6 תני אמת . . .
 7 רבחה אשלן . . .
 8 אחותה חי . . .
 9 כל [אש]לן . . .

Translation quite uncertain.

Line 1. רב־תכה as in l. 7. CIS 'domina tua', but the suffix never has this form in the papyri. It can hardly be a Hebraism. במ־ע as in l. 3, where it might be במסע. Hardly במוע 'east', or = מֶרֶק 'narrow'? קר־ע. CIS קרם is hardly possible. It might be קרת..

Line 2. וחנמיה a name? for חנמיה cf. חנמאל Jer. 32⁷ &c. Or cf. חנמל ('frost?') in Ps. 78⁴⁷.

Line 3. אה־תה so CIS. The second letter is not like ה, and the ב is more like ס.

Line 4. פֶּקֶר an Egyptian name compounded with פתח.

Line 6. תני perhaps like חוב 'again', beginning a new series.

Line 9 probably as l. 5 'total, tamarisks...'

No. 76.

Fragment of a report of legal proceedings. Very little can be read with certainty on the facsimile, so that the text is for the most part that of CIS.

CIS. ii, 1, no. 151, plates xx and xxi.

1 . . . חותם עד כמו . . . למי ר // זכ־נ אמר . . . ז צחא זך . . .
עביר
2 . . . ר וכנותה הנש . . . ל . . . ב־רֶת צחא זך . . .
3 . . . ה צחא זך ל־[ד]ניה ביום ז־[לפ]אוני כעת . . .
4 . . . תן על משאלת . . . ל . . . עם . . .

¹ . . . seal, till . . . 12 R and thus they (?) said to you: this Zeho . . . before ² . . . and his colleagues . . . was done to . . . daughter (?) of this Zeho . . . ³ . . . this Zeho to Yedoniah (?) on the 10th day of Patuni, now . . . ⁴ . . . will give, on the petition of . . .

Line 1. אמרו לך restored from pl. xxi. Possibly it was זכ־נ // זכ־נ אמר, in which case there may have been another name after ז צחא. At the end perhaps קרם.

Line 2. ר . . . the end of a name. ב־רֶת very doubtful.

Line 3. ל־[ד]ניה. It is doubtful if ד would fill the space. [לפ]אוני. As וני is clear, this is more probable than לפאפי (CIS), but the name does not occur for certain elsewhere.

Line 4. נתן . . . part of תן . . .

No. 77.

Small fragment of the beginning of a letter.

CIS. ii, 1, no. 152, plate xx.

1 שלם מראי . . .
2 עלים חר תמ]ה . . .

Reverse.

3 חנה על . . .

¹ The welfare of my lord . . . ² A servant there . . .

Line 1. מראי is certain. Not רבא as CIS.

Line 2. עלים probable, though the ע has an unusual form.

Line 3 apparently the address.

No. 78.

Fragment of accounts, very difficult to read on the facsimile.

CIS. ii, 1, no. 153, plates xx and xxi.

Obverse.

1 עלנה בי]רה . . .
2 בנו
3 כסף ש // // . . .
4 דמי ולף / -
5 כל כסף ש[ק]לן // . . .
6 כל כסף כרש . . .

¹ Accounts in the month . . . ² including ³ the sum of 6 shekels . . .
⁴ the value of IIII . . . ⁵ total money, shekels 2 . . . ⁶ total money, karash . . .

Line 1. עלנה cf. 73¹, but the reading in both places is uncertain. It must mean 'accounts'.

Line 2. בנו is now certain.

Line 4. דמי is probable, but does not seem suitable.

Line 5. ש[ק]לן is more probable than the CIS reading.

Line 6. כרש (or plural) is no doubt right. The word was not known to CIS.

The reverse is illegible.

No. 79.

Fragment found at Elephantine near the site of the temple. It is not included in Sachau's volume. As there is no facsimile the text is printed here as in Ungnad's edition.

Cf. also De Vogüé in *Répertoire*, 246; Clermont-Ganneau in *Recueil* vi, p. 246; Lidzbarski, *Ephemeris* ii, p. 217.

It seems to be part of an inventory or specification. Cf. no. 26.

Ungnad, no. 89.

. 1

2 בנו חרה אמן ר // פתי אמה / דורה פ[ש]כן [///] . . .

3 בנו לוח אחרה אמן /// /// ופלג פתי אמה / דור[ה] . . .

4 לוח [א]חרה אמן // פתי א[מה] / דורה פש[כן] . . .

¹ ² including one of 12 cubits, one cubit wide, 4 (?) hands thick (?) . . . ³ including another board of 9 cubits and a half, 1 cubit wide, . . . thick (?) . . . ⁴ another board of 5 cubits, 1 cubit wide, . . . hands thick (?)

Line 1 is illegible.

Line 2. דורה must be a third dimension, 'thickness'. Ungnad cft. דורא 'circumference'. This cannot be the exact sense here since the object was 1 cubit wide. The thing is no doubt a לוח, whatever that is (as in ll. 3, 4), not a single plank, but a flat surface of some kind.

No. 80.

Fragment found with no. 79. The writing is on both sides. There is no facsimile, so that I have adopted here the readings of Clermont-Ganneau (*Recueil* vi, p. 246), as printed by Ungnad. See also De Vogüé, *Répertoire* 247; Lidzbarski, *Ephemeris* ii. p. 219. The text is too fragmentary to give any connected sense. It seems to be a report of some incident concerning the garrison from which legal proceedings resulted.

Ungnad, no. 90.

. . . על ב 1

2 [א]מ[ר]ו תו פנ[ה] . . .

3 . . להם ו[ר]בי מאותהם . . .

4 חרבה חי[ל] לא איתי . . .

5 חילא [זנה] הוד מחס[כן] . . .

6 אף כען ביד[ת]א זא חי[ל] . . .

Reverse.

7 כען כן א[מר] מתרדת . . .

8 אנתם דיניא אמרו ל . . .

9 ינתן [ל] מריא

- ¹ To B . . . ² they said . . . ³ . . . to them, and their centurions . . .
⁴ his sword, there is no force . . . ⁵ this force, they were holders of . . .
⁶ Now also this fortress (?) . . .
⁷ Now thus *says* Mithradates . . . ⁸ you, judges, say to . . . ⁹ he will give to my lord (?)

Line 3. 'מא' [ר]בי מא' no doubt 'heads of their hundreds' i. e. centurions as Ungnad suggests. Cf. 'מאת 22²⁰ &c.

Line 5. [נ]מחסן for מהחסן, is not very convincing.

Line 8. אמרו imperative.

Line 9. [ל]מריא read למרא? There was probably something after it.

The next three papyri are later than those from Elephantine.

No. 81.

This was published in *PSBA*, 1907, p. 260, with facsimiles. The papyrus was bought by Sayce, with other fragments, from a dealer at Luxor who believed them to have come from Kūs. It was given by Sayce to the Bodleian Library where it is referenced as MS. Aram. a. 1 (P). It consists of two long strips about $20 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches (and some fragments). The writing is on both sides and is divided into 10 columns running down the width of the papyrus. Originally no doubt the two fragments were united along the long edge and the columns were continuous across both. Probably something is lost between the fragments (i. e. in the middle of each column) but hardly anything at the top or bottom. The document evidently began with l. 1. The columns are not always kept distinct, but sometimes run into one another where the lines are long. The lines often slope, so that the beginning or end is occasionally lost. These two defects make the decipherment more than usually difficult. The difficulty is further increased by the unskilful writing, by the broken condition of the papyrus, by the condensed and disconnected nature of the entries, by the abbreviations and by apparent inconsistencies of the writer.

No date is given, but the many Greek names suggest the Ptolemaic

period, and this is corroborated by the character of the writing, which shows a much later stage of development than that of the Elephantine documents. It is unlikely, however, that Aramaic survived, even in individual cases, long after the time of Alexander, and we shall perhaps not be far wrong in assuming a date about 300 B. C.

With regard to particular letters, א, ב, ח, ל, ש have practically arrived at the ordinary square shape: ג has much the same form as in the Elephantine documents: ד and ה are still indistinguishable: ז is difficult to distinguish from the unit ו: כ and נ when medial, have the tail bent, but when final, it is straight: in מ the right-hand stroke turns round, thus approximating to the square form: ס shows the most pronounced change, being sometimes nearly joined below, as in the square form: פ only requires a longer tail to give it the square form: ת much as at Elephantine, but the left-hand stroke is shorter.

The text consists of accounts, not of a household (like no. 72), but apparently of a business of some kind. Many entries seem to relate to wine, others perhaps to money-lending, but the precise meaning of most of them is obscure.

A peculiarity of this document is the way of writing the numerals. In a series of units the last one or two or three are written sloping against the preceding stroke, e. g. , but almost . In the *PSBA*, not having found this arrangement before, I printed it as  &c., and took it to represent a fraction, e. g. $3\frac{2}{3}$. It is, however, simply a way of writing 6, &c. (  at Elephantine), due perhaps rather to a personal fancy of the writer than to a later method. This value is proved by the ratio regularly preserved (where the reading is certain) between the number of לנ and the number of ר. Thus in l. 62  בר  לנ, '6 bottles at (i. e. costing?) 3 R'. Whatever the meaning is, it will be found that 2 bottles always correspond to 1 R, if the units are read as here suggested.

Another obscure combination is פמ. This must in some way mean one half. Cf. ll. 96-98, where (if 2 bottles = 1 R) 5 bottles should be valued (?) at $2\frac{1}{2}$ R, 3 bottles at $1\frac{1}{2}$ R, and 1 bottle at $\frac{1}{2}$ R. As a mere conjecture I suggest that פ may be for פלג and that מ may be for מוסף 'added' (the perfect Hophal occurs in Dan. 4³³) or some such word. The whole will then be equivalent to $+\frac{1}{2}$. (מוסף | פליג).

The ר here, as elsewhere, is for רבע 'quarter' (of a shekel). This is shown by l. 94 where 9 bottles should at the same rate be valued at $4\frac{1}{2}$ R, and the text has 'at 1 sh(ekel) + $\frac{1}{2}$ (R)'. Therefore 1 shekel = 4 R or quarters.

Col. a.

חשבן ענביא זי כתבת אבהי	1
שלמצינ נצבתא זי זבריה חנטן ס ר	2
שבתית ברת עבריה חנטן ס ר ק	3
אדסינ חנטן א ר	4
בב ארס[ין] שטר ר א	5
.	6
זילי ר [גר]בן	7
[מן שמי]עון גרבן // יחנן כהנא גרב ר	8
מן שבתי ישיב גרבן ר מן נתן ר גרב ר	9
מן חגי דיפרס גרבין ר	10
תבא ברת חנה ברתא ר א ר א ר על . .	11
. . . . א ומן ס.גרה	12
.	13

Col. b.

שטריא ביד יונתן ואנה	14
סלק לאפלא שמעון בר חגי	15
בב שמתי שטר ר בחמראן ר	16
בב שמעון שטר ר בכרשן ר	17
ש ר	18
בב שמעון שטר ר [בוזון] ר	19
[בב שמעון] ר [ש]טר ר בחלרין ר מדלא	20
וירחין ר מדלא	21
עבריהו זכור שטר ר בוזון ר	22
בב עבריהו זכור שטר ר בחנטן א ר	23
שבתי חגי תחן שטר ר בביתה	24
בב שבתי חגי שטר ר בחנטן א ר	25
בידה שט[ר] ר יחנן בר דלוי ע . . .	26
בוזון ר	27

Col. c.

ביד [יחנן] חנטא [זי?] יחיי בר . . בניה	28
ביד יונתן רכיסה ר חמרין	29
תפלה זי כסף ר נחתן ר זי כסף	30

31 ביד נתן וויכא זי משלם בר עוגר בש װ
 32 וויכא זילי בידה וויכא רבא זילנא בידה
 33 רבא בידה דזולא בידה כה . . . ה שפיר[ח]
 34 בידה זא זי ירניה . .
 35 בי[דה]

36 חנמן א װ ר װ
 37 [ביד]ה חרשא זי נחש נכרס. ברת חניה . .
 38 בידה חרשא זילנא במצי . . א

ב
 39 חמרא זי יהבו דחלי שנתא זא של . . . כהנא
 40 בטמאסד ד װ חל גרבין װ חנ . . .
 41 דלוי זערא גן בד ד װ חל װ . . .
 42 במידלה אביתי גרבן װ
 43 עבדיהו פחס גרבין װ חל װ
 44 מהני זזון װ

Col. d.

45 זי . . . חת למטה ה . . .
 46 ר . . . װ היר ה . . .
 47 לח . . . צעין רבה װ
 48 צעין [רב]ה װ פא . . .
 49 . . . חלא חר קרה . . .
 50 . . . יז . יז װ ב . . .
 51 . . . קסר

Col. e.

52 תא ו
 53 נה
 54 ת
 55 זי
 56 הרגלתי בש
 57 ד ד ד װ ר װ
 58 א ש
 59 ש

verso, Col. f.

60 ארבעיא באפנא
 61 כר בא װ בש װ ר װ שאר ש װ

- 62 נכיס לגן /// בר \\ שאר כ פ
 63 בב נכיס לגן /// בר \\ שאר כ
 64 אפלנים יתן כא פ בש \\ ר כ
 65 יניא לגן \\ בר \\
 66 יניא לגן
 67 בר
 68 [לגן] /// בר \\
 69 אנה לגן \\
 70 נתן נרבי לגן במופ
 71 יניא לגן \\ בר כ מופ
 72 בב נכיס לגן /// בר \\
 73 יניא לגן . . .

Col. g.

- 74 נכס לגן /// בר \\
 75 יניא לגן /// בר \\
 76 בב נכיס לגן /// בר \\
 77 שאר ר \\
 78 יהודה לגן \\ בר כ
 79 בב נכיס לגן מופ
 80 יניא לגן \\ בר כ
 81 יניא כאופ כ . . .
 82 כ ר כ
 83 בגרב חמשת . . .
 84 יסדרס לגן \\ בר כ
 85 פֶרס כא פ בש כ ר \\
 86 הרגלתי פלג בר \\
 87 לסמקס לגן /// בר \\ מופ
 88 כסתס לגן /// בר \\
 89 דפרוס לגן /// בר \\
 90 אביתי נתן . . . בר \\

Col. h.

- 91 אביחִי כ
 92 יסדרס לגן /// בר כ
 93 יניא לגן /// בר \\
 94 בכיס לגן /// בש כ מופ

	95	יוניא לגן בר
	96	יהודה לגן בר מ
	97	יוניא לגן בר מ
	98	רחבל לגן במ
	99	עבדי ישב ל
	100	[לגן] בר
	101	יניא לגן בר
	102	פתחי לגן בר
	103	פתח לגן בר
	104	יוניא לגן בר
	105	זפרה לגן בר
	106	ב פתו כאן בר בש שאר
	107	ארמ'ס לגן בר מ
	108	
Col. i.	109	בבית ישיב יקל, לעתיד
	110	בביתנא מלעתין בר אמנ פתחן
	111	נחשיא זי יהבו על תמריא זי פחי
	112	שנתא זא במכס כרשן ש
	113	בב פתו לגן בר בש
erased {	114	בב פתו לגן בר לגן בש
	115	אביתי לבתנא . . . ערביא לגן בר . .
	116	 כ
	117	[לגן] בר
Col. k.	118	. . . שאר תב . . . היבא
	119	בזילי נבים דמי חמר . .
	120	ש
	121	. . . פה נבים ח . . .
	122	ד לתחות
	123	ד (erasure) א
	124	זון ד
	125	
	126	מסרת [לגן] בר מ

	אנה לגן ר	127
	שבתי חניה לגן	
	בר	
	בב אנה לגן	128
	בב אנה לגן	129
	בש אנה לגן	130
	בר נכים כא ש בר [ש]אר ר	131
	בר יהודה לגן ר	132
	בר בב [אנה] לגן	133
Col. 1.		
	בבחנ[ט]ן ס	134
	מ	135
	בבחנמן ס	136
	ר מ	137
	ער	138

¹ Account of the produce which Abihi wrote . . . ² (daughter of) Shelamzin: the farm of Zebadiah, wheat 1 seah 1 quarter. ³ Shabtith daughter of Obadiah, wheat 1 seah, 7 . . . 1 half(?) ⁴ Arsin wheat, 12 ardabs. ⁵ . . . Arsin 1 bond . . . ⁶

⁷ flagons . . . mine, 9. ⁸ From Simeon 2 flagons. Johanan the priest 1 flagon. ⁹ From Shabbethai (daughter of) Yashib 2 flagons from Nathun (?) 1 flagon. ¹⁰ From Haggai (son of) Diaphoros, two flagons.

¹¹ Tabo daughter of Haniah, the house. Ardabs 3 . . . ^{12, 13}

¹⁴ The bonds in the hand of Jonathan and me: ¹⁵ Simeon b. Haggai came up to . . . ¹⁶ . . . SMTI, 1 bond for 40 she-asses. ¹⁷ . . . Simeon, 1 bond for 12 kerashin ¹⁸ 8 shekels. ¹⁹ . . . Simeon, 1 bond for 400 zuzin.

²⁰ . . . Simeon, 1 bond for 4 hallurin . . . ²¹ and 12 months . . . ²² Obadiah (son of) Zaccur, 1 bond for 120 zuzin. ²³ . . . Obadiah (son of) Zaccur, 1 bond for 10 ardabs of wheat. ²⁴ Shabbethai (daughter of) Haggai will give 1 bond on her house. ²⁵ . . . Shabbethai (daughter of) Haggai, 1 bond for 24 ardabs of wheat. ²⁶ In her hand is 1 bond of Johanan b. Dallui . . . ²⁷ for 100 zuzin.

²⁸ In the hand of Jonathan, the wheat of(?) Yahya b. . . beniah. ²⁹ In the hand of Jonathan . . . 6 of asses. ³⁰ A phylactery(?) of silver, 10; 2 trays of silver. ³¹ In the hand of Nathan, the . . . of Meshullam b. 'Azgad for 2 shekels. ³² My . . . in his hand; our large . . . in his hand. ³³ The large one in his hand, and the small(?) one in his hand; a beautiful . . . ³⁴ in his hand. The . . . of Yedoniah . . . ³⁵ in his hand.

³⁶ wheat 2 ardabs 1 quarter. ³⁷ In his hand the . . . of bronze. NKRS, daughter of Haniah . . . ³⁸ In his hand our ³⁹ The wine which they gave shall be kept back(?) this year. SL . . . the priest

⁴⁰ in TMASU 21 . . . 2 flagons . . . ⁴¹ Dallui junior, a garden for 46, 1 hallur (?) . . . ⁴² . . . Abithi 3 flagons. ⁴³ Obadiah . . . 6 flagons, 1 hallur (?) ⁴⁴ Profit (?) 100 zuzin.

⁴⁵ which he brought down to Thebes (?) . . . ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ To H . . he lent 2 plates . . . ⁴⁸ he lent 6 plates . . . ⁴⁹⁻⁵¹

⁵²⁻⁵⁵

⁵⁶ Hargalti for . . . shekels . . . ⁵⁷ 64, 1 quarter . . . ^{58, 59}

⁶⁰ the forty in . . . ⁶¹ K 10, 1 ka at 1 shekel 2 quarters, remainder 1 shekel. ⁶² Nikias 6 bottles at 3 quarters, remainder $\frac{1}{2}$ k. ⁶³ . . . Nikias 6 bottles at 3 quarters, remainder 1. ⁶⁴ Apollonius will pay $\frac{1}{2}$ ka at 2 shekels 1 quarter. ⁶⁵ Yania 4 bottles at 2 quarters. ⁶⁶ Yania . . . bottles . . .

⁶⁷ at 1 quarter. ⁶⁸ . . . 6 bottles at 3 quarters. ⁶⁹ Self 2 bottles. ⁷⁰ Nathan. We will lend 1 bottle at $\frac{1}{2}$. ⁷¹ Yania, 3 bottles at $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarters. ⁷² . . . Nikias, 6 bottles at 3 quarters. ⁷³ Yania, . . . bottle . . .

⁷⁴ NBS, 6 bottles at 3 quarters. ⁷⁵ Yania, 4 bottles at 2 quarters. ⁷⁶ . . . Nikias, 6 bottles at 3 quarters. ⁷⁷ Remainder, 2 quarters. ⁷⁸ Judah, 2 bottles at 1 quarter. ⁷⁹ . . . Nikias, 1 bottle, $\frac{1}{2}$. ⁸⁰ Yania, 2 bottles at 1 quarter. ⁸¹ Yania, $\frac{1}{2}$ ka at . . .

⁸² 1 quarter. ⁸³ Per flagon five . . . ⁸⁴ Isidoros, 2 bottles at 1 quarter. ⁸⁵ Poros, 1 ka at 1 shekel 2 quarters. ⁸⁶ Hargalti, a half at 3 quarters. ⁸⁷ Lysimakhos, 7 bottles at $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarters. ⁸⁸ Kostos, 6 bottles at 3 quarters. ⁸⁹ Diaphoros, 4 bottles at 2 quarters. ⁹⁰ Abithi (son of) Nathin, 6 bottles at 3 quarters.

⁹¹ Abithi ⁹² Isidoros, 4 bottles at 2 quarters. ⁹³ Yania, 6 bottles at 3 quarters. ⁹⁴ Bakkhias, 9 bottles at 1 shekel $\frac{1}{2}$ (a quarter). ⁹⁵ Yonia, 2 bottles at 1 quarter. ⁹⁶ Judah, 5 bottles at $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarters. ⁹⁷ Yania, 3 bottles at $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarters. ⁹⁸ Rehabel, 1 bottle at $\frac{1}{2}$ (a quarter). ⁹⁹ Obadiah (son of) Yashub . . .

¹⁰⁰ 4 bottles at 2 quarters. ¹⁰¹ Yania, 4 bottles at 2 quarters. ¹⁰² PTPI, 4 bottles at 2 quarters. ¹⁰³ PTU, 6 bottles at 3 quarters. ¹⁰⁴ Yonia, 4 bottles at 2 quarters. ¹⁰⁵ ZPRH, 2 bottles at 1 quarter. ¹⁰⁶ For (?) PTU, 2 ka at 3 shekels, remainder 6 M. ¹⁰⁷ Armais, 3 bottles at $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarters. ¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁹ In the house of Yashib . . . 5 . . . ¹¹⁰ In our house . . . 2 . . . 2 . . . open. ¹¹¹ Bronze-bands which they put on the date-palms of Pehi. ¹¹² This year for tax 7 kerashin 3 shekels. ¹¹³ . . . PTU, 8 bottles at 1 shekel. ¹¹⁴ . . . PTU, 2 bottles at 2 (?) quarters. 8 bottles at 1 shekel. ¹¹⁵ Abithi to our house (?) . . . RBIA, 3 bottles at $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarters.

¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ 4 bottles at 2 quarters.

¹¹⁸ . . . remainder ¹¹⁹ For mine, Nikias value of wine ¹²⁰ 3 shekels. ¹²¹ . . . Nikias . . . ¹²² 30th of Thoth. ¹²³ ¹²⁴ 24 zuzin 1 quarter.

125 126 Sostratos, 3 *bottles* at $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarters. 127 Self, 12 bottles. Shabbethai (son of) Haniah, 3 bottles at 2 quarters. 128 . . . Self, 4 bottles. 129 . . . Self, 6 bottles 130 at 1 shekel . . . Self, 6 bottles 131 at 2 quarters. Nikias 1 ka 1 shekel, at 2 quarters, remainder 2 quarters 132 at 2 quarters. Judah, 12 bottles at 3 *shekels* 2 quarters remainder 3 quarters 133 at 2 quarters . . . Self, 4 bottles. 134 . . . 2 for wheat 1 seah. 135 136 . . . 3 for wheat 1 seah. 137, 138

Line 1. ענביא is more probable than ענקא (*PSBA*) 'Fruits' meaning 'produce' in general. אביה for אביה elsewhere, a feminine name.

Line 2. שלמצינ a feminine? name. Cf. שלמצה Salome, in Midrash and Talmud, said to be for שלם ציון. She may be the mother (or father) of Abihi, ברת being omitted as בר is elsewhere in this document. נצבתא 'plantation' i.e. field or farm. כאה for כ.

Line 3. ור very doubtful. It does not correspond to any other entry. פ \ 'one half' should have מ as elsewhere.

Line 4. ארסינ as l. 5. Sayce suggests Arsinoë.

Line 5. בב Sayce 'on account of', perhaps for בבית. It generally occurs where a name is repeated.

Line 7. גר[ב] large bottles. Probably of wine.

Line 9. ישיב a name. The בר[ת] is omitted. After נתן the \ is unintelligible, and perhaps is not to be so read. It may be נתון.

Line 10. דיפרס Diaphoros. בר omitted. גרבין perhaps a dual form (Sayce), or a mere caprice as גרבן is used before with \.

Line 11. ביתא reading and meaning uncertain. The rest of the line is also unintelligible.

Line 12. נרה ס. א a name?

Line 15. לאפנא Sayce, 'to our side' (לפנינו) i.e. joined our partnership(?).

Line 16. חמרנא, 'she-asses' with א to distinguish it from the masculine? The ב- no doubt means 'concerning'.

Line 19. ⤵ is probably the same as the sign for 100, often used in the Behistun text. Perhaps originally for מ[אה].

Line 20. מרלא in later Aramaic should mean 'property', which does not seem suitable here or in l. 21.

Line 22. זון must be very small coins since the number is so large—hardly a quarter of a shekel.

Line 24. חתן if right is for חנתן.

Line 29. רכיסה (or רכ'?). Possibly a name. In any case the numeral after it is difficult to explain.

Line 30. תפלה. Can it be used in the ordinary sense, a 'phylactery'?

in a silver case? The numeral is again difficult, unless it means the value, 10 shekels (?), and similarly in l. 29.

Line 31. **וּזְכָּא** a quite unknown word. Sayce suggests that it is Persian, but there seem to be no traces of Persian in this document.

Line 33. **חֻזְלָא** 'cheap' (Sayce), but the reading is very doubtful.

Line 34. **זָא** or **שָׂא**, probably the end of a noun. ? **חֲרִשָּׂא** as in ll. 37, 38.

Line 37. **חֲרִשָּׂא** some unknown article made of bronze. **נְכָרִים**. The final letter might be another **ם**. Greek or Egyptian?

Line 39. **יִתְלִי** is probable. 'Shall be held in suspense' i. e. not used, or not reckoned in the account?

Line 40. **בְּטַמְאָסָ**. The last letter seems to belong to this name (?).

Line 41. **דְּלוּי**. Name? as elsewhere. Sayce suggests 'bucket', but the form (for **דְּלִי**) is difficult.

Line 42. **בְּמִירְלָה** cf. **מְרָלָא** ll. 20, 21. It may be related to **דְּלוּי**.

Line 43. **פָּחַם** is used of 'stirring' wine, i. e. causing it to ferment?

Line 44. **הַנִּי מֵהַנִּי** perhaps 'profit' from **הַנִּי**.

Line 45. **לְטֵבָה**. Sayce 'to Thebes'.

Line 47. **רְבָה** 'lent at interest'.

Line 56. **הַרְגֵּלְתִּי** as in l. 86, where it should be a name.

Line 62. **פֶּ֫לֶס** is fairly certain, not **פֶּ֫לֶס**.

Line 65. **יִנְיָא** probably like the common form **יִנְיָא**, for **יוֹחָנָן**. In l. 95, **יוֹנִיָּא**. It can hardly be 'the Greek'.

Line 74. **נָבִים** perhaps badly written for **נָבִים** = **נָבִים**.

Line 78. **יְהוּדָה**. The name does not occur in the Elephantine texts.

Line 83. After **חֲמִשָּׁת** something is wanted. There is not room for more than one letter, or two.

Line 86. **פֶּ֫לֶג** i. e. half a ka, as the price shows.

Line 98. **רַחְבֵּל** perhaps for **רַחְבָּאֵל**, cf. **רַחְבִּיָּה** 1 Chron. 23¹⁷ &c. Names in -el are not found in the Elephantine texts.

Lines 102. **פֶּ֫תָפִי** 103. **פֶּ֫תָר** apparently names.

Line 109. **לְעֵתִיךְ** (and in l. 110). A connexion with **לְעֵי** seems unsuitable.

Line 110. **בְּרָאֵמָן** apparently to be so read, but the **א** is strange. A plural is required.

Line 114 is erased, being no doubt an erroneous repetition of l. 113.

Line 115. **לְבִיתָנָא** for **לְבִיתָנָא**? **עֲרִבְיָא** or **עֲרִד**, apparently a name.

Line 126. **סֹסְרַתָּס**. Sayce suggests perhaps Sostratos.

Line 130. **בִּשָּׁל**. If this refers to l. 129 the proportion is unusual. It should be **בִּר**, and so in l. 131.

No. 82.

Fragments of a legal document, bought by Prof. Sayce in Egypt and given by him to the Bodleian Library (MS. Aram. e. 2 (P)). It was published in *PSBA*, 1915, p. 217, with a facsimile.

The writing is similar to that of no. 81, and the date is therefore probably about the same, early in the 3rd century B.C. As it is an official document it would not have been written in Aramaic, one would suppose, much after 300 B.C.

Unfortunately it is too fragmentary to admit of a continuous translation. Probably nothing is missing before l. 1, or only part of a line which may have contained the address, e.g. 'to our lord X'. The beginnings and ends of all the lines are lost, and several words are illegible, so that the details are quite obscure. As far as it can be made out, the general sense seems to be that three litigants were concerned with the division of certain property, including a house. One of them was perhaps executor and had handed over part of the estate to the 'heads of the congregation', who were now to distribute it. If the reading עבדיך is right in l. 1, the document is a report of proceedings by the judges to some higher official. The 'judges' are probably officers of state, but the 'heads of the congregation' must be Jewish elders who were recognized by them. The place of the action may have been Abydos or טבה (Thebes?), where there must have been a Jewish settlement at this date. The name Abydos occurs in 38³.

- | | | |
|-----------|--|----|
| | וְעַבְדִּיךָ דִּינִיא וְיָ בֹא [בֹּט] | 1 |
| | [בֹּר דִּ] לֹוי דְלִיָּה בֹר ח [גִּי] שְׁבַעָה בֹר עַבְדִּיָּה [ו] | 2 |
| | בֵּית זֹוּמִי בִטְבָּה בִּירְתָּא אֲחֵה חֲזִי | 3 |
| | זִי שְׂוֶק פֿ . . . יֵ אַנְתָּן אַחְרָה | 4 |
| | שְׁלֹמַת עֶלְרָאשִׁי עַד [חָא] | 5 |
| | יִתְקַדֵּם בֵּיה וְשִׁהְדוּ עַלְכִּלְנֶכֶס [ו] | 6 |
| | א וְאַחְרִיא לְקַבֵּל חֶלְקִן // כַּעַן דִּו | 7 |
| | פָּהוּ וְלֹא הָוָה בִּי מִלָּא וְיִתְנֹון ל | 8 |
| | תָּה לְחֹן לֹא . . . בֹר . . . וְיִתְנֹון חֶ [לֶק] | 9 |
| | [חֶל]קִן // זִי תוֹרָה לְפִלְטָה אַחְתָּה ל | 10 |
| | לִיָּהּ תִרְיָן וְיָ בְחֹן יֵאָתָה שְׁלִי | 11 |
| | אֲבָחֹן יִשְׂר חֶלֶק | 12 |
| | קִמְיָנָא לֹא [בֹּט] | 13 |
| | הֵם עֲלֹוי | 14 |

¹ and your servants the judges who are in *Abydos* . . . ² *son of Dallui, Delaiah b. Haggai, Shib'a b. Obadiah* . . . ³ . . . the house of Zomi in the city of Thebes, H . . . came . . . ⁴ of the street (?) . . . I will give. Afterwards . . .

⁵ I paid to the heads of the congregation . . . ⁶ . . . let him come before him; and they gave evidence as to all goods . . . ⁷ . . . and other things in 3 parts. Now . . . ⁸ and it was not a complete house (?), and they shall give to . . . ⁹ but to A . . . son of . . . and they shall give a *part* . . . ¹⁰ . . . 3 parts of a Tora to PLṬA his sister to . . . ¹¹ two which he shall bring . . .

¹² . . . Abbahun, correct division . . .

¹³ . . . before us to *Abydos* . . . ¹⁴

Line 1. The remains of letters at the beginning have not been deciphered. At the end a place-name is wanted, as in l. 13, and א[בוט] seems the most likely, but it is only a conjecture.

Line 2. לוי[ד] as on an ostrakon, Sachau pl. 68, 2^{1-3.5}, which may be of about the same date. שבעה cf. O.T. שבע. The ה is more like ם. These were no doubt the three persons interested. Cf. l. 7.

Line 3. זומי uncertain. Cf. זומא in Mishna. בטבה must be the name of a town. Sayce suggests Thebes as in 81⁴⁵. . . חזי or . . . חני must be part of a name, but its relation to the transaction is not clear.

Line 4. שוק very doubtful. There are traces of another line between ll. 4 and 5.

Line 5. עד[תא]. The ד is doubtful, and therefore the restoration is uncertain, but it is probable. The word occurs in 15²², and is correct for the Jewish community.

Line 6. ביה for בה (?) is unusual. 'Before him'? עלכלנכס[ן] followed by ואחריא l. 7, cf. 20¹². But the reading here is uncertain.

Line 7. לקבל '(divided it) according to' i. e. into 'three parts' for the three litigants.

Line 8. הרה very uncertain. What 'a full house' means I cannot guess. ויתנון is clear, for ויתננון at Elephantine.

Line 10. תורה is certain, and the three parts (+ 2 in l. 11) suggest חמשה חומשי תורה. The word does not occur in the Elephantine papyri, where there is no allusion to the Law. Or is it תור 'her ox'? It was evidently a valuable possession. How פלטה was concerned with it is not clear.

Line 11. תריק or תריהום? בהן יאתה 'come with' i. e. bring them.

Line 12 probably the last line, ratifying the apportionment. אבהון a name. Cf. אבהו, אבהן.

Lines 13, 14. It is quite uncertain where this fragment belongs.

No. 83.

A fragment with writing on both sides, in the Harrow School Museum. It is not dated. The recto, containing a column of accounts, is in a fairly early hand, probably before 400 B.C. The verso, containing a list of names and a few lines of accounts, is more roughly written and probably nearly as late as 300 B.C. That the papyrus should have been used again after such an interval is strange, but not impossible, especially as the verso shows signs of being palimpsest.

The verso is very much faded in parts, and on both sides the reading is uncertain owing to the lack of context and the few opportunities of comparison.

ב /// לחעבי	1
מטא צחא מנפי	2
ב /// מן פטאס'י	3
חלפן א [ד] ///	4
ב /// אד ///	5
ב /// אד /// [/]	6
[ב] /// אד /// [/]	7
ב /// אד /// [/]	8
בר אד ///	9
ברו אד ///	10
ברו אד ///	11
ברו אד //	12
ברו אד ///	13
[ב] רוו // אד ///	14
ברו // אד ///	15
ברו [/] אד ///	16
ברו // [אד] ///	17
[בר] // [/] אד ///	18

Reverse.

סוקן ///	19
... רן ///	20
בעלי פתורא	21
צחא \	22
פטנתר \	23

פסו \	24
צחא \	25
ישם \	26
פי \	27
נפקה, צמי	28
על מיריתא ככרן //	29
עלים צחא כל \ . .	30

¹ On the 4th of Tybi ² Zehō came to Memphis. ³ On the 5th from Petisis ⁴ on our account 25 ardabs. ⁵ On the 6th 25 ardabs. ⁶ On the 7th 25 ardabs. ⁷ On the 8th 25 ardabs. ⁸ On the 9th 25 ardabs. ⁹ On the 10th 25 ardabs. ¹⁰ On the 11th 25 ardabs. ¹¹ On the 12th 25 ardabs. ¹² On the 13th 25 ardabs. ¹³ On the 14th 25 ardabs. ¹⁴ On the 15th 25 ardabs. ¹⁵ On the 16th 25 ardabs. ¹⁶ On the 17th 25 ardabs. ¹⁷ On the 18th 25 ardabs. ¹⁸ On the 19th 25 ardabs.

Reverse.

¹⁹ . . . 8. ²⁰ . . . 3.

²¹ Money-lenders: ²² Zehō I ²³ Petnether I ²⁴ Pasu I ²⁵ Zehō I ²⁶ YŠM I ²⁷ Pi I

²⁸ Expenditure . . . ²⁹ For the inheritance (?) 3 talents. ³⁰ The servant of Zehō, each . . .

Line 2. מנפי very faint, but probable if מטא does not require ל. Cf. 42⁷ חת מנפי if that really means 'go down to M.'

Line 4. חלפן probably. חלרן would not make sense. Cf. חלק in 44⁸. א no doubt for אררבן.

Lines 5-18 simply enumerate the days from the 6th to the 19th, on each of which 25 ardabs were received or given out.

Line 19. סוקן. I cannot guess what word this is.

Line 21. At the side are three strokes belonging to a previous column. פחורא the 'table' of a money-changer?

Lines 22-27. The names are all Egyptian. For the \ after each cf. 33¹⁻⁴.

Line 26. ישם quite uncertain.

Line 28. צמי, not עצמי, and there is no obvious word.

Line 29. מיריתא apparently so to be read. 'Inheritance'? ככרן at Elephantine בככרן.

The Story of Aḥikar.

Eleven sheets of papyrus, all more or less fragmentary, three of them with double columns.

They contain an Aramaic version of the well-known story of Aḥikar, followed by a collection of proverbs, similar to, but not the same as, those found in later versions. Lines 1-78, the narrative, are practically continuous, but the story is not finished. As to the remainder, the proverbs being disconnected, or only occasionally related in subject, it is impossible to say whether the sheets of papyrus are continuous.

There is no date, but from the appearance of the writing we may safely conclude that it belongs, like the majority of these documents, to the latter part of the fifth century B. C.

The story, and this version of it in particular, is interesting for the following reasons among others :

- (1) The hero is mentioned by name in the book of Tobit.
- (2) There seem to be references to the story in various books of the Old and New Testaments.
- (3) Hitherto it has been known only in later (post-Christian) forms.
- (4) The papyrus shows that the original work goes back at least as far as the fifth century B. C. and probably earlier.
- (5) It is thus the earliest specimen of wisdom-literature outside the Old Testament and cuneiform texts.

The general questions relating to the story and its transmission, may be studied in English in ' *The Story of Aḥikar . . .* by Conybeare, Rendel Harris and A. S. Lewis', 2nd ed. Cambridge, 1913 (here quoted as 'Story') and in Charles' *Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha*, vol. ii, Oxford, 1913 (here quoted as 'Charles') p. 715+, by the same editors, together with the works mentioned there. It is only proposed here to deal with the Aramaic text found in these papyri and with the questions specially connected with it.

Owing to the broken state of the papyri their reading and interpretation alike are often uncertain. A large number of articles dealing with the text have added something to its elucidation, but much still remains to be done. For the present purpose the suggestions of the following scholars, as being the most worthy of attention, have been carefully considered :

Baneth, *OLZ*, 1914, 248, 295, 348.

Epstein, *ZATW*, 1912, p. 128; 1913, pp. 222, 310; *OLZ*, 1916, 204.

Grimme, *OLZ*, 1911, 529.

Lidzbarski, *Ephemeris III* (1912), p. 253.

Ed. Meyer, *Papyrusfund*, p. 102.

Montgomery, *OLZ*, 1912, 535. *Expository Times*, 24 (1913), p. 428.

Nöldeke, *ZDMG*, 67, p. 766. 'Untersuch. zum Achiqar-Roman' in *Abh. der Gött. Ges.* 14, 4 (1913).

Perles, *OLZ*, 1911, 497; 1912, 54.

Seidel, *ZAW*, 1912, p. 292.

Smend, *ThLZ*, 1912, 387.

Strack, *ZDMG*, 1911, p. 826.

Stummer, *OLZ*, 1914, 252; 1915, 103. *Der kritische Wert . . . Münster*, 1914.

Torczyner, *OLZ*, 1912, 397.

Wensinck, *OLZ*, 1912, 49.

The Aramaic is not (as assumed in Charles, p. 720) the original of the book. There are indeed few Hebraisms in it, and although it was found in a Jewish colony, the story shows no sign of Jewish origin. It is not derived from Hebrew sources¹ and there is no reason why we should expect it to be so. The Jews were not the only literary people of the time. The fact that Tobit refers to it as a well-known story, does not prove that it was known to the author as being a piece of native Jewish literature. Its fame was much more widely spread. At the time when these papyri were written, Egypt was, and had been for a century, under Persian rule, and as we see from other documents, the Persian government officially used Aramaic in the provinces. The language was therefore well-known at headquarters, qualified translators must have been employed (as earlier by Assurbanipal), and it is reasonable to suppose that texts other than purely official documents would gradually be made known abroad through this medium. It is true we know little enough of Aramaic in the fifth century B.C., and nothing at all of its literary narrative style, but one cannot read a few paragraphs of Old Persian (such as Darius' inscription at Behistun) without being struck by the general similarity in style of the Aramaic narrative of Ahiqar. It is always unsafe to trust to an abstract estimate of style, but when, as here, inherent probability points to the same conclusion, the argument deserves consideration. Moreover there are a few definite signs that the Aramaic is under Persian influence. The name of Assyria is written אַתּוּר (as later in the Targums), not אֲשׁוּר as in the Sinjirli inscriptions. This is not because the papyrus is 300 years later than the Sinjirli texts but because it follows the Persian form Athura². A peculiarity of the Ahiqar text is

¹ The resemblance of phrases, e.g. in 2 Sam. 16¹¹⁻¹⁹⁻²³ and 18¹⁸ (אֵין לִי בֶן) to expressions used in Ahiqar, is due to mere coincidence.

² This was first suggested to me by Prof. Sayce.

the constant use of שמה after a person's name, as in line 1 אחיקר שמה 'a man named Ahikar'. This is not found in ordinary Aramaic¹, but is a common idiom in Old Persian as Behistun ii, 6 Vidarna nāma 'a man named Vidarna'. The use of אחר again, as an almost redundant conjunction, is exactly parallel to the OP pasāva 'afterwards' used in the same way.

The Aramaic then is a translation from Persian or made under Persian influence, but Persian was probably not the original language of the story. The Persians were not, at the beginning, a literary people, although they made great efforts to become so after their conquest of Babylon. It was part of their enlightened policy. Now Clement of Alexandria (*Stromata* i, 15, 69, ed. Stählin, Lpz., 1906) says that the Greek philosopher Democritus of Abdera borrowed from Babylonian moral sayings² and incorporated with his own compositions a translation of the στήλη of Akikaros³, who no doubt is Ahikar. It is true that Clement goes on to say that Democritus, who prided himself on his travels, claimed to have visited Babylon, Persia and Egypt and to have sat at the feet of the magi and priests (τοῖς τε μάγοις καὶ τοῖς ἱερεῦσι μαθητεύων), so that he might have borrowed from a Persian text or even from the present Aramaic, since his travels must have taken place⁴ when this papyrus was already in existence. But Clement was evidently following a trustworthy authority and would not have associated Ahikar with Babylonian writings if he had meant Persian. The debt of the Greeks to Babylon as well as to Egypt and even to India in matters of physical science and philosophy is acknowledged, and need not be emphasized here. Moreover the view that the story came from a Babylonian source agrees with other indications. Though it bears a Persian colouring over its Aramaic dress, its body is clearly Babylonian. The kings Senacherib and Esarhaddon are in the right order (not reversed, as in the later versions) and their names are more correct in form than in the OT, the names Nadin and Nabusumiskun are purely Babylonian, so is the use of אלהים (pl. = *ilāni*) and שמש as a god (neither of them Persian), while the frequent mention of

¹ Though it occurs in other documents of this collection, where it is also due to Persian influence.

² Δημόκριτος γὰρ τοὺς Βαβυλωνίους λόγους ἠθικοὺς [αὐτοῦ?] πεποιήται· λέγεται γὰρ τὴν Ἀκικάρου στήλην ἐρμηνευθεῖσαν τοῖς ἰδίοις συντάξαι συγγράμμασι. The first sentence, which is not very clear, is quoted by Eusebius in *Praef. Evang.* x, 4. Diogenes Laertius v, 50 mentions a work Περὶ τῶν ἐν Βαβυλῶνι ἱερῶν γραμμάτων, edited by Theophrastus. Cf. also *Stromata* xvi, p. 762, παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Βοσπορηνοῖς Ἀχαϊκάρων.

³ See Story, p. xli + for a discussion of the statement and reasons for accepting it.

⁴ He lived from 460 to 361 B. C.

Assyria would be quite unsuitable in a Persian composition. There would have been no need to put the story back into Assyrian times, since the incidents related might just as well have occurred under a Persian despot. We know that the Babylonians did possess *λόγους ἡθικούς*, gnomic or 'wisdom'-literature, in the form of proverbs,¹ some of which are similar in character to the proverbs of Aḥikar, and like them are collected under the name of 'a particular person. It appears then much more reasonable to suppose that the Aḥikar story and proverbs were originally composed in Babylonian, than to assume that the original was Persian, since we have no knowledge of the existence of any such literature among the Persians in or about 500 B.C. The composition must go at least as far back as that and may be even older.²

With regard to the word *στήλη*, used by Clement, there has been some unnecessary discussion. Of course no one writes a long series of proverbs on a *pillar*, or at least it would be very unusual to do so. They would be written (in Babylonia) on a tablet or tablets of clay, which might be of any size up to, say, 10 inches long. It is unlikely that Clement had ever seen a cuneiform tablet, and if his authority implied that the proverbs of Akikaros were inscribed on some hard substance, he might reasonably take it for granted that they were inscribed in the only way he knew, namely like a Greek inscription on a column. Therefore *στήλη* need only represent 'tablet', and does not imply any special distinction. The very strangeness of the word corroborates the story.

The Aramaic papyrus must be dated some time before 400 B.C., say about 430. The supposed Babylonian original cannot be earlier than 668, in the form from which the Aramaic is translated, although the story may be based on an earlier fact or legend. We have no definite proof, but some indications, of a more precise date. It is natural to suggest the time of Assurbanipal³ (successor of Esarhaddon), the great patron of learning, at whose direction countless texts of all kinds were re-copied, and new works composed. Probable as this date is, however, there are reasons against it. In reading the Aramaic text attentively (and assuming that it represents the Babylonian original faithfully) one cannot help feeling that the historical setting is vague.⁴ Esarhaddon is not

¹ See Langdon in *PSBA* 1916, p. 105+ and the references there. Also in *AJSL* 1912, p. 217.

² But not earlier than 668 (Esarhaddon's death) if that king's name belonged to the original story.

³ Cf. his complaint of the ingratitude of his brother, in Rogers, *History of Babylonia* ii, p. 447, which might have suggested the Aḥikar story.

⁴ So Ed. Meyer, *Papyrusfund*, p. 120+.

a living portrait: he has become a conventional figure. More definite is the fact that nowhere is either Nineveh or Babylon named—at least in the fragments preserved. The king nearly always has the title ‘king of Assyria’, and we cannot suppose that his capital would not sometimes be mentioned if its greatness was still a memory.¹ Nineveh was destroyed, and with it ‘the kingdom of Assyria, all of it’ just before 600 B.C. How long would it take to obscure the features of history and to make Assyria a suitable setting for an old-world story? Suppose we allow 50 years from the fall of Nineveh,² and allow something over a century for the story to become popular and to be translated from Babylonian into (Persian? and thence into) Aramaic. We are then brought to about the same date as Sachau for the original composition, about 550 (Sachau says 550–450), only that we hold it to have been first written in Babylonian. Whether it was translated first into Persian and thence into Aramaic, or directly from Babylonian into Aramaic, cannot be decided and is of no great importance. The Aramaic translation was made not later (perhaps earlier) than 450, by a scholar who, if he did not make it from Persian, was familiar with the Persian language and accustomed to translating from Persian, and whose Aramaic was strongly influenced by Persian. The existing papyrus is not his first draft, as is shown by the blanks in it. The copyist worked on a text which was already old and injured. He experienced the same difficulties as we have; sometimes he could not read his text and sometimes he did not understand it.

It must have been this or a similar Aramaic version which the author of Tobit knew, for there is nowhere any sign of the existence of an early Hebrew translation.³ Nor is there any reason why there should have been one. Aramaic was perfectly well understood by the Jews in the last centuries B.C., was in fact more a vernacular than Hebrew. If an Aramaic version of it already existed, as we see it certainly did, there would be no need to translate a piece of purely popular literature into Hebrew.

Before the recovery of this Aramaic text, the story was known in

¹ Cf. e.g. the frequent mention of Babylon in the book of Daniel.

² Events moved rapidly at that time. In 550 the greatness of Egypt under Necho and Hophra was recent enough to account for its appearance in the story, if it was original—see below. In Tobit 14¹⁵ (Sinaitic text) Aḥīkār is associated with the fall of Nineveh, so that this may have been mentioned in the original form of the story.

³ Whether or not the book of Tobit was originally written in Hebrew does not concern us here. At any rate the version published by Neubauer (*The Book of Tobit*, Oxford, 1878) is merely a mediaeval Jewish production. The name of Aḥīkār is there spelt אֲחִיקָר.

several later versions and appears in the Arabian Nights and even in India. As long ago as 1880 it was pointed out by Hoffmann¹ that the name of the hero is mentioned in the book of Tobit (1²², 14¹⁰, &c.). There are two possible ways of accounting for this fact: either the story already existed before the book of Tobit and was well known, or it was compiled in order to justify the reference in Tobit, just as the histories of the more obscure apostles were composed in the early church. The former, which in any case would seem the more probable, is now shown to be true, since the papyrus is two or three centuries earlier than Tobit.² A comparison between this early text and the later versions is rendered more difficult by the broken state of the papyri. The book, if it may be called so, is divided into two main parts, the narrative proper and the proverbs. Whether the two parts were originally distinct and whether the narrative was only used as a setting for the proverbs, we need not now inquire. In the later versions these two parts are subdivided into four: (1) the introduction, down to the adoption of Nadin; (2) the maxims by which he was educated; (3) the rest of the narrative, including Nadin's treachery, the restoration of Aḥiḱar and the episode in Egypt; (4) the maxims by which Nadin was punished. Our Aramaic text is, as would be expected, much simpler in the narrative part than the later versions. We have the beginning, and the first 4 fragments (=5 columns) are continuous, bringing the story down to the point at which Nabusumiskun reports to the king that he has killed Aḥiḱar. There seems therefore to be no place for the educative series of proverbs, which should begin at l. 9, in the middle of a continuous piece. The rest of the narrative is lost, so that we cannot tell whether it contained the Egyptian episode or not. So far as it goes, the narrative is on the same lines as in the later versions. If it continued on those lines, something is wanted to account for the rehabilitation of Aḥiḱar, and this may have been supplied by the Egyptian episode, though perhaps in a much less elaborate form.³ On the other hand the ending may have been more abrupt and arbitrary, especially if the story was only intended as a prop for the proverbs. It must have ended happily, otherwise there would be no point in the scheme by which Aḥiḱar's life was saved. In

¹ In *Auszüge aus syrischen Erzählungen . . . in Abhandlungen für d. Kunde d. Morgenlands*, vol. 8.

² Which is supposed to have been written c. 230 B.C. See Simpson in Charles, *Apocrypha*.

³ The incidents in this episode strike me as being too modern in character for a Babylonian story. At any rate I do not recall anything quite like them in cuneiform literature.

any case the whole of the narrative must have come first. Then follow the proverbs. They must have belonged to the story, because some of them clearly refer to Nadin's conduct, but they differ so much from the series in the later versions, that we have little help in determining their order where the papyrus is not continuous. Pap. 55 (line 79) does indeed start with a few lines corresponding roughly to a group early in the Syriac second series. Otherwise there is only occasional agreement with any of the later versions. The original collection formed a nucleus which was increased, diminished or varied according to the taste of subsequent editors. Collections of proverbs, including fables, were a favourite form of literature among the Semitic (and other) peoples. They were often compiled as representing the teaching of some particular wise man, and were put forth under his name. Thus the Babylonian collection mentioned above is ascribed to a person whose name is broken, we have the Hebrew collection of Ben Sira, and in the OT the book attributed to Solomon (Prov. 1¹, 10¹) with which are incorporated (perhaps the sayings of the wise 24²³) the proverbs of Solomon which Hezekiah's scribes copied out, 25¹ (העתיקו 'translated' or 'transliterated'?), the words of Agur 30¹, and the words of king Lemuel 31¹. (The last for instance would form an exact parallel to the Aḥikar text if some one had prefixed to them an edifying story to explain why his mother taught him). Many of these sayings must have been constantly quoted conversationally, and have become part of the current wisdom of the world. But from their very popularity they tend to be modified—improved or distorted, simplified or obscured—and would soon lose all memory of their original ownership. Then arises another wise man, *qui prend son bien où il le trouve*, and with his own work incorporates, consciously or unconsciously, popular sayings (and often more than one form of the same maxim) without any intention of plagiarizing. Or he takes some well-known book of maxims and improves it. In this way has 'wisdom'-literature grown, and thus we may account for the differences between the proverbs of the Aramaic Aḥikar and those of the later versions, as well as for the elements which it has in common with Ben Sira, the book of Proverbs, or with similar works. In fact there is no reason why, if Aḥikar had been current in his circle, the compiler of the book of Proverbs should not have included parts of it in his work, just as he included the 'words of Agur', which are no more Jewish in spirit than Aḥikar. They are just worldly wisdom. Later Hebrew works, such as the *Derekh Erez zuṭa*, generally have a definitely Jewish (but not necessarily religious) colouring. In the following notes no attempt is

made to trace the proverbs in other literature. That would involve a much more extensive commentary. My object has been to contribute something to the establishment of the text and its meaning, without which the larger questions cannot be satisfactorily discussed.

The use of the sign ✚ to mark the end of a proverb is not found in the narrative part, nor in any other of these papyri. It may be an archaic א, for אחר (?), but cf. the sign > used in the 'Logia' to mark off sayings, Grenfell and Hunt, *Oxyrh. Pap.* iv, pl. 1. This may be held to indicate that the proverbs formed a distinct document, but probably the sign was only used in such disconnected compositions.

In trying to restore the text certain points must be taken into account. The papyrus was written in columns which were not all of the same width. The text of the narrative was written continuously, with division of words but without leaving blank spaces. If the original width of the column can be ascertained, we can estimate approximately the number of letters missing in a lacuna. The width of the column, however, is not maintained with the same mathematical precision as e.g. in a well-written Greek or Hebrew biblical MS. Thus the width of the first column seems to be shown by line 10, where the completion at the end may be taken as certain, cf. 30¹². But if it is right, the line must have been shorter by 3 or 4 letters than e.g. l. 13 where the restoration at the end is equally certain. Within such limits, however, the width of the column is a useful guide. The style is so simple and the repetition of set phrases is so frequent that in many cases a lacuna can be filled with great probability, while in some the context compels a particular restoration.

None of these helps are found in the proverbs, where restoration is consequently very difficult. There we often have half a line, or less, left blank, so that the width of the column is no sure guide. These blanks occur also in the version of the Behistun inscription and no doubt represent passages which the scribe could not read in his exemplar and so simply left them out. There are no recurrent phrases, and in literature of this kind there is no telling what the author will say next. It is the unexpected which makes the proverb. The later versions seldom help. There is therefore much room for subjective reconstruction, with little result that can be called satisfactory.

THE WORDS OF AHIKAR

Col. i. Sachau, plate 40.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | אלה מלי אחיקר שמה ספר חכים ומהיר זי חכם לברה . . . |
| 2 | כזי אמר ברא לס יתוה לי קדמת מלזי הי רבז אחיקר ויעט אתור
כלה הוה |
| 3 | ועבזית עזקתה זי שנחאריב מלך אתורז ואמר אנז לס בנן לזא לי ועל עטתי |
| 4 | ומלי הוה שנחאריב מלך אתור אזחר מית שנחאריב מזלך אתור וקס
שמה |
| 5 | אסרחאדן ברה והוה מלך באתור חלז שנחאריב אזבוהי בזאדין אמרת |
| 6 | שבזאנה ומזן לזי יהוה לבר אחרז ל . . . מזותה ומזן יהוה |
| 7 | לספר ועזבית עזקתזל אסרחאדן מלכא כזי אנה הוית לשנחאריב |
| 8 | מלך אתור אחר אנז אחיקר לקחת נדן שמהז ברה זזי אחתי ורביתה |
| 9 | וחכמתה וטבתה הזשנית וזקימתה בזז היכלא עמזי קדם מלכא כזי |
| 10 | סגדוהי קרבתה קדם אסרחאדן מלך אתור וחכמה מזנדעמחא |
| 11 | זזי שאלה אתר רחמה אסרחאדן מלך אתור ואמר חזן שזגיאן לאחיקר יהו |
| 12 | ספרא חכימא יעט אתור כלה זזי הקיס לברה ולא בר לזחאחזתה |
| 13 | כזי כזן אמר מלך אתזור גהנת וסגדזתל לס אחיקר קדם אסרחאדן
מלך אתור |
| 14 | וליומזן אחרזן אנה אזחיקר כזי חזזית אנפי אסרחאדן מלך אתור טבזן עזית |
| 15 | ואמרת קדם מלכזא אנז הלחת לשנחאריב מלכא אבוז זזי מלך הוזקדמויך |
| 16 | זכעת הז |

Col. ii. Sachau, plate 41.

- 17 שב אנה לא אכהל למפלח בבב היכלא [ולמעבד לך עבדתי
18 ה]א נדן שמה ברי רבא והו יחלף לי ספר [ויעט אתור כלה והו
19 צבי]ת עוקה יהוה לך אף חכמתי וע[מתי חכמתה ענה אסרחאדן
יהוה
20 מל]ך אתור ואמר לי כותא לם [ברך ספר ויעט ועבית עוקה לי
21 יהוה] חלפוך עבירתך הו יעבר [לי אחר אנה אחיקר כזי שמעת
22 מלתא י]היבא אזולת לי לביתי [וישלה הוית בביתי ובזי זנה
23 זי רבי]ת והקימת בבב היכלא [קדם אסרחאדן מלך אתור בנו
24 סגרוה]י אמרת הו טבתא יבע[ה עלי לקבלוי עבדת לה אחר
25 בר את]תי זי אנה רבית עשת על[י באישתא אף אמר בלכבה
26 לם [כאלה מ]ל[ן] אכל א[מר אחיקר זך שבא זי צבית עוקה הו
27 לשנחא]ר[י]ב מלכא אבוך [הו חבל מתא עליך כי יעט וספר
28 חכים הו ועל עטתה ומלוהי הות אתור כלה אחר אסרחאדן

- 29 שניא ירגש מלן שמע [כאלה זי אנה אמר לה ויקטל אחיקר אחר
 30 כזי ברי זי לא ברי ברא [עלי כרבתא זא
 31 5

Col. iii. Sachau, plate 42.

- 32 באדין התמלא חמא אס[רחאדן מלך אתור ואמר
 33 יאתי לי נבוסמסכן ח[ד מן רבי אבי זי לחם אבי
 34 אכל אמר מלכא אחיקר[תבעה אתר זי אנת תהשכח
 35 ותקטלנהי[הנלו [אח]יק[ר] זך שבא ספר חכים
 36 ויעט כל אתור[ר למה הו יחבל מתא עלין אחר כזי
 37 כן אמר מלך א[תור מני עמה גברן 1/ אחרנן למחזה איך
 38 יתעבד אזל נב[וסמסכן זך רביא רכב ב[ס]וסה חד קלי[ל
 39 וגבריא אלך] עמה אחר לי[ן]מן אחרנן תלתה למ
 40 הו עם גברן א[חרנן זי עמה ח[וני] ואנה מהלך בין כרמיא
 41 וכזי חוני נב[וסמסכן רביא [זך קרב]תא בוע כתונה הילל
 42 ואמר אנת הו[ן] ספרא חכימא ובעל עטתא טבתא זי גבר
 43 צדיק הוה וע[ל עטתה ומלוהי הות אתור כלא ירעך
 44 ברא זי רבי[ת זי הקימת בתרע היכלא הו חבלך ותובא
 45 באישא הו קר[בתא דחלת למ אחיקר ענית ואמרת לנבוסמ[סכן]
 46 רביא זך אף] אנה הו אחיקר זי קדמן שובך מן קטל זכי
 47 כזי שנחאריב[אבוהי זי אסרחאדן זנה מלכא חמר עליך
 48 למקטלך קרב[תא יבלתך לביתא זילי תמה הוית מסבל לך

Col. iv. Sachau, plate 43, col. I.

- 49 באיש עם אחוהי והצפנתך מנה אמרת קטלתה ער זי לע[ב]ן א[חרן וליומן
 אחרנן
 50 שניאן קרבתך קדם סנחאריב מלכא והעדית חטאיך קדמוהי ובאיש[תא]
 51 לא עבד לך אף שניא סנחאריב מלכא רחמני עלזי החיתך ולא קטלתך
 כען אנת
 52 לקבלוי אנה עברת לך כן אפו עבד לי אל תקטלני בלני לביתך ע[ד] ליומן
 אחרנן
 53 אסרחאדן מלכא רחמן הו כמנדע על אחרן יזכרני ועטתי יבעה א[חר] אנת
 54 תקר[בני עלוהי ויהחניי אחר [ענה] נבוסמסכן רביא ואמר לי אל תדחל למ
 55 תח[יי אחיקר אבוה זי אתור כלה זי על עטתה סנחאריב מלכא וחיל אתור

- 56 כלא הוּוּ] קרבתא נבוסמסכן רביא אמר לכנותה גבריא אלך תרין זי עמה
 57 אנתם הצי]תו לם א[ף הקשי]ב[ו] עלי ואנה אמר לכם עטתא [זילי] ועטה
 טבה הי
 58 שניא] א[חר ענו גבריא] אלך תרין ואמרו ל[ה אנת] ל[ם א]מר לן
 נבוסמסכן רביא
 59 זי [אנת] א[מר ואנחנה נשמע]נך קרבתא [ענה נבוסמסכן ר]ביא ואמר להם
 שמעו לי
 60 לם זנה [אחי]קר רב [ועצבית עז]קה זי אסרחאדן [מלכא ה]ו ועל עטתה
 ומלוהי
 61 חיל [אתו]ר כלא הוּוּ אנחנה אל נקטלנהי [זכי עלים חד] סריס זילי
 אנתן לכם
 62 יתקטל בו]ן] טוריא [אל]ה תרין חלף אחיקר זנה וכו'י ישחמיע ג]ברן אחרנן
 מלכא [יש]לח
 63 א[חרין פגרה זי אחיקר זנה למחזה אחר [יחזון פגר]ה זי סריסא [זנ]ה
 עלימא זילי

Col. v. Sachau, plate 43, col. 2.

- 64 עדזי על אחרן אסרחאדן [מלכא יזכר אחיקר ועטתה יבעה ויבאש
 65 עלוהי ולבב אסרחאדן] מלכא יתוב עלי ויאמר לרבוהי וסגדוהי
 66 נכסן אנה אנתן לכם כמס]פר חלא הן לו תשכחון אחיקר ועטתא זנה
 67 טיבת על כנותה אלך ת[רין גבריא ענו ואמרו לנבוסמסכן רביא
 68 עבר לקבלוי אנת עשת [אל נקטלנהי ותנתן לן עלימא
 69 זך סריסא חלף אחיקר [זנה הו יתקטל בין טוריא אלך תרין
 70 בוך עדנא אשתמיע במ]דינת אתור לם אחיקר ספרא זי אסרחאדן
 71 מלכא קטיל אחר נבוס]מסכן רביא זך יבלני לביתה והצפנני אף
 72 הוה מסבל לי תמה כ]איש עם אחוהי ואמר לי לחם ומין
 73 יסתבלון קדם מראי ה]ן
 74 סבל שניא ונכסן שפ]יען יהב לי אחר נבוסמסכן זך רביא
 75 אזל על אסרחאדן מל]כא ואמר לה לקבלזי אמרת לי כן עברת
 76 אזלת השכחת לאחיקר] זך וקטלתה וכו'י שמע זנה אסרחאדן
 77 מלכא שאל לנבריא ת[רין זי מני עם נבוסמסכן ואמרו כן הוה כזי
 78 אמר א]דין] עד אסרחאדן מלכא

Col. vi. Sachau, plate 44.

- 79 מ]ה] חסין הו מן חמר נער ב]ג]תא
 80 ברא זי יתאלף ויתסר ויתשים ארחא ברגלון]הי

- 81 אל תהחשך ברך מן חטר הן לו לא תכהל תהנצלנ[הי מן באישתא
82 הן אמחאנך ברי לא תמות והן אשבקן על לבבך] לא תחיה
83 מחאה לעלים כא[יה] לחנת אף לכל עבדיך אל[פנא] אִישׁ זי
84 קנה עבר פר[יין ו] אמה גנבה פ[חד] הו[ה] הנעל לביתה ו . . .
85 שם אבוהי וזרעה בשם שרחותה אִשְׁ עקרבא [יהשכח ?
86 לחם ולא י[אב]ל [עד י]חיה וע[ל]והי טב מן זי יט[עמנהי
87 ל[. . . .] עבדת [. . . .] דם אילתא שניאת מסמ[. . . .]
88 אריא יהוה מסמה לאילא בסתר סוידא והו[. . . .]
89 ודמה יאשר ובשרה יאכל הא כן פנעהם זי [אנשא] אִשְׁ מ . . . אריה . . .
90 שבק חמר ולא יסבלנהי ינשא בות מן כנתה [וינ]שא מ[וב]לא זי לא זי[לה
91 וטעון גמלא יטעננהי אִשְׁ חמרא רכ[ן] לאתנא [מן ר]חמתה וצנפריא [ג . . .
92 תרתין מלן שפירה וזי תלתא רחומה לשמש ש[תה] חמרא ויניקנהי כבש
חכמה ?
93 וישמע מלה ולא יתחזה אִשְׁ הא זנה יקיר [קדם] שמש וזי ישתה חמרא
ולא [יניקנהי
94 וחכמתה אברה [ו נד] מן חזה אִשְׁ . . . שמת[. . . .] ינו
עממא [חכמתהם] אלהיא ה[. . . .]
Col. vii. Sachau, plate 45.
95 אף לאלהן יקירה הי ע[ד לע]ל[מן לה] מלכותא בש[מי]ן שימה הי כי בעל
קדשן נשא[ה]
96 ב[רי] אל ת[ב]ט יתרא עד תחזה [כל מ]לה
97 זי[תא]תה על בלך כזי בכל אתר [עיני]הם ואדניהם ל[הן] פמך אשתמר
לך אל יהוה טרפי[ך]
98 מן כל מנטרה טר פמך ו[על] זי ש[מע]ת[ה] חוקר לבב כי צנפר הי מלה
ומשלחה גבר לא ל[קח]
99 מ[י] אחרי פמך אחרי כן הנפק [לאחז]ך בעדרה כי עוזי ארב פם מן ארב
מלחם
100 אל תכבה מלת מלך רפאה תהוי [לאחז]ך רביד ממלל מלך שרק ועוזי הו
מן סבין פמ[יין]
101 חזי קדמתך מנדעם קשה [על א]נפי מ[לך] אלתקום זעיר כצפה מן ברק אנת
אשתמר לך
102 אליח[ונ]הי עלא[מ]ריד ותהך [ב]לא ביומך
לך
103 קדמ[ת] מלך הן פקיד אשה יקרה הי עבק עבדה[י] א[לתהן] שק עליך
ותכסה כפיך [כי]

- 104 א] מלת מלך בחמר לבבא ✕ [למ]ה ישפטון עקן עם אישה בשר עם
סכין איש עם [מלך
105 טעמת אף זעררתא מררתא ו[טעמ]א חסין ולא איתי זי [מ]ריר מן ענוה
רביך לשן מ[לך]
106 ועלעי תנין יתבר כמותא זי [ל]א מתחזה ✕ בשניא בנן לבבך אליחדה
ובועריהם [אלתבהת
107 מלך כרחמן אף קלה גבה ה[ו] מן חו זי יקום קדמוהי להן זי אל עמה
108 שפיר מלך למחזה כשמש ויקיר הדרה לדרכי ארקא בניח[א]
109 מאן טב כס[ה] מלה בלבבה ו[הו] תביר הנפקה ברא
110 אריא אזל קרב לש[למה לחמרא] ל[ם] שלם יהיו לך ענה חמרא ואמר לאריא

Col. viii. Sachau, plate 46.

- 111 נשאית חלא וטענת מלח ולא איתי זי יקיר מן [זפתא?
112 נשאית תבן ונסבת פרן ולא ולא איתי זי קליל מן תותב
113 חרב תדלח מין שפין בין רעין טבן
114 איש זעיר וירבה מלוהי מסרסרן לעלא מנה כי מפתח פמה מע[ל]ה
115 אלהן והן רחים אלהן הו ישימון טב בחנכה למאמר
116 שניאן [כ]וכב[י] שמיא זי] שמהתהם לא ידע איש הא כן אנשא לא ידע איש
117 אריה [לא אי]תי בימא על כן יקראון לקפא לבא
118 נמרא פנע לענוא והי עריה ענה נמרא ואמר לענוא אתי ואכסנכי משכי [ענת
119 ענוא ואמרת לנמרא למה לי נסיכי גלדי אל תלקחן מני כי לא [ישא]ל
120 שלם טביא להן למונק דמה ✕ רבא אזל על אמ[ריא] א . . .
121 אשתק ענו אמרי[א] ואמרו לה שא לך זי ת[נ]שא מנן אנחנה א[מר]יך
122 כי לא בידי אנ[ש]א מ[נש]א רגלהם ומנחתותהם מן בלע[די אלהן] ל[כן] . . .
123 כי לא ביריך מ[נש]א רגלך [ו]למנחתותה ✕ הן נפקה טבה מן פס א[נשא] טב
124 והן לחיה תנפק [מן] פמהם אלהן ילחון להם ✕ הן עיני אלהן על אנ[שא]
125 איש מצלח עקן בחשוכא ולא חזה כאיש גנב זי שתר בי וישת[מר]?

Col. ix. Sachau, plate 47, col. i.

- 126 אלתדרג ק[שתך] ואל תהרכב חטך לצדיק למה אלהיא יסגה בעדרה
ויהתיבנהי עליך
127 אנת יה ברי הכצר כל כציר ועבד כל עבדה אדין תאכל ותשבע
ותנתן לבניך
128 הן דר[גת] קשתך והרכבת חטך לצדיק מנך חטא מן אלהן הד
129 אנת יה ברי זף דגנא וחנטתא זי תאכל ותשבע ותנתן לבניך עמך

130 ז]פתא יקירתא ומן גבר לחה אלתוזף א[ף הן] תוזף זפתא שלין לנפשך
אלתשים עד

131 ז]פתא [תשלם זפתא חליה כ[זי חס] יר ומשלמותה ממלא [ב]י

132 כל זי תשמע תבחננ[הי באדניך כי חן גבר הימנותה [כי] שנאתה כדבת
שפותה

133 עלק[דמן כרסאא לכדבא . .] אט ועלא[חרן יה] נשגון כדבתה וירוקן באנפוזי

134 מכרב גזיר קדלהכבתולה תימנה זי [תחבא ?] לאנפין באיש זי יעבר לחיתא

135 ומן אלהן לא נפקת ✠

136 [אלתמאס] זי בעדבך ואל תרנג לכביר זי ימנע מנך

137 [אלתרבי] חיל ואל תהשגא לבבא

138 זי] לא יתרום בשם אבוהי ובשם אמה אלידנח שמ[ש עלוהי] כי גבר לחה הו

139 מני] נפקת לחיתי ועם מן אצדק ✠ בר בטני הגשש ביתי [זמ]ה אמר
לנכריא

140 ה[זה לי שהד חמס ומן אפו צדקני ✠ מן ביתי נפקת חמת[א] עם מן
אקשה ואעפה

141 רז]ך אלתגלי קדם [רח]מיד [ו]אליקל שמך קדמיהם

Col. x. Sachau, plate 47, col. 2.

142 עם זי רם מנך אלתעבר בנ[צוי] ?

143 עם זי אצי[ל] ועוזי מנך [אלתשפט כי ילקח

144 מן מנתך [ועל]זילה [יהוסף ?]

145 הא כן איש זעיר ועם [איש רב ישפט

146 אלתהעדי מנך חכמתא ו[. . .]

147 אל תסתכל כביר [וא]ל ידעך ח[כמתך

148 אל תחלי ואל[יבלע]וך אלתמר [ואלירקוך

149 הן צבה אנת ברי זי תהוה [רם השפל נפשך קדם אלהא

150 זי יהשפל לאיש רם (?) ו[ירים לאיש שפל

151 מה ילוטון ש[פון]ת [אנ]שא ל[א] ילוטון אלהן

152 טב כבש . . .

153 נפשך אלירחם . . .

154 ירפון חמו להן זי אל עמה . . .

155 יהשחתון ידי ואל פמי ואל . . .

156 יאבך אל פם אפכא וינסח לשנ[ה

157 עי[נין טבן אל יאכמו ואדנין [טבן אל יסתתמו ופם טב ירחם

158 בשיטא ויאמרנה

Col. xi. Sachau, plate 48, col. 1.

- 159 איש [שפ]יר מדרה ולבבה טב כק[שת]ה חסינה זי מת[נגדה] בג[בר] איתי
 160 הן לא י[עמד איש עם אלהן ומה יתנטר עלאון גוה
 161 . . . מן . . . שי בטן וזי לה אלעמה מן יהו[ה ד]אנהי
 162 . . . נה . . . ו אנשא ועממא עברו בהם ולא שבקו המו ולבבהם [פתיח?]
 163 לא ידע[איש מזה בלבב כנתה זכוי [יח]זה גבר טב לגבר ל[חה יזהר לה
 164 לא] ילוה עמה ב[ארחא] ובעל אנר לא יהוה לה גבר טב [ע]ס ג[בר לח]ה
 165 סנ[יא שדר לרמן]א[לם סניא לרמנא מה טב שג]יא[ככי]ך לזי נ[גע
 באנ]ביך
 166 . . . ענ[ה [רמן]א ואמר לסניא אנת כל]ך[כבן עם זי ננע בכ
 167 צדיק אנשא בעדרה כלנטחוהי הוין
 168 בית[רשיעון ביום רוח תתחלל ובשהינן יצעון תרעיה כי בויות
 169 צדיק המו] ✕ עיני זי נטלת עליך ולבבי זי יהבת לך בחכמה
 170 מאסת וי[הבת שמי בשרחו]תא
 171 הן יאחרן רשיעא בכנפי לבשך שבק בידה אחר אדני לשמש הו
 172 י[לקח זילה וינתן לך]

Col. xii. Sachau, plate 48, col. 2.

- 173 הקימני אלבצדיק עמך ל[מה
 174 ימותן שאני ולא בהרבי]
 175 שבקתן בסתר ארזא וסח[רת ?
 176 שבקת לרחמין והוקרת [שנאי
 177 רתא גבר זילא ידע מה י]
 178 חכים ממלל כי מפתח פם ס]
 179 אתנ[והי ש]
 180 בא]

 184 נ[פלת ססא בערב]
 185 מיא]
 186 . ב. ת נחשא נפלת ססא]
 187 נפשי לא תדע ארחא עלכן י]
 188 כפן יחלה מרותא [ו]צהוה]
 189 ישתבע כעס מן לחם ותתרוה [נפש עניה מן חמר
 190 אנשא חלא א

Col. xiii. Sachau, plate 49.

(a)

191	חד דרך קשתה והרכב [חט]ה ולא]
192	הן יפקד לך מראך מין למנטר]
193	למשבק זהב בידך ✱ אלת]ב
194	... א ולא יפשר
195	קרב עלי ואל יאמר לך ר[חי]ק מני
196	... שח ולא יע[.]. לה
197	[עבר זי ברג]לה ארח ו[הו גנ]ב לא י[ת]קנה
198	... ד ✱
199	[זי אלהא ✱] למ[ראה] . . קש בדינה כזי עבד לחי[תא] ל[מ]ראה
200	... ת מראה אבא הויה ✱ צנפריא און על .
201	... ה זי איש לחה זי יהנשג נ
202	... ד כזי [י]שלחנ[ך] למה תשתנה באנפוהי
203	... ה דמו אנפוהי עלדבר זי
204	... מכרא [ק]דמיך בחין קדם
205	... ס חד לערדה [ארכב] עליך ואנ[ת] אסבלנך
206	לך יהו[י] סבולך וכסתך ואנה רכביך לא אחזה
207	בין בש[ר] ובין שאני בזק אל ינעל ברגלי
	הן ✱ אליאמר עתירא בעתרי הדיר אנה

(c)

(d)

197*	ד ✱	דע את
198*	למ	חשנא
199*	ת מראה	
200*	ה ז	

Col. xiv. Sachau, plate 50.

208	A אלתה]חוי לערבי ימא ולצידני ב[רא] B כי עבדתהם פרישה
209	... חמרא הו זי יטעמנהי ומ[.].
210	... ד אמיר מית שאני וענת ו[לא] י[דע] זי [י]אתה מן אחרוהי
211	... ינסה ורם מן גלדי ✱ רג . . בכותא הו, ג. מן . . בלך
212	... כן הי . . ל להן ז
213	... עויר עינין
214	... יאתה B לה
215	... עינין D מיא

... עויל וחדש אדנין ל	C ...	חי זח	בן	...	216
... מן בִּסְנ ידע ברחרן ולא מ	[נ]	אֵן	...	...	217
... אֵל יקנה איש לא ב[ע]לה	C ...	זי	א	ונ	218
... מתקנה נ[רה] כגרה ואנת[ה]	H ...	ש	G ...	F כב	219
... נה	...	יח	...	יא	220
... מה	...	מה	...	מן	221
... זנה בית רעה נשק באשה	...	...	...	...	222
... רחמן	...	מן	בעל עד	...	223

Col. i.

¹ *These are the words of one named Ahikar, a wise and ready scribe, who taught his son . . .* ² *For he said, 'Surely he shall be a son to me'. Before his words Ahikar had become great and had been counsellor of all Assyria* ³ *and bearer of the seal of Senacherib king of Assyria, and he said: I indeed had no sons and on my counsel* ⁴ *and words Senacherib king of Assyria used to (rely). Then Senacherib king of Assyria died and there arose* ⁵ *his son named Esarhaddon and became king in Assyria instead of Senacherib his father. At that time I said* ⁶ *'I am old and who shall be to me a son after me to . . . ? and who shall be* ⁷ *scribe and bearer of the seal to Esarhaddon the king, as I was to Senacherib,* ⁸ *king of Assyria?'* Then I, Ahikar, took Nadin, as he was called, the son of my sister, and brought him up, ⁹ and taught him and showed great kindness (to him), and set him in the gate of the palace with me before the king among ¹⁰ his courtiers. I brought him before Esarhaddon king of Assyria, and he told him whatever ¹¹ he asked him. Then Esarhaddon king of Assyria loved him and said 'Long life be to Ahikar, ¹² the wise scribe, counsellor of all Assyria, who set up as his son, when he had no son, the son of his sister.' ¹³ When the king of Assyria had thus spoken, I bowed down and made obeisance, I Ahikar, before Esarhaddon king of Assyria. ¹⁴ And in after days I, Ahikar, when I saw the face of Esarhaddon king of Assyria favourable, I answered ¹⁵ and said before the king, 'I served Senacherib the king your father who was king before you ¹⁶ and now behold

Col. ii.

¹⁷ *I am old. I cannot work in the gate of the palace and do my service to you.* ¹⁸ *Behold, my son, Nadin by name, is full-grown. Let him take my place as scribe and counsellor of all Assyria, and let him* ¹⁹ *be seal-bearer to you. My wisdom also and my counsel I have taught him.'* Then answered Esarhaddon ²⁰ king of Assyria and said to me, 'So indeed it shall be. Your son shall be scribe and seal-bearer to me ²¹ in your stead. He shall do your service for me.' Then I, Ahikar, when I heard ²² the promise given, went away to my house and was resting in my house. And this my son ²³ whom I had brought up and set in the gate of the palace before Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, among ²⁴ his

courtiers, I thought, 'He will seek my good in return for that which I have done for him'. Then ²⁵ the son of my sister whom I had brought up, imagined against me evil and said in his heart, ²⁶ 'Surely such words as these can I say, "This Aḥikar, the old man, who was seal-bearer ²⁷ to Senacherib the king your father has corrupted the land against you, for he is a counsellor and a skilful ²⁸ scribe and by his counsel and words all Assyria was (guided)." Then Esarhaddon ²⁹ will be greatly troubled when he hears words like these which I shall speak to him, and will kill Aḥikar.' Then ³⁰ when my son who was not my son, had devised this falsehood against me ³¹

Col. iii.

³² Then was Esarhaddon king of Assyria filled with rage and said, ³³ 'Let there come to me Nabusumiskun one of the officers of my father, who ate the bread of my father.' ³⁴ The king said, 'You are to seek Aḥikar (in) a place which you shall find ³⁵ and kill him. Even if this Aḥikar, the old man, is a skilful scribe ³⁶ and counsellor of all Assyria, why should he corrupt the land against us?' Then when ³⁷ the king of Assyria had thus spoken, he appointed with him 2 other men to see how ³⁸ it would be done. This Nabusumiskun the officer went away riding on a swift horse of his, ³⁹ and those men with him. Then after three more days indeed ⁴⁰ he, with other men who were with him, saw me while I was walking among the vineyards. ⁴¹ And when this Nabusumiskun the officer saw me then he rent his clothes, lamenting, ⁴² and said, 'Are you he, the skilful scribe, giver of good counsel, who ⁴³ was a righteous man and by whose counsel and words all Assyria was (guided)? ⁴⁴ The son whom you brought up, whom you set in the gate of the palace, has injured you(?); he has ruined you, and ⁴⁵ an evil return is it.' Then I, Aḥikar, indeed was afraid. I answered and said to Nabusumiskun ⁴⁶ the officer, '(Yes, and) also I am that Aḥikar who formerly saved you from an undeserved death ⁴⁷ when Senacherib the father of this Esarhaddon, the king, was angry with you ⁴⁸ to kill you. Then I took you to my house. There I was supporting you

Col. iv.

⁴⁹ as a man (deals) with his brother, and I hid you from him. I said, "I have killed him", until in after time and many days ⁵⁰ after, I brought you before king Senacherib and took away your offences before him, and he did you no evil. ⁵¹ Moreover king Senacherib was well pleased with me that I had kept you alive and had not killed you. Now ⁵² according as I did to you, so do also to me. Do not kill me. Take me to your house until other days. ⁵³ King Esarhaddon is kind as any man(?). Hereafter he will remember me and desire my counsel. Then you ⁵⁴ shall bring me to him and he shall let me live.' Then answered Nabusumiskun the officer and said to me, 'Fear not. Surely ⁵⁵ you shall live, Aḥikar, father of all Assyria, by whose counsel king Senacherib and all the army of Assyria ⁵⁶ were (guided).' Then Nabusumiskun the officer said to his companions, those two men who were with him, ⁵⁷ 'Hearken, indeed, and listen to me, and I will tell you my counsel,

and it is a good counsel ⁵⁸ *exceedingly.* Then answered those two men and said to him, 'Tell us indeed, Nabusumiskun the officer, ⁵⁹ what you think, and we will listen to you.' Then answered Nabusumiskun the officer and said to them, 'Hear me, ⁶⁰ indeed this Aḥiḳar was a great man and bearer of the seal to king Esarhaddon, and by his counsel and words ⁶¹ all the army of Assyria were (guided). Let us not kill him undeservedly. A slave, a eunuch of mine, I will give to you. ⁶² Let him be killed between these two mountains instead of this Aḥiḳar, and when it is heard, the king will send other men ⁶³ after us to see the body of this Aḥiḳar. Then they will see the body of this eunuch my slave,

Col. v.

⁶⁴ until afterwards Esarhaddon the king remembers Aḥiḳar and desires his counsel, and grieves ⁶⁵ over him, and the heart of Esarhaddon the king shall turn to me and he shall say to his officers and courtiers, ⁶⁶ "I will give you riches as the number of the sand if you find Aḥiḳar." And this counsel ⁶⁷ seemed good to his companions, those two men. They answered and said to Nabusumiskun, the officer, ⁶⁸ 'Do according as you think. Let us not kill him, but you shall give us that slave, ⁶⁹ the eunuch, instead of Aḥiḳar here. He shall be killed between these two mountains.' ⁷⁰ At that time it was reported in the country of Assyria, saying, 'Aḥiḳar the scribe of Esarhaddon ⁷¹ the king is killed.' Then Nabusumiskun, that officer, took me to his house and hid me, also ⁷² he sustained me there as a man (deals) with his brother, and said to me . . . 'Bread and water ⁷³ shall be carried to my lord' . . . ⁷⁴ abundant sustenance(?) and (other) things in plenty. Then Nabusumiskun, that officer, ⁷⁵ went to Esarhaddon the king and said to him, 'According as you commanded me, so have I done.' ⁷⁶ I went and found that Aḥiḳar and killed him.' And when king Esarhaddon ⁷⁷ heard this he asked the two men whom he had appointed with Nabusumiskun and they said, 'So it was, as ⁷⁸ he says.' Then as long as king Esarhaddon

Col. vi.

⁷⁹ What is stronger than wine foaming in the press? ⁸⁰ The son who is trained and taught, and on whose feet the fetter is put shall prosper. ⁸¹ Withhold not thy son from the rod, if thou canst not keep him from wickedness. ⁸² If I smite thee, my son, thou wilt not die, and if I leave (thee) to thine own heart thou wilt not live. ⁸³ A blow for a slave, rebuke for a maid, and for all thy servants discipline. A man who ⁸⁴ buys a licentious slave (or) a thievish maid brings anxiety into his house, and disgraces ⁸⁵ the name of his father and his offspring with the reputation of his wantonness. The scorpion finds ⁸⁶ bread and does not eat in order that he may live, but it is too good for him to taste. ⁸⁷ thou hast done the blood of the hind . . . ⁸⁸ The lion devours(?) the hart in the secrecy of (his) den(?), and he . . . ⁸⁹ and will shed his blood and eat his flesh: so is the contact of men. From fear of the lion ⁹⁰ the ass left his burden and will not carry it. He shall bear shame before his fellow and shall bear a burden which is not his, ⁹¹ and shall

be laden with a camel's load. The ass made obeisance to the she-ass from love of her, and the birds . . . ⁹² Two things are a merit (?), and of three there is pleasure to Shamash: *one who drinks* wine and gives it (to others), one who restrains (?) wisdom . . . ⁹³ and he hears a word and does not reveal (it). Behold, this is precious *before* Shamash. But one who drinks wine and does not *give it to others* ⁹⁴ and his wisdom goes astray who sees? . . . Thou hast placed the peoples their wisdom the gods . . .

Col. vii.

⁹⁵ Even to gods is it precious, *to it* for ever belongs the kingdom, in heaven it is treasured up, for the lord of holiness has exalted it. ⁹⁶ My son, do not chatter overmuch till thou reveal *every word* ⁹⁷ *which* comes into thy mind, for in every place are their eyes and their ears; *but* keep watch over thy mouth, let it not be *thy* destruction (?). ⁹⁸ More than all watchfulness watch thy mouth, and *over what thou hearest* harden thy heart, for a word is (like) a bird, and when he has sent it forth a man does not *recapture it* (?). ⁹⁹ *Count* the secrets of thy mouth, afterwards bring forth (advice) to thy *brother* for his help, for stronger is the ambush of the mouth than the ambush of fighting. ¹⁰⁰ Suppress not the word of a king: let it be a healing to thy *brother*. Soft is the speech of a king, (but) it is sharper and stronger than a *two-edged* knife. ¹⁰¹ Behold before thee something hard: *in presence* of a king delay not. Swifter is his anger than lightning. Do thou take heed to thyself. ¹⁰² Let him not *show* it at thy words, that thou go away before thy time. ¹⁰³ *In presence* of a king, if (a thing) is commanded thee, it is a burning fire; hasten, do it; do not put sackcloth upon thee and hide thy hands, *for* ¹⁰⁴ also the word of a king is with wrath of heart. *Why* should wood strive with fire, flesh with a knife, a man with *a king*? ¹⁰⁵ I have tasted even the bitter sloe, and the *taste* was strong, but there is nothing which is more bitter than poverty. Soft is the tongue of a king ¹⁰⁶ but it breaks the ribs of a dragon, like death which is not seen. In a multitude of children let not thy heart exult, and in the lack of them *be not thou ashamed*. ¹⁰⁷ A king is like the merciful (?): even his voice is high: who is he that can stand before him, except one who is like (?) him? ¹⁰⁸ Glorious is a king to see, like Shamash, and precious is his sovereignty to those who walk on the earth in tranquillity. ¹⁰⁹ A good vessel hides a thing within itself, but *one that* is broken lets it go forth. ¹¹⁰ The lion went near to *greet the ass* saying, 'Peace be to thee'. The ass answered and said to the lion

Col. viii.

¹¹¹ I have lifted sand and carried salt, and there is nothing which is heavier than *debt*. ¹¹² I have lifted chaff and taken up crumbs, and there is nothing which is lighter than (to be) a sojourner. ¹¹³ A sword will trouble calm waters whether they be bad (or) good. ¹¹⁴ A little man when he multiplies his words, they fly away (?) above him, for the opening of his mouth . . . ¹¹⁵ gods, and if he were beloved of (the) gods they would put something good in his palate to speak. ¹¹⁶ Many

are the stars of heaven whose names man knows not: so man knows not men. ¹¹⁷ There is no lion in the sea, therefore they call the . . . lion (?). ¹¹⁸ The leopard met the goat and she was cold. The leopard answered and said to the goat, 'Come, and I will cover thee with my hide.' ¹¹⁹ The goat answered and said to the leopard, 'What hast thou to do with me, my lord? Take not my skin from me.' For he does not ¹²⁰ salute the kid except to suck its blood. The master (?) went to the sheep ¹²¹ I will be silent. The sheep answered and said to him, 'Take for thyself what thou wilt take from us. We are thy sheep.' ¹²² For it is not in the power of men to lift up their foot and to put them down without (the) gods. ¹²³ For it is not in thy power to lift thy foot and to put it down. If there goes forth good from the mouth of men, it is well, ¹²⁴ and if a curse shall go forth from their mouth, (the) gods will curse them. If the eyes of (the) gods are over men ¹²⁵ a man cuts (?) wood in the dark and does not see, like a thief who breaks into (?) a house and escapes (?).

Col. ix.

¹²⁶ Bend not thy bow and shoot not thy arrow at the righteous, lest God come to his help and turn it back upon thee. ¹²⁷ do thou, O my son, gather every harvest, and do every work, then thou shalt eat and be filled and give to thy children. ¹²⁸ If thou hast bent thy bow and shot thy arrow at one who is more righteous than thou, it is a sin in the sight of God. ¹²⁹ do thou, O my son, borrow corn and wheat that thou mayest eat and be filled and give to thy children with thee. ¹³⁰ A heavy loan and from a wicked man; borrow not, and if thou borrow take no rest to thy soul till ¹³¹ thou pay back the loan. A loan is pleasant when there is need, but the paying of it is the filling of a house. ¹³² All that thou hearest thou mayest try by thy ears, for the beauty of a man is his faithfulness, for his hatefulness is the lying of his lips. ¹³³ At first the throne is set up for the liar, but at last his lies shall find (him) out, and they shall spit in his face. ¹³⁴ A liar has his neck cut, like a maiden of the south (?) who hides (?) (her) face, like a man who makes a curse ¹³⁵ which came not forth from (the) gods. ¹³⁶ Despise not that which is in thy lot, and covet not some great thing which is withheld from thee. ¹³⁷ Increase not riches, and lead not (thy) heart astray. ¹³⁸ He who is not proud of (?) the name of his father and the name of his mother, let not the sun shine upon him, for he is an evil man. ¹³⁹ From myself has my curse gone forth, and with whom shall I be justified? The son of my body has spied out (?) my house, and what can I say to strangers? ¹⁴⁰ There was a cruel witness against me, and who then has justified me? From my own house went forth wrath, with whom shall I strive and toil? ¹⁴¹ Thy secrets reveal not before thy friends, that thy name be not lightly esteemed before them.

Col. x.

¹⁴² With one that is higher than thou, do not go (?) to quarrelling (?). ¹⁴³ With one that is a noble (?) and stronger than thou, contend not, for he will take ¹⁴⁴ of thy portion and will add it to his own. ¹⁴⁵ Behold,

so is a little man who *contends with a great man.* ¹⁴⁶ Remove not wisdom from thee, and . . . ¹⁴⁷ Be not over crafty, *and let not thy wisdom be extinguished.* ¹⁴⁸ Be not sweet lest they *swallow* thee up. Be not bitter, *lest they spit thee out.* ¹⁴⁹ If thou, my son, wouldst be *exalted, humble thyself before God* ¹⁵⁰ who humbles the lofty man and *exalts the humble man.* ¹⁵¹ How can the *lips of men curse when (the) gods curse not?* ¹⁵² Better is he that restrains . . . ¹⁵³ Let not thy soul love . . . ¹⁵⁴ heal them, except one who is like him. ¹⁵⁵ My hands shall destroy, and . . . ¹⁵⁶ God (?) shall turn back the mouth of the unjust (?) and shall tear out *his tongue.* ¹⁵⁷ Good eyes shall not be darkened and *good ears shall not be stopped, and a good mouth will love* ¹⁵⁸ the truth and speak it.

Col. xi.

¹⁵⁹ A man *excellent* in character and whose heart is good is like a strong bow which is *bent* by a *strong man.* ¹⁶⁰ *If* a man stand *not* with (the) gods, how shall he be saved by (?) his own strength? ¹⁶¹ belly and that which is like it, who shall be judging him (?)? ¹⁶² men, and peoples pass over them and do not leave them, and their heart is . . . ¹⁶³ A man *knows not* what is in the heart of his fellow, and when a good man *sees an evil man* *he will beware of him,* ¹⁶⁴ he will *not* accompany him on a *journey,* and will not hire him—a good man with an *evil man.* ¹⁶⁵ The *bramble* sent to the pomegranate saying, ‘Bramble to Pomegranate, what is the good of *thy many thorns to him who touches thy fruit?*’ ¹⁶⁶ the *pomegranate answered* and said to the *bramble,* ‘Thou art all thorns to him who touches thee.’ ¹⁶⁷ The righteous among men, all who meet him are for his help (?). ¹⁶⁸ *The house of wicked men* in the day of storm shall be destroyed (?), and in calm (?) its gates shall fall (?), for the spoiling of ¹⁶⁹ *the righteous are they.* My eyes which I lifted up on thee and my heart which I gave thee in wisdom, ¹⁷⁰ *thou hast despised* and hast turned my name into wantonness. ¹⁷¹ If the wicked take hold of the skirts of thy garment, leave (it) in his hand. Then approach (?) Shamash. He ¹⁷² *will* take his and give it to thee.

Col. xii.

¹⁷³ God set me up as a righteous man with thee, *why* . . . ¹⁷⁴ My enemies shall die, but not by my sword . . . ¹⁷⁵ I left thee in a hiding-place of cedar, and *thou hast gone about* . . . ¹⁷⁶ Thou hast left thy friends and hast honoured *my enemies.* ¹⁷⁷ Pity (?) a man who knows not what he . . . ¹⁷⁸ A wise man speaks, for the opening of the mouth of . . . ¹⁷⁹⁻¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ . . . the moth fell into . . . ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ Into a house (?) of bronze the moth fell . . . ¹⁸⁷ My soul knows not its path, therefore . . . ¹⁸⁸ Hunger sweetens that which is bitter and thirst . . . ¹⁸⁹ Let him that is vexed be satisfied with bread, and *the soul of the poor* be sated with wine. ¹⁹⁰ Men

Col. xiii.

¹⁹¹ One bent his bow and shot his arrow, and it did not . . . ¹⁹² If thy lord entrust to thee water to keep . . . ¹⁹³ to leave gold in thy hand. Do

not . . . ¹⁹⁴ come near to me, and let him not say, 'Be far from me'. ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ a slave on whose foot is a fetter and who is a thief should not be bought. ¹⁹⁷ his house with him, a fire went forth from before ¹⁹⁸ God. He who accuses his lord shall be entrapped in his law-suit, as if he uttered a curse on his lord. ¹⁹⁹ . . . his lord The birds . . . ²⁰⁰ an evil man who overtakes . . . ²⁰¹ thee when he sends thee, why shouldst thou be changed in his sight? ²⁰² his sight because ²⁰³ before thee tested before ²⁰⁴ one to the wild ass 'Let me ride upon thee and I will feed thee.' ²⁰⁵ keep for thyself thy feeding and thy saddle, but I will not see thy riding. ²⁰⁶ between flesh and shoe let him not put a pebble into my foot. ²⁰⁷ Let not the rich man say, 'In my riches I am glorious'.

Col. xiv.

²⁰⁸ Do not show to an Arab the sea or to a Sidonian the desert, for their work is different(?). ²⁰⁹ He who treads out the wine is he who should taste it, and he who . . . he should guard it. ²¹⁰ and I know not what will come after it. ²¹¹ . . . he shall tear out, and blood from my skin ²¹² ²¹³ blind in the eyes . . . ²¹⁴ he shall come . . . ²¹⁵ eyes . . . ²¹⁶ . . . a child and a deaf man, ears . . . ²¹⁷ . . . from the belly one (?) knows a noble person, and not from . . . ²¹⁸ . . . let not a man buy either a married woman . . . ²¹⁹ let a maid be bought as a maid, and a wife . . . ²²⁰ ²²¹ thief . . . ²²² . . . this, the house of his neighbour caught (?) fire . . . ²²³ . . . merciful . . . owner . . .

Line 1 is clearly the beginning. The first words are probably מלי (so Baneth), cf. Prov. 24²³ and רברי Prov. 30¹, 31¹. Nöldeke proposes מחלי (cf. Prov. 1¹), which would imply that the narrative is merely an introduction to the maxims. שמה 'by name', a Persian idiom frequent in this text, but also occurring in the other papyri, cf. e.g. 33¹⁻⁵. ומהיר ספר ה' not only a scribe but a learned man. In Hebrew cf. Ezra 7⁶. The end of the line is difficult to restore, and none of the suggestions are convincing. The remains of the letter after לברה are not a ו or ז but part of ה or מ. One would expect some word to show that he was not really a son.

Line 2. [כוי] only a guess to fit the space. It will depend on the restoration of l. 1. יהוה a future, not precative (יהוי). מל[י]הי. The הי are practically certain. The phrase seems to mean 'before this narrative begins'. [רב]ה 'had become great', more probable than ענה (Baneth). It continues in the 3rd person with occasional quotations in the 1st person. The composition of these first lines is difficult, and one cannot be sure where the 1st person takes up the story.

Line 3. [וצב]יח Epstein? צבת Perles. The י is certain, and there is part of the foot of ב, so that there is no doubt about the word. It is

Bab. *ṣābīt*, 'bearer' of the seal. עוקחה cf. Dan. 6¹⁸. ה[אנ] is practically certain. The end seems to be required by ומלי in l. 4. Note the Persian form אתור and the Assyrian שַנְחֶאֱרִיב.

Line 4. מלי not מלא (as Sachau? and Ungnad). To take as 'full' (of years) seems impossible. על . . . הוה i. e. relied upon. Cf. l. 43.

Line 5. אַפְרֶהְאֲדִן (Ungnad) the Assyrian form. ב[ארין]. The ב is doubtful, and the restoration uncertain. The line is long because שמה is written above ברה.

Line 6 is too much broken to be restored with any certainty, and so too l. 7. Baneth proposes 'I took my sister's son, Nadin by name, . . .' but it seems too soon to introduce the adoption of Nadin, which ought to come just before line 9. The vacant space may have had something like 'to do my service', cf. ll. 17, 21, but I cannot fill it up satisfactorily. The ל is probable.

Line 8. The account of the adoption seems to come in most naturally here, beginning with אחר.

Line 9. After וטבתא a verb is wanted, and the tail of a ת is visible, but ה[שנית] is not a very convincing conjecture. [י]ה[קימתה] וכ' from l. 23. עמ[י]. עמר (joined with the preceding words), but this verb is rarely (if ever) found (l. 160) in the papyri. At the end the king must be mentioned to account for סגוריה 'his courtiers' in l. 10.

Line 10. קרבתה i. e. I brought him specially to the notice of the king. מ[נרעמתא] is no doubt right, cf. 30¹².

Line 11. ש[ניאן] is probably right, with חין. If the fragment on the left is rightly placed, יהו is probable, for there are traces of הו on it. The 3rd person (therefore a name לאחיקר), not לך, is required by הקים in l. 12. But the restoration is rather long.

Line 13. The first letters remaining must belong to את[ור] which implies מלך preceding. Therefore the king's remarks ended with l. 12, and the beginning of l. 13 must be the protasis of a new sentence of which the apodosis begins with נהנת.

Line 14. [וליומן אחרנן] cf. ll. 39, 49. At the end, nothing after ענית.

Line 15. [ואמרת] is required after ענית. [ה]אנ must begin Aḥikar's statement of his case which is continued in l. 17. [פלחת] from l. 17, but it does not quite fill the space.

Line 16. Only slight traces remain. It must have formed the transition, to l. 17.

Line 17. (Pl. 41.) At least half of this column is lost. בב is Babylonian for Aramaic תרע as in l. 44. The restoration of the end is not by any means certain. Cf. l. 21.

Line 18. נר is a short form of some Assyrian name like Assurnadin-apli (Ungnad). רבא. The following ו shows that it is not an adjective, but a verb (so Baneth) 'is grown up', cf. Dan. 4¹⁹, though one would expect רבה, as in l. 2. יהלף וכ' must mean 'he shall succeed me as scribe', Arab. خلف, cf. Mesha inscr. l. 6 (Ungnad). The restoration is probably right, as עזקה l. 19 shows that the regular formula was used.

Line 19, beginning as l. 3. The restoration of the end must be right. [וע]תתי is the only possible word, and ענה אם' is required by the beginning of l. 20. The only word which is doubtful is חכמתה, but nothing better suggests itself.

Line 20. כותא is not a title (as Sachau), nor is it connected with 'Meskin Kanti' applied to Nabusumiskun in the Syriac and Arabic versions, see Story, p. 112, n. 1, and p. xxxv. It is simply an adverb 'so' formed from כות 'like'. [יה] is above the line, which is consequently long. The end is from ll. 2 and 3. For ברך perhaps read הו.

Line 21. חלפך 'instead of you' begins a new sentence. The end is probable if the beginning of l. 22 is right.

Line 22. [י]היבא, as Nöldeke, seems the only possible completion. לי ethical dative, as often with a verb of motion. ושלח הוית בביתי from Dan. 4¹, is only a guess. וברי זנה is required by l. 23.

Line 24. [סנרוה]י there is perhaps a trace of ה. Nöldeke and Lidzbarski propose [בר], but it cannot be ר, and more is needed to fill the space. אמרת 'I said to myself' i. e. I thought. [יבע]ה עלי seems probable as the contrast to [י]עשת in l. 25. The rest is only a guess, cf. l. 52.

Line 25. [בר אח]תי is certain. The trace of ח is fairly clear. [באישתא] is required as the opposite to מבתא in l. 24. The rest depends on the way in which l. 26 is filled up.

Line 26. Epstein and Nöldeke propose אכל [קרצי] 'he maligned', continuing עלי עשת in l. 25. Then l. 26 might begin [למ]לכא. But there is a trace of ל before אכל, leaving room for a narrow letter like ן, and מלן is suggested by l. 29. If this is read, אכל must be 'I can', and אמר (future) is required after it. Then the 'words' followed, as shown by l. 27, addressed to the king.

Line 27. The restoration is partly from l. 36, which should repeat the terms of the accusation. [ספר] is required by חכים in l. 28. He was able to stir up the country against the king because he had won its confidence by his wisdom.

Line 28. [הוּחַ] וְעַל ע' וּמ' cf. ll. 4, 43, 55.

Line 29. יִרְגֵּשׁ 'will be enraged', still part of the statement of Nadin's contemplated plan, which must end in this line. שָׁמַע. For the construction cf. רָכַב in l. 38. Something is wanted to define מֶלֶךְ, not אֶלֶךְ, nor a relative clause, since either of these would require מְלִיא. I have proposed כְּאֵלֶּה here and in l. 26 'words to this effect', because Nadin need not be rehearsing the exact terms of his slander, but the trace of a letter after שָׁמַע is certainly more like ז. Perhaps after all the relative did follow, rather incorrectly, and כְּאֵלֶּה should be omitted.

Line 30. בְּרֵא וּכ'. So Epstein. It might of course be בְּרֵא[חַתִּי] written together as being one idea, like רַבְּחִילָא—'my son who was not my son (but) the son of my sister'. The rest of this and the next line must have described how he went to the king and made his charge, but there is nothing to guide us in restoring the lacuna.

Plate 42. This column is fairly complete on the left-hand side. The amount lost on the right is shown by l. 37 where the restoration is almost certain. After the short line 43 the lines are slightly longer, and there is a good deal of difference in length throughout the column.

Line 32. Restored from Dan. 3¹⁹. But perhaps we should read שְׁנִיא רִגֵּשׁ from l. 29. Baneth proposes עֵנָה before אֶם[רַחֲאֲדִין], which would require something else at the beginning.

Line 33 has been much discussed. It has been assumed that Aḥikar is speaking, and that therefore אָבִי is Aḥikar's father. But the words are clearly spoken by the king, and אָבִי is Senacherib, for וְאָמַר l. 32 must be 'he (Esarhaddon) said'. רַבִּי is pl. constr. of רַבִּיָּא, used frequently of Nabusumiskun, the Assy. *rabû* (Ugnad) 'a great man', 'officer', not 'youth', 'page' as Baneth. From ll. 46-50 it appears that Nabusumiskun had been in the service of Senacherib, and must have been a person of some age and dignity. Nabusumiskun must have been mentioned by name before l. 38 where his name first appears in the extant text, and there seems to be no other place than this. [ח]. There are traces of ח.

Line 34 must begin with אֶכְלֵ, or אֶכַּל. Then, since the line goes on in the 2nd person (אַנְתָּ), something (אָמַר) is required to introduce the change. The words to be restored after אֶכַּל are very uncertain, but it seems necessary that Aḥikar should be mentioned by name in the command. The connexion of ll. 33-36 is however very difficult. תִּכְעֶה. Baneth takes this from תִּבְעֵה 'seek him wherever...', but that late formation can hardly be assumed here. Though the phrase is

difficult, it may be 'thou shalt seek (בעה) Aḥiḳar in a place which thou shalt find' i.e. find a suitable place and then fall upon him there. Not 'seek him wherever (אחר זי) thou shalt find him', which would be (זי תהשכח בה). Or the object of תהשכח may have begun l. 35, forming some phrase implying that he was to be killed, without the use of the direct term קטל, e.g. עֲלָה (or עלוהי) לה, תהשכח לה, cf. Dan. 6⁵. Then אחר זי would be 'where' as in Ezra 6³.

Line 35 may begin with ותקטלנהי or with some phrase like that suggested above. The name of Aḥiḳar can hardly have stood here as object to תהשכח, since it is used just afterwards. הנלו (Epstein, Nöldeke) is no doubt right. 'If he is wise, why does he . . . ?' i.e. he may be very clever, but he shall not . . . The line is very short.

Line 36. The first ר is fairly certain. It is too broad for י, as Nöldeke (ולמה). מא Assy. *mātu*, does not occur elsewhere in these papyri nor in BA, though it is common later. [Restored in Beh., ll. 16, 17.]

Line 37. עמה i.e. with Nabusumiskun, so that he must have been mentioned before (cf. l. 33). למחזה more probable in this context than לם חזה, cf. l. 63.

Line 38. The beginning should be '(how) the order would be carried out'. Perhaps יתעבר or יעבר [אול] or וואל is wanted, taking רכב as a participle. [נב]וסמסכן. Ungnad points out that a person of this name was a high official under Senacherib. Perhaps the story had an historical foundation. בסוסה חר he was 'חר מן רבי שנ' (l. 33). 'on a horse of his', not feminine. A distinguished officer would not have ridden a mare. . . קלי[ל] 'light' i.e. swift.

Line 39. The restoration is certain. It is a short line. ל- 'after the lapse of'.

Line 40. The lacuna in the middle is difficult. Some word is wanted like 'met', 'found me'. The letter before it is taken as פ by Nöldeke and Epstein, who complete it as פ[גענו]. But this would require a complement לי פגענו (cf. l. 118) for which there is not room. If פגעני were possible (?) the space might perhaps (?) allow of it. Then the line would have to begin הו עם גברן. But the letter may be part of a ה, not פ at all. Then the reading ח[וני] or ח[וני] would be obvious.

Line 41. The construction depends on the restoration of the middle of the line. Baneth's קרבתא is almost certain from the remains of the letters. It occurs in ll. 56, 59, where the obvious meaning 'battles' is clearly unsuitable. Baneth makes it an adverb from קרב ('near') meaning 'soon', 'then', used like אחר. For the form he compares עלא, ברא, כותא (l. 20). Such an adverb is not otherwise known, but it would

certainly fit these passages. If it is read here, it must begin the apodosis, and the first part of the line must contain the protasis, somewhat as restored. [חוננ]. For the form cf. גרבי 14⁹, רשכם 25¹². לל perf. Haphel of לל, asyndeton.

Line 42. The restoration at the beginning is certain, since it must correspond to הו אנה in l. 46.

Line 43. [צדיק] is only a guess. Some word of the kind is required. If הוה is used like הו in l. 61 ('was dependent on'), the sentence ends with בלא. Of the next word, which should begin a new sentence, only ך is certain, and י is probable. The second letter is ב or ד or ר, the third may be ע (or ד, זר). Nöldeke, Epstein יבעך. If ך is the pronoun, the verb cannot be future as that would require ינך. If it is radical ידרך or יברך are the only possibilities, and neither gives a sense. Of roots beginning with י only ירע is possible, and that gives no sense. I suggest ירע as a collateral form of רעע, 'has injured thee', but it is not satisfactory. If the broken י could be disregarded ברך would be simple.

Line 44. [זי רבי] is necessary. The first word depends on the reading of l. 43. הרע the proper Aramaic, for which בב is used in ll. 9, 23. ותובא has been much discussed. Epstein proposes ותובא [תב לחיובא דחלתא ר] but that is impossible and is in any case too long. Baneth makes it an adverb = תוב (as in 17, 9¹²) = 'moreover', see note on l. 41 for the form. It is probably only a noun from תוב and means 'recompense'.

Line 45. [קר]בתא is Baneth's conjecture, and is probable, but it would make his חובא impossible, for two adverbs of nearly the same meaning could not come so close together. Otherwise we might restore בתא [תו]בתא 'the return is an evil return', but two consecutive asyndeta . . . ענית דחלת would then be difficult.

Line 46. [רביא] is the regular title of Nab., cf. ll. 54, 56, &c. Some particle is wanted with the sense 'Yes, and also (it is I who)'. Neither אף nor לם is quite satisfactory. קטל זכי no doubt means an 'innocent (i.e. unmerited) death'.

Line 48. [קרב]תא is again Baneth's reading, and it certainly suits the context. Or we might read [למעבר באיש]תא cf. ll. 50, 51. מסבל 'supporting' (with food, &c.) as elsewhere in these texts.

Plate 43 contains parts of two columns. Col. i evidently follows on pl. 42, and col. ii must follow col. i. Col. i is broad and well preserved in the earlier part.

Line 50. סנהאריב with ס as in ll. 51, 55, more correctly. The spelling with ש is due to the Assyrian confusion of ס and ש (Ungnad).

Line 52. אפו a mere strengthening of אף, cf. אפם 5⁸ & c. In both forms the addition is probably the pronoun, which has lost its proper meaning. בלני imperat. of יבל. [ר] ליומן not ל' (Ungnad), for which there is hardly room. The next line begins a new sentence.

Line 53. במנדע. Torczyner 'bekanntlich', which does not seem probable. Can it mean 'any one', 'a person'? 'במנדע על אח' would then be equivalent to אחוהי עם כאיש l. 49. על אחרן however may be 'afterwards' (so Torczyner) as in l. 64, cf. Dan. 4⁵. [א]חר probably, or [רין]א.

Line 55. [תח]יי is no doubt right. Epstein and Nöldeke propose יי[אב] = 'patricius'. Baneth יי[אנת] for יה = 'oh'. לם rather demands a verb here.

Line 56. [כלא הוו] as in l. 61. There are traces of א and the final ו. קרבתא 'then' (Baneth) is simplest. Ungnad takes it as 'battles' and supplies הוו עברן.

Line 57. הוו עמה fits the space better than הוו. The words following are fairly certain. עא not עלי (Ungnad) which is not a word, and there is a blank space before it. The ל and י have been run together.

Line 58. גבריא is certain, and ענו is required before it. Of אחר part of the ה remains. Of שניא there is a trace of א. Epstein לי ואמרו is unsuitable.

Line 59. The beginning is Baneth's restoration. From the traces of letters remaining זי אנת אמר is almost certain. It appears to mean 'what you think', which is strange just after אמר in its ordinary sense. קרבתא as in l. 56. The next words are necessary.

Line 60. [ועבית] is probably right, cf. l. 3. Nöldeke proposes רב[חילא] רב[חילא]. The words must have been written wide apart to fill the space, but there is hardly room for [מלך אתור ה]י.

Line 61. הוו. The meaning 'were dependent on' is necessary here. It is plural agreeing in sense with חיל. Before סרים Nöldeke supplies עלים, but the trace of a letter is more like ד than ס, and rather more is required to fill the space. [זכי] from l. 46, is wanted as a reason for not killing him.

Line 62. יתקטל is written above the line. [בין] is more probable than [בגין] as Ungnad. [אלה] so Nöldeke, Lidzbarski. The expression is strange. ישחמיע from l. 70. Baneth [על אחרן] which is less satisfactory.

Line 63. [א]חרין is fairly certain. 'After us'? (as Baneth). Nöldeke, Epstein [א]חרין. Then פגרה must be the object of למחזה, which is awkward. [ונ]ה above the line.

Plate 43, col. ii. Less than half the width of the column is preserved, containing the beginnings of the lines.

Line 64. The restoration is from l. 53. [ויבאש] is from Dan. 6¹⁵, 'it shall be evil upon him', i. e. he will regret it.

Line 65. The restoration is of course only a conjectural approximation.

Line 66. כמס[פר] seems to be the only possible word, and this requires something like חלא after it. The rest of the line must contain the end of the speech, and the resumption of the narrative with a subject to מיבח in l. 67.

Line 67. Restoration probably right. It thus gives the length of the lines in this column.

Line 68. Restored from l. 61, but the line is short.

Line 69. Restored from l. 62, but again the line is short.

Line 70. An abrupt transition. השתמע for אשתמע. The reading is clear. Nöldeke completes the line במ[תא כלא לם] and the rest much as here but rather too long.

Line 71. Restored from ll. 48, 49, to which this passage is evidently related.

Line 72 must contain a direct statement by Nab. to introduce יסתכלון —not a command, which would require יסתכלו. [כאיש] Ungnad reads [כע] and Epstein [כע[בריא וי]. But כא is certain.

Line 73. מראי 'my lord', i. e. you, Aḥīkar. [ה[ן] is rather more probable than [ה[ם]. The line is difficult to restore.

Line 74. סבל. Seidel takes it as a noun = 'food' cf. סבול 43⁴. It might however be a verb '(bread, &c.) he brought'. נכסן not 'Schätze' (as Ungnad) which would have been of no use to him, nor 'goods', but in a weakened sense, 'things', i. e. necessities. The restoration is fairly certain.

Line 77. Restored from l. 37.

Line 78 does not admit of restoration. This is the end of the narrative part.

Plate 44 begins the proverbs.

Lines 80–85 are the same group as in the Syriac 22–26.

Line 79. At first sight one would compare no. 8 in the Syriac. So Nöldeke, who restores תא[י] and takes חמר נער as 'braying ass'. But this gives no construction. Baneth תא[ו] as in l. 90 'what is stronger . . .? The burden', but this meaning for בות is quite uncertain. Wensinck תא[בי], for which there is not room. חמר נער may also mean 'fermenting wine' (Perles) and this allows of the simple restoration

ב[ג]תא. It is true this is a Hebraism, for גת is not found in Targum (though it is in Syriac) but there are other Hebraisms in this text—or are they common Semitic? The proverb must then have been ‘(there are various strong things but) what is stronger than wine foaming in the press?’ Alluding to the intoxicating effect of new wine. There is nothing after ב[ג]תא in this line.

Line 80. יסר more probably from אסר than from יסר. The א is dropped as in לממר (perhaps) and למכל, and in later Aramaic. ‘Is restrained’. ארהא must mean a ‘fetter’ or something similar. In Onkelos it (or אריחא) translates Heb. מוט, which is elsewhere used as a symbol of oppression. It must refer here to some form of punishment by tying the legs to a bar, or the stocks. The end must have been ‘shall prosper in later life’, or something of the kind. Cf. Syr. 22, Arm. 14 and Arabic.

Line 81. אָלִי = הֵן לוֹ. Cf. Prov. 23¹⁴ (משאול חציל). ‘If you cannot keep him out of mischief, then beat him.’ Cf. Syr. 22.

Line 82. Cf. Prov. 23³³. The occurrence of the same idea in two consecutive lines in both places cannot be accidental. אשבקן. Seidel cft. יחיתן Hab. 2¹⁷ and concludes that, with *energicum*, the pronominal suffix may be omitted, if the sense is clear. Marti rejects this, but it seems probable, cf. 35⁵, &c. At the end something short is wanted, like ‘thou wilt not prosper’. Cf. Armenian 14.

Line 83. מחאה a noun (Nöldeke, Wensinck). כא[יה] so Nöldeke, cf. Syr. בל. Baneth and Sachau כא[סר], which is possible from the traces remaining, but does not give a very good sense. ה is more probable at the end. לחנת. The ל must be the preposition, therefore not ‘concubine’ as in BA. The meaning ‘maid-servant’ is required here for חנת, cf. Sayce and Cowley, Ostr. M b 1. אל[פנא]. A noun is required as before. There is a trace of פ, cf. יתאלף in l. 80. Cf. again Syr. 22. At the end something is wanted to introduce l. 84. If ll. 92–94 give the approximate width of the column, several words would be required here, since the line must apparently have read straight on.

Line 84. פר[י] is better than פר[יר] (as Epstein). אמה גנבה is certain, but a conjunction is necessary, either ו of which there is no trace, or או for which there is no room. פ[חד] uncertain, and not very suitable. הו. The ה is almost certain. After it Ungnad reads ל, but the upper stroke is really the tail of the ך in l. 83. We might read either הו[הנעל] or הו[הנעל]. At the end a connexion with l. 85 is wanted. The lines all seem to be short before l. 89, so that either the column was narrower above than below, or the fragment attached to it

from l. 89 onwards does not really belong there. Cf. l. 170 and Syr. 24, Arab. 25.

Line 86. The form of this proverb is very uncertain. It seems to mean that the scorpion refuses bread because he cannot appreciate it, his natural food being insects and vermin. לחם ולא יאכל is probable. There is not room for יאכלנהו. The next word is very doubtful. There is a mark of a ל (but not high enough), but כל חיה ('he will not eat anything living') is unsuitable, because that is just what he does eat.

Perhaps it is ע יחיה.

Line 87 is too much broken to restore. מסמם perhaps, as in l. 88.

Line 88. מסמה Mr. Hayes (privately) suggests Arab. شم to 'scent', which would be suitable, but the participle (Pael) would be מסמם. The ה must be radical, so that we should have to assume a form סמה = סם. סוירא or סוירא no doubt means 'lair' or something similar, but the word is unknown. Epstein's comparisons for this word and מסמה are unconvincing.

Line 89. At the ends of ll. 89-94 Sachau joins on another fragment. It does not seem certain that it belongs here, nor how much is lost between the two pieces. It makes these lines much longer than the rest. After זי Ungnad supplies אילתא ואריא, which is pointless. Nöldeke 'of the weak with the strong'. Seidel אנשא בניא which is possible, but too long if the following lines are rightly restored. The traces of the next word (נת, זמ) are quite uncertain. It might be 'for fear of'. At the end perhaps a word for 'burden'.

Line 90. Seidel 'he who neglects an ass and does not feed it', taking סבל as in l. 74. בנת Baneth takes to mean 'burden'. Seidel and Epstein think it = 'shame' and cfnt. Ps. 15³. אנשא Epstein [וינשא] 'whom he makes to bear a burden'. Baneth אנשא [וינשא] and at the end זילא זילא i.e. a double burden. All very uncertain and obscure.

Line 91. רכב 'bowed to' (Epstein) is more probable with ל than רכב (Ungnad). חמתה [מן רחמתה]. Some trace of מ. What the birds have to do with it one cannot guess. Perhaps the fragment is not in place. The proverb must end with the line, since l. 92 begins a new sentence.

Line 92. Nöldeke thinks a mistake for שפירן. As it stands it can only be a noun 'an ornament'. רחימה similarly 'a pleasure'. שמש the Babylonian god (Smend), the judge of right and wrong. [שתה] so Seidel, Nöldeke, Grimme. Cf. l. 93. ויניקהי. Seidel adduces a root נאף to 'vomit' which is unknown to me (נאף 'drink to excess'), and such a proceeding could hardly be pleasing even to Shamash.

Obviously it must be connected with ינק 'gives it (to others) to drink', but the form is difficult. Strack cft. *Mishna Aboda Z.* ii, 1 חניק, cf. Exod. 29. A root נוק would be a regular parallel to ינק. כבש חכמה Ungnad says = Heb. כָּבֵשׁ but does not say how he would translate it. It is כבש 'he who keeps (his) wisdom to himself' (as Nöldeke), or possibly even, as a contrast to אברה in l. 94 'keeps it under control' and does not let it go astray through drunkenness. The line may have ended here, though something is wanted to balance the clause. Then 'וישמע וי' is the third thing pleasing—the sociable wine-drinker, the modest wise man, and the discreet confidant. This form of numerical maxim is common in Jewish 'wisdom'.

Line 93. וישמע is apparently not in the same construction as יניקנהי l. 92, but is used loosely in the sense of 'and one who hears'. יקיר must mean 'precious', and this clause sums up the preceding proverb. [קדם] a trace of ם remains. וי must begin the converse statement, 'but he who'. ישתה. The ה is not very probable. [יניקנהי] seems likely, but it makes the line long.

Line 94. ו—ק.ר מתחזה [ו . . . נר] מן ח'. After the mark of division (doubtful) Baneth restores עממא חכמתהם . . . מן שמין 'from heaven the nations (receive) their wisdom; the gods give it'. For the end Ungnad and Nöldeke suggest חכמתה מן אלהיא הי. All very obscure.

Plate 45.

Line 95 seems to refer to wisdom. If so, it is probably the continuation of l. 94. [ע.ר לע]ל[מן לה], so Baneth. [בש[מי]] so Sachau, Baneth (cf. l. 94), &c.

Line 96 might be read אל ת[לן]ט יומא (as Ungnad) 'curse not the day till thou see (the night?)'. There is perhaps a trace of ל. But can לוט take an accusative? The usual word for 'curse' in these papyri is לחי. If ת[ב]ט as a jussive form is possible, and the blank space may be disregarded, it forms a good connexion with l. 97. יתרא adverbial, cf. the forms עלא, כותא, קרבתא, תהחזה for תחזה. It cannot be read תחזה as Nöldeke and Seidel. [כל מ]לה is required for l. 97. The rest of the line is blank, which is strange, if it reads straight on. The scribe must have omitted something illegible, but ought to have left the blank at the beginning instead of the end of the line.

Line 97. [וי] is most probable. The sentence cannot have begun thus, with a feminine verb. [ל.הן]. So Epstein (?). Ungnad, Nöldeke לות. Baneth לער. Seidel למ. פמך a nom. pendens 'but as to thy mouth,

take heed'. [טרפיך] is very difficult. It ought to mean 'ruining thee', but it is a strange word to use, and in the plural.

Line 98. [מעת] ש is Grimme's restoration. הוקר lit. 'make heavy a (i. e. thy) heart upon (i. e. with regard to) what thou hearest'. משלחה. Nöldeke and Grimme take this as passive. It may equally well be active. ל[קח] (Grimme) is not very satisfactory 'does not catch it (again)'. Epstein proposes ל[בב] 'a man without heart (i. e. sense)'.

Line 99. מ[ני]. There is no obvious word. מני 'count' would not fill the space. The י might be א. אחרי (or אחרי), cf. perhaps Syr. אוחרתא, 'secrets', parallel to ארב 'ambush' (so Montgomery). Baneth would omit it. הנפק (Baneth) is certain. There is no suffix. After it there is just room for [לאחור] but the actual word is quite conjectural. בעדרה cf. l. 126. מלחם a mistake for מלחמה, a Hebraism.

Line 100. תכבה, in later Aramaic 'extinguish', here, more generally, 'suppress'. Epstein and Nöldeke תכטה (cf. Syr. קטא), but this gives no good sense. After רפאה there is perhaps room for הי. [לאחור] is quite conjectural, but a repetition of the word restored in l. 99 would be natural in this style. The rest of the line is a separate proverb. שרק is 'smooth' (Nöldeke, Epstein). Halévy 'sharp' (cft. شرق) and so Baneth (cft. 40³). סבין פמ[ין] is Baneth's very probable conjecture.

Line 101. [על א] נפי is probably right. Seidel [קדם א] נפי is unlikely, and too long. תקום cf. 42⁷ and the sense of l. 103. כצפה probably = קצפה (Seidel, Stummer). כצ[ר]ה (Perles), but there are traces of פ. זעיר with 'anger', must mean 'swift' or 'sharp', but it is difficult to account for such a meaning. Stummer suggests 'fearful' and cft. ذعر.

Line 102. ית[ונ]הי seems the only possible form—Pael as in l. 96, instead of Haphel as elsewhere—'let him (the king) not show it (anger)'. א[מ]ריך is more probable than אברוך 'to them that destroy thee' (Epstein). The rest of the line is blank.

Line 103. [קדם] ת fits the space. Epstein מ[ל]ת i. e. if any order is given. לך is added above the line. הי fem. is attracted to the gender of אשה, but עבר(הי) is correct as a masc. suffix. There is a trace of the י, therefore not עברה (*pace* Nöldeke). עבק. The ב is badly formed, but can be nothing else. Cf. לעבק in 26^{6,9,22}, 42^{7,8,13}. Epstein cft. Heb. חבק, Syr. עפק, 'embrace', 'seize', grasp it and do it i. e. do it promptly. Nöldeke and Perles compare Targ. אבע (for Heb. מהרה) 'hasten'. There is no doubt about the meaning in the papyri. [א]לתהן שק. The reading is certain. Epstein, Nöldeke, Baneth take it as תהנשק 'do not kindle (it) upon thee', but this does not give a satisfactory sense in connexion with 'and hide thy hands'. I cannot

help thinking that we have a scribal error here. 'Hiding the hands' suggests that שק is 'sackcloth'. It is clearly separated from חהן. If so, חהן may be a mistake for חנהן, which might easily occur in this writing if the original was not clear, and the meaning is 'do not put sackcloth upon thee and hide thy hands', i. e. do not go into mourning about it and pretend you cannot do it. חנהנשק is certain, not חנהנש as Baneth to suit the reading חנהנשק. At the end perhaps כי to connect l. 104.

Line 104. בחמר (cf. l. 47) rather than בחמר. [מלך] is suggested by the preceding proverbs. They are grouped more or less according to subject. Perles supplies אלהא and cft. Job 9², 25⁴, Is. 10¹⁵, 45⁹.

Line 105. זעררתא (Epstein, Nöldeke) is certain, cf. זעררתא. מררתא must be an adjective, not a noun (as Wensinck). ו[מעמ] is probable, since the א is fairly certain, rather than ו[אכל] or ו[בלע] as Nöldeke. Then חסין must be 'strong' though it is not the word we should expect. Nöldeke, Perles 'lettuces' to suit ו[אכל] cf. l. 100. Seidel's מן משחא (cft. Prov. 5³, 25¹⁵, Ps. 55²²) is too long.

Line 106. [אלתבהת] or a similar verb, is required.

Line 107. כרחמן. Grimme 'like the merciful' i. e. God, but this hardly suits the general tenor of the proverbs. Seidel takes the כ as otiose, and cft. 16⁵. וי אל עמה as in ll. 154, 161, a very difficult phrase. Nöldeke and Seidel 'he with whom God is'. But the usual word is אלה or אלהיא, not אל (? l. 173). Grimme takes it as = Hebr. אשר לעמתו 'one who is his equal'. In l. 161 אלעמה is written as one word, which would imply that אל is the preposition, but the translation is less suitable to that passage. The line ends here.

Line 108. כשמש may be either 'like Shamash' or 'like the sun'. בניחא. There is only room for one letter, and this restoration of Nöldeke's is probably right: law-abiding persons will uphold the dignity of their king. Epstein proposes בניחא (Prov. 31⁸), but there is not room. Though there is a slight space before ח, it must go with בני, since there is no word of two letters beginning with ח which would be suitable. The rest of the line is blank.

Line 109. כס[ה]. Perhaps כ[סי] fits the space better. ו[הווי] is almost certain. Baneth ו[הווי] does not fit the traces of letters so well. Perles ו[מאן] would not fit at all. The line ends with ברא.

Line 110. Nöldeke fills the lacuna with ל[ה] חמר אמר, but there is hardly room, and we should moreover expect חמרא (cf. l. 118) for which the space is still less adequate. חמר is required by חמרא farther on, and perhaps we may read as printed. For this use of למ cf. 26²⁻²¹, 10¹³, and especially l. 165 below (if so to be read) where

לם seems to be fully equivalent to לאמר. שלם. The last stroke is simply part of ם. It is not necessary to read the impossible שלף (Sachau) or שלו (Ungnad). The answer of the ass is unfortunately lost, since clearly none of the other fragments join on to this—unless it were l. 79, where see note.

Plate 46.

Line 111. At the end there are traces of two letters, which do not fit Stummer's מגלה or מגרה 'exile'. They may be פת, which suggests זפתא—not the word we should expect. Cf. Syriac no. 45.

Line 112. Cf. Syriac no. 46 and the passage of Ben Sira quoted in Baba B. 98^b (ולא מצאתי קל מסובין וכו'). פארן perhaps plural of פר from פֶּרֶר, cf. פֶּרֶר, 'crumbs'. Epstein cft. פארי 'bran' as parallel to סובין in the quotation from Ben Sira. ולא is repeated by mistake. The first is partly erased. תוחב is simply the Hebrew תושב 'settler', and there is no need to make it an abstract noun as Grimme and Stummer. It is parallel to אֶרֶץ 'traveller', 'visitor' in the Ben Sira passage. קליל 'light' i. e. contemptible.

Line 113. רעין Ungnad 'friends', Nöldeke 'shepherds', neither of which gives much point. The combination with טבן suggests that it may be a Hebraism, and the phrase a mistake for בין טבן 'whether they be bad or good'. This might have a meaning. The rest of the line is blank.

Line 114 is very difficult. מלוהי must govern ירבה, and to multiply words is a reproach, cf. ll. 96, 97 &c., and Eccles. 10¹⁴. מסרסרן apparently agrees with מלוהי. Its connexion with עלא suggests that it is for מסלסלן (so I. Löw) cf. שרשרת for שלשלת, and Midr. Ber. R., § 91 מסלסליה תרוממן. Baneth 'they fly away'. מע[ל]ה is suggested by the traces remaining. מע[ד]ה. The meaning of the line is obscure.

Line 115. אלהן is probable. רחים אלהן 'beloved of the gods' (Nöldeke, Epstein). למאמר is probable, though the א is badly made.

Line 116. The restoration may be regarded as certain. Perles omits וי.

Line 117. אריה collective (Ungnad). [לא אי]תי is quite certain from the traces remaining. לקפא is the only possible reading. Epstein suggests the meaning 'flood' and לבאי = לבאי—they call a flood 'lion' because it is thrown out of the sea, and therefore is not in it. But this is too far-fetched. Another suggestion is that קפא = قفأ 'boat', which makes the meaning no clearer. The root קפה means to float on the top of the water or to congeal, so that the noun might mean 'scum'. לבא seems to be = לבאי. But the meaning is quite obscure.

Line 118. עריה 'cold' (Grimme). ענוא is the emphatic form. At the end ענת is required, but it makes the line rather long.

Line 119. נסיכי 'my lord' is certain. Sachau and others בסיכי, but the form is impossible. Then למה לי must be a complete phrase: 'why (do you say that) to me' or 'what have I to do with you'. תלקחן is not for תלקחנה (Sachau) but simply the energetic form governing גלר. ל[שא] (Epstein, Nöldeke), not תשאל (2nd person) as there is no trace of the tail of ת. Hence כי introduces a comment on the answer of the goat.

Line 120. טביא 'kid' by an oversight for ענוא. ענוא is doubtful. Sachau reads רבא 'the bear', followed by others. Nöldeke prefers to take it for רבא (זאב = ריבא) 'the wolf'. The sequel however seems rather to require a human person here. אמ[ריא] is probable here and in the next line. For the lacuna Baneth suggests '... lamb[s and said, give me one of you]', and takes אשתק (l. 121) as 'I shall be content'. This would be suitable, though it is difficult to see how the Aramaic would express it. The trace of a letter at the end seems to belong to an א, with a space before it—hence beginning a new word.

Line 121. אשתק can only be 'I am (will be) silent'. Perles proposes רבא שחק, but nothing seems to be lost at the beginning. ת[נ]שא is certainly right (as Baneth), not ת[ב]עה as Ungnad, nor תבעא as Sachau. א[מריך]. The א is probable.

Line 122. א[ש]א (Baneth) is no doubt right. Cf. Gen. 41⁴⁴. וּמַנְחָתוֹתָהּ is incorrect if רגלהם is singular, but it is a natural *constructio ad sensum*. Nöldeke assumes a mistake for רגליהם. [אלהן] ל[בן]. There are traces of ו (or ד) and of כ (not לא as Epstein). Then we must either supply a verb like 'we know' or suppose that כי (l. 123) is a mistake due to the line above it, or that l. 123 is a repetition of the proverb in another form.

Line 123. א[נ]שא is a conjecture, but probable. There is not room for much to complete the sentence, and טב is likely to have been repeated, as ✓ לחה in l. 124.

Line 124. לחיה probably 'curse' here; elsewhere 'evil'.

Line 125 is very obscure. If God looks after men, a man may chop wood in the dark without harm to himself. This is strange enough, but why is he like a burglar? מצלה עקן. Grimme 'passes through a wood'. Sachau 'causes trees to grow'. But to 'split' wood is an accepted meaning in Aramaic, and the other suggestions do not make the passage more intelligible. After כאיש a וי is deleted. שתר. Sachau says = סתר. Nöldeke, Epstein 'breaks into'. Perles cft. 1 Sam. 5⁹, where יִשְׁתָּרוּ seems to mean 'burst out', of tumours (but the

Jewish commentators connect it with סתר). He also compares Bab. *šulturu* and Ezra 5¹², where שתר (שטר) is clearly 'destroy'. בי (not בנ) for בית as in 9³. וישת[ר] is more probable perhaps than וישת[מר]. Either the text is wrong, or some words are used in an unknown sense.

Plate 47 is in two columns, of which the first is fairly well preserved, but the lines are very unequal in length, and the beginnings of all of them are broken off.

Line 126. Nöldeke restores [ברי אל תנגד ק שתך]. There is not room for ברי. The natural word would be תנגד, but in l. 191 we have דרך, as in Hebrew, and in l. 128, a root ending in ג. This suggests דרג, a collateral form of דרך. As the same word was probably used here and in l. 128, I have restored תדרג. There is no trace of the ק. It may have been written, as in l. 128, at a distance from the ש. For the general sense cf. Pss. 11², 64⁴⁻⁵. למה 'lest'. Cf. Ezra 4²² (Ungnad). יסנה (Pael) as in Talmud 'goes' (Nöldeke, Perles, Grimme). The verb is singular with אלהיא plural, but perhaps this is only a mistake (so Perles) for אלהא, and not as in Hebrew. בעדרה cf. Exod. 18⁴, Deut. 33²⁶, Ps. 146⁵.

Line 127. Probably four or three letters are lost at the beginning. If it were Hebrew, we should supply לעולם, but there is no obvious word. הכצר is usually taken for הקצר 'gather harvest' (Grimme 'labour'). Cf. l. 101 כצפה for קצפה. Ungnad suggests as an alternative قصد 'to aim at'. For the end Strack cft. Deut. 6¹¹, 8¹⁰⁻¹², 11¹⁵.

Line 128 is parallel to l. 126, as l. 129 to l. 127. [הן דר]נת. Nöldeke דרכת, but נ is clear. Halévy and Pognon [הן נ]נת for ננת. חטא must go together 'one more righteous than thou'. מן אלהן probably 'sin', with a play of words. Grimme 'arrow'. מן אלהן is difficult for 'as regards, in the sight of, God'. הר (or הר) must be a slip for הו. Grimme proposes to read הריא 'from thee is the arrow, from God is the direction'. But after הר the papyrus is intact and blank. We should expect 'the arrow will be turned back upon thee by God'.

Line 129. For the beginning cf. l. 127. זף דנגא (Epstein, Nöldeke, Halévy, Grimme) is right. Sachau and Ungnad זפרנגא, which Lidzbarski says means a 'quince', but he does not explain the construction. זף is imperative of יוף 'borrow' as in l. 130.

Line 130. לחה (Epstein) is probable from the traces remaining. Cf. l. 138. [ף הן]א Nöldeke, Epstein. שלין, not שליו (as Strack). It must be a plural abstract of שליא, cf. سلوان (Nöldeke).

Line 131. The restorations are by Nöldeke and Epstein. They add

י at the beginning, but I doubt if there is room. [חשלם] is probably right, but there is no trace of it. מלא [ב] Epstein 'payment of it fills the house', which gives no sense, and is grammatically incorrect, as the subject is feminine, but perhaps not impossible in these texts. Nöldeke better 'the filling of a house'. The point is not obvious. Can it mean that the payment of a debt is liable to take everything you have in your house? Baneth, mistake for מלא. [ב] cf. on l. 125. There is a trace of the ב. The line ends here.

Line 132. [כל] is probable, as there is a trace of ל. There is room for the restored words, but they are not very convincing. Baneth's איש [כי] שנאתה is less suitable, and does not include the ל. מכרב אלחשמענה. There is a trace of כ. It looks like an alternative to what precedes, cf. ll. 122, 123. 'שנ' 'Hässlichkeit' i.e. 'ugliness'.

Line 133. על [ק]רמן is certain, and there is just room for על. Baneth cft. further on. אט . . (or אט . .) must be the predicate. No satisfactory restoration has been proposed. [יה]נשון (שגון as Sachau &c.) = Heb. ישיגו 'overtake'. The object is omitted as probably in l. 82. Or 'they shall overtake (i.e. find out) his lies'. ירוקן from רקק, either for ירוקן, or a mistake for ירוקן.

Line 134. Probably nothing before מכרב. גויר קרלה. Perhaps we should divide קרל הק. Baneth cft. Ekha R. 12 (?) חביר קרל. On the analogy of Heb. ערף implying strength, it may mean his strength is broken, he fails in his object. But why like a maiden? תימנה Epstein thinks is from ימא, but it must be an adjective (Nöldeke). In Ezek. 21² דרך ת' may be 'the southern way'. Perhaps this is 'a southern maiden', though one would expect a gentilic form. י is probably right. Then there is room for a verb of four letters. לאנפין. The ל introduces the object. We should expect 'her face'. The idea may be that the liar wears a mask, but is unsuccessful in his devices, like one who curses wrongfully. לחיתא is a curse, not an oath (as Epstein).

Line 135. A mark at the beginning looks as if the scribe wrote י (or א) and erased it. ומן is quite clear. Note that the sign ✚ comes at the end of a proverb, not at the beginning of a new one. The rest of the line is blank.

Line 136. [אלחמאס] or something equivalent is required. ימנע passive (Nöldeke). The rest of the line is blank.

Line 137. [אלתרבי] is only conjectural. Cf. e.g. Deut. 8^{13,14}, Ezek. 28⁵, Ps. 62¹¹. But [אלתהי ר]חיל would be possible. חיל. There is an א at the end, which is erased. תהשנא as Heb. שנה. Ungnad aptly compares Sirach 8² (Heb.). The rest of the line is blank.

Line 138. [וי] Nöldeke and Epstein. יתרומם Nöldeke, or for יתרומם. No doubt 'prides himself upon'. שם[ש עלוהי]. There is perhaps room for this. 'Let not Shamash rise upon him' i.e. be favourable to him. Nöldeke and Epstein כי שם[שה], but the space requires more letters, and 'his sun' is not very suitable. The suggestion [שמה .] is not very probable. ידנה would then mean 'be illustrious', which is possible in Syriac, but hardly at this date. The verb suggests שמש.

Line 139. מני is probable from the traces. 'From me went forth', i.e. was due to myself, so that I cannot demand satisfaction (אצדק) from any one else. הנשש a Haphel (Seidel) with the meaning of Pael 'to feel', 'spy out'. Ungnad takes the ה as interrogative, which is hardly possible. [ומ]ה [אמר] (Seidel) is possible, but not certain. 'What can I say' being parallel to the preceding clause. Ungnad's ענה fits neither the space nor the sense nor the remains of letters. It would also require ואמר. Grimme ואנה אמר gives no sense. Some word for 'evil' would be suitable, taking אמר as 3rd person.

Line 140. [ה]וה he, i.e. my son, was. Nöldeke [מן ביתי ה]וה but there is not room. שהר חמס 'a malicious witness'. Ungnad cft. Exod. 23¹ (where it is associated, as here, with false reports) and Ps. 35¹¹. חמת[א] עם. Nöldeke ועם, but there is scarcely room. עפה an alternative form of יעה 'with whom shall I strive and weary myself?', i.e. why should I weary myself by striving? So Strack who cft. עפי in Targ. Prov. 21²⁵. Seidel cft. על iii, and Job 9⁴. Ungnad misreads it as אפעה.

Line 141. [רו]י fits the space. Nöldeke, 'my son, thy secrets'. חטאיק [וי]אליקל is required, but there is no trace of the ו. The latter part of the line is blank.

Plate 47, col. ii. The lines were probably shorter than in col. i, but only the beginnings remain. A stroke after ll. 142, 144, 145, 146 seems to divide the proverbs. Few sentences can be completed satisfactorily.

Line 142. [בנ]צוי. The צ is probable. From נצה 'to quarrel'.

Line 143. [אצי]ל. Nöldeke rejects this, but the א is probable. It might possibly be כ, and Perles suggests כציר (for קציר) but does not explain it. [אלתשפט]. Cf. l. 104, and Arab. no. 38.

Line 144. מנתך. From מנה 'weigh', Arab. وزن وزنك. The traces following seem only to fit ועל. [יהוסף] possibly.

Line 145. [איש וכ] is only a conjecture.

Line 147. תסתכל 'be crafty'. Seidel cft. Eccles. 7^{16,17}. ידער 'be extinguished' (Ungnad) seems to be the only explanation. Or ידער? cf. l. 43. The ה following is fairly certain. The masc. verb with a fem. subject following is not impossible. Cf. l. 153.

Line 148. תחלי. The ח is badly formed and damaged. Sachau and Ungnad תרלי or תבלי which give no sense. Cf. Arm. no. 8. יבלע[ו] fairly certain. There are traces of ב and ע. Not יבלעו[ן] because jussive 'let them not swallow'. The end is restored from the Armenian.

Line 150. רם suits the context, but a longer word is required.

Line 151. שא[נ]ת ש[פ]ת (Nöldeke, Epstein) is probably right. For the end cf. ll. 134, 135.

Line 152 was perhaps something like Prov. 16³².

Line 153. נפש fem. is apparently subject of ירחם masc.

Line 154. The sentence must have begun in l. 153. וי אל עמה as in l. 107, cf. l. 161.

Line 155. The beginning of the sentence, containing the object, must have been in l. 154. For the masc. verb cf. on l. 153. אל must be the preposition. The meaning is obscure.

Line 156. יהפך for יאפך, so Nöldeke who takes אל as 'God' and אפכא as a participle. 'God overturns the mouth of the perverse'. If אל is a preposition, it will be 'he shall turn retribution to the mouth . . .'

Line 157. יאכמו 'be blackened' i. e. darkened. Cf. כ. Masc. again as in l. 153. The restoration is probable, though merely conjectural.

Line 158. כשיטא perhaps (as elsewhere כ for ק) = קשיטא 'truth'. יארנה seems to require פם in l. 157, after eyes and ears. The rest of the line is blank.

Plate 48, col. i. The lines are again very unequal in length.

Line 159. Probably nothing before איש. [שפ]יר. Another suggestion is חסיד, but the trace remaining favours פ rather than ס. מדרה = מדה, with dagesh resolved, or rather with the double ד not yet represented by ד. Ungnad proposes מדרה 'his dwelling', which is less suitable. For the form cf. עממיא, שקקן, &c. כן[שת]ה. Nöldeke objects that this would require חסינתא, and proposes בקריה, but the remnants point to ש rather than ר and the space would not be filled by רי. Reading בקשתה we can only suppose that it is a mistake for בקשת, which is more suitable. . . . וי מת is fairly certain. In l. 128 דרג seemed to be used of the bow. Either that or נדר may be supplied here. יתי after the participle is unusual.

Line 160. [י]שתמר if it is used in this Aramaic. Ungnad is impossible. The long stroke before מ is accidental, and the letter is ע. 'Stand with' = on the side of. ומה. Apodosis introduced by ו. אן as in Hebrew? But על is difficult for 'by means of', 'trusting upon'. נה or possibly [ה]נופ, not [ה]נס (as Baneth). 'His own strength'.

Line 161. The first letter visible is מ (probably). Perhaps the word

before it is a participle 'he who guards himself against'. Epstein assumes too much space at the beginning, and reads מן [כב]שי 'secrets'. Ungnad [אנ]שי אלעמה זי לה (Epstein's לא is impossible), cf. ll. 107, 154. The fact that אל is written as one word with עמה suggests that it is the preposition. Also the addition of לה here makes the translation 'to whom God is with him' impossible. Hence לעמתו = אלעמה, as Grimme, is more probable. וה[טר]אני יהו[ה] ר[א]נהי, Nöldeke 'overthrow him' is impossible. The ו is certain but ה after it is doubtful. The ר is quite uncertain. Epstein proposes באנהי, which he takes as 'in his strength'. A participle דאן is doubtful. In Ezra 7²⁵ דאנין is Kethibh, רינין Kere.

Line 162 is very difficult and the restoration quite uncertain. עממא must be plural (so Nöldeke). Elsewhere עממא [פתיה] (meaning?) appears best to fit the remaining traces. זלכבהם. There is a trace of the ם.

Line 163. [לא ידע] gives a suitable meaning. [זיהר לה] or something similar is required if the sentence ends with the line. Baneth proposes בארחא continuing the sentence in l. 164.

Line 164. ילוה (Epstein) is certain. ב[ארחא] (Baneth) is merely conjectural. אנר either 'roof' (cf. 5⁴) 'he will not be a co-tenant with him', or 'wages', 'he will not employ him'. The exegetical noun-clause at the end is strange.

Line 165. [סנ]יא. There is not room for more at the beginning. לם is probable. The small fragment ought to be slightly bent upwards. There is not room for [ש]לם (Nöldeke, Epstein) as well as the א of [לרמנ]א. למה טב Nöldeke 'why'. Or perhaps 'what is the good of?' שג[יא]. Ungnad שג[יא]ן, but the ן is very doubtful. שניא is a noun, 'the multitude of', as in l. 106. [לזי] as Sachau. Ungnad זי from l. 166, but there is hardly room. באנ[בין] seems to be required, but there is hardly room.

Line 166. At the beginning there is space for about two letters—not אחר.

Line 167. צדיק אנשא (Nöldeke, Epstein) is certain. 'The righteous among men'. Seidel צדיק אלהא 'as for the righteous, God is his help'. בעדרה as in l. 126. נטחוהי. Nöldeke cft. نطح (to butt!) and Pal. Syr. نطح, Aphel 'to touch' (and so Strack), 'all who meet him are for his help'. Grimme 'all who smite him perish' (هوئ). הוין participle of הוה? We should expect the future. Perhaps it is to be read otherwise, or the whole passage may be corrupt. The rest of the line is blank.

Line 168. [בית] seems to be required by תרעיה. תתהלל. Perles cft. Jer. 23¹⁹ (with Targ.) 'is profaned' i. e. destroyed. ובשהינן parallel to ביום רוח or the antithesis of it. From שרה ✓ it might mean 'in tranquillity' but form? יצען Pael of יצע 'they spread' i. e. cast down? Nöldeke cft. מלל 'fall'. בויה apparently 'plunder' or 'prey'.

Line 169. The restoration is merely conjectural, and not very convincing. The rest of the line seems to belong to the series of reproachful sayings, at the end of the later versions.

Line 170. Beginning conjectural, but something of the kind is necessary. 'Set my name in wantonness' i. e. disgraced it by wantonness. The rest of the line is blank.

Line 171. יאהרן the energetic form (Nöldeke). נט cf. אדני and Syr. רנא. Perhaps 'approach' (Nöldeke, Smend). לשמש הו the Babylonian god of justice. It is written לשמ שהו by an accident.

Line 172. The fragment containing זי is upside down in the facsimile. After לך the line is blank.

Plate 48, col. ii. The left-hand side of the column is lost, and the lower half is too fragmentary for restoration. There is no evidence of the length of the lines, unless the restoration of l. 189 is right.

Line 173. אל perhaps 'God' though it is joined to בצדיק. בצדיק 'as a righteous man', ב circumstantiae. Nöldeke 'by means of a righteous man', i. e. Nabusumiskun. The line may have ended 'why hast thou plotted against me?' It would then belong to the second series of sayings.

Line 174. שאני a mistake (Sachau) for שנאי. In l. 206 it must be a different word. The line may have ended 'for God will avenge me'.

Line 175. סתר 'a secret place' (cf. Ps. 91¹) hence 'abode', 'home'. [וסתר] Baneth cft. Deut. 32^{10,11}.

Line 176 goes with l. 175, as the side-stroke indicates. והוקרת, so Nöldeke, who reads שנאיך, as Halévy. Baneth takes it as 'hardened [thy heart]', and רחמך as 'piety'.

Line 177. רתא perhaps 'pity', cf. Samaritan Aramaic ארתי, or 'admonish' as Syriac (Aphel).

Line 178. . . . ס Löw proposes [פך] 'is enough'.

Lines 179-183. No word is certain.

Line 184. Meaning obscure. Apparently related to l. 186.

Line 186. ב. ת. Sachau's בבית is improbable. It is more like דברת. Nöldeke translates 'into a house of bronze', an unlikely expression.

Line 187. נפשי is most likely from the traces remaining. תרע (or תרע) may be 2nd or 3rd person fem. ארחא rather than יהא (Ungnad).

Line 188. Cf. Prov. 27⁷.

Line 189. Cf. Prov. 31^{6,7}.

Plate 49. Four fragments. No line is complete.

Line 191. דרר. In ll. 126–8 דרג appears to be used. There is a stroke after this line (cf. above, ll. 173–188). As this always starts from the first letter, there was nothing before חר.

Line 192. Halévy completes 'and if you keep it, your master may leave', &c., and so Nöldeke. Perhaps rather 'keep it with care, so that afterwards he may be willing to leave'; cf. l. 103.

Line 193. למשבק. The מ is badly formed, but can be nothing else. According to Sachau's arrangement the end of this line is the beginning of the second fragment.

Line 194. Cf. Syr. nos. 31, 32, Prov. 25⁷.

Line 196. ארה cf. l. 80.

Line 197. The small fragment c may belong here. ביתה is fairly certain.

Line 198. קש . . . Baneth restores ש[מש] אים קדם. If the small fragment belongs here, the line might be 'he who brings an accusation against his master, shall be entrapped (some part of יקש, a Hebraism) in his law-suit . . .'

Line 199. אבה הויה. Baneth suggests דאבה and cft. Syr. no. 36.

Line 201. Seidel begins with לך 'go', but the first letter seems to have a tail, therefore not ל. The line must have been something like l. 192.

Line 203. מכרא if = מפר, it ought to be (מנכר א) (Ungnad). בחין probably from בחן 'test'.

Line 204. The restorations are by Seidel and Baneth. The proposals for the beginning are not convincing. לעדרה more probably than לעדרה (as in l. 126).

Line 205. [לך יהוי] Seidel. The root סבל here and in l. 204 probably means 'support (with food, &c.)'. If so, כסתך is probably not 'fodder' (Ungnad) כִּסְתָא, but 'cushion' (i.e. saddle) Heb. כִּסֵּת. רכבך 'thy riding upon me'. אחזה is clear. Baneth 'I will not accept thy saddle'. But the phrase is so strange that there must be some mistake.

Line 206. שאני. Perles cft. Bab. šēnu 'shoe' and so Nöldeke and Halévy. If so, בין בש[ר] is no doubt right.

Plate 50. One large and seven small fragments. Little can be read on the facsimile. The arrangement adopted here is uncertain, as the text is too much broken to give a sense.

Line 208 seems to mean 'do not set a man to a task for which he is unsuited'. פרישה is not very probable.

Line 209. חמרא (Baneth) is fairly certain. Supply before it perhaps 'he who makes'. . . . ומ. Baneth ומין, but a participle is wanted.

Line 210. First half very uncertain, and the sense obscure.

Line 211. ורם (or ורם). Sachau נרם which Seidel takes as 'piece'.

Line 216. עויל 'a child'? חרש 'a dumb person', infant?

Line 217. ברחרן if right, may = Heb. בר חורים, as Sachau.

Line 218. Cf. perhaps l. 84, but the reading is very uncertain. ב[ע]ולה. Seidel בולה 'with his own money'.

Line 219. נרה perhaps as restored in Mesha l. 16 'maid'. At the end possibly כב[חולה].

Line 222. Epstein נשקה אשה.

The Behistun Inscription.

This great trilingual inscription is famous as having formed the basis of the decipherment¹ of cuneiform writing. If any confirmation of that decipherment were still required, it would be supplied by the Aramaic version found in these papyri—the earliest specimen we possess (other than cuneiform) of a Semitic translation of any text. The inscription itself was carved by order of Darius the son of Hystaspes on the face of an almost inaccessible rock on the road from Babylon to Ecbatana (Hamadan), in the early part of his reign, probably not later than 510 B.C., to commemorate the means by which he consolidated his power.² Such a record however, splendid as it was, could not by itself spread the fame of his exploits, for, though travellers by the road were no doubt numerous, the *inscription* was too far off to be read by them. Darius therefore caused copies and translations to be made and sent to various parts of his dominions. To these an allusion seems to be made at the end of the inscription, in a passage which is best preserved, but difficult to understand³ in the Susian or Elamite version.⁴ 'By the grace of Auramazda I made inscriptions in another manner (?) . . . which had

¹ See A. J. Booth, *The Discovery and Decipherment of the Trilingual Cuneiform Inscr.* (1902) for a full account, and R. W. Rogers, *Hist. of Babylonia and Assyria* (1915), p. 83, &c.

² King and Thompson, *The Sculptures and Inscription of Darius* . . . (London, 1907).

³ Only what is certain is given here. It is unnecessary to discuss it.

⁴ There are traces of it also in the Persian. See King and Thompson.

not been done before . . . and it was written . . . and I sent those inscriptions into all lands and the people [read them]'. A fragment of one such copy, in cuneiform Babylonian on stone, was found recently at Babylon,¹ and fragments of an Aramaic version are contained in these papyri—a material more suitable for sending 'into all lands'. The papyri seem to represent at least two copies of the version. So important a piece of work was no doubt done officially by the great king's own scribes,² and sent out to the chief men of the provinces, who would preserve the record and make it known by public reading to their people or by publishing copies of it.

Although the language of Darius was Persian, it is probable that for state purposes Babylonian continued to be used in the capital, and that the Babylonian part of the Behistun inscription is to be regarded as the official text. It alone gives the number of killed and of prisoners taken—an important part of the record. For international purposes Aramaic was used, and it is natural that the official Aramaic version should follow the official Babylonian text. Sachau (p. 185) considers that the correspondence between the two is very close and literal, while Ed. Meyer³ regards the Aramaic as a free translation. Both are partly right. The Aramaic gives the numbers of killed and prisoners, and otherwise where it corresponds to the Babylonian it is generally very close—the same words and phrases being regularly rendered in the same way, sometimes without regard to differences of idiom, as is the manner of ancient translators. But the papyri are too much broken to warrant our saying that this is always the case. Indeed in some of the lacunae it does not seem possible to restore any Aramaic which will translate the Babylonian exactly. Moreover the fragment (p. 266, plate 56, 4) of a second copy does not entirely agree with the first. The same seems to be true of the fragment of a Babylonian copy found at Babylon (see above), for Weissbach notes that there is not always room for the standing phrases 'Auramazda helped me: under the protection of A.', &c. He suggests that the mention of Auramazda was purposely omitted as unacceptable to Babylonians, and that where the words *ina šilli* (= *בטלה*) occur, they may have been followed by the name of a Babylonian divinity (Nabu or Marduk) or by *ilāni rabūte*. It seems then that the copies distributed either were intentionally adapted to their readers, or that they unintentionally diverged from the original. It is curious that the Babylonian

¹ See *Veröffentlichungen d. Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft* iv. p. 24+.

² See introduction to *Aḫikar* above, p. 205.

³ *Papyrusfund*, p. 101.

fragment corresponds to parts of the Aramaic version where the original on the rock is defaced—a fact which may interest any one who still doubts the genuineness of these papyri.

The Aramaic version was no doubt made soon after the great inscription was engraved. The present fragments, however, represent a later copy. This is conclusively shown by the blank spaces which occur at irregular intervals and which indicate omissions. Thus e.g. between ll. 22 and 23, the other copy (of which pl. 56, 4 is a fragment) originally contained the omitted passage. The official Aramaic copy, sent out by Darius say about 510 B. C. must therefore have become worn out in the course of years, but these Jews of Elephantine, being a literary people, thought it worth while to re-copy the document and to preserve it as an historical record. On the whole they did the work carefully, but the exemplar was already illegible in parts, and this may account for some of the divergences from the Babylonian text. They made some mistakes too, and where the writing was hopelessly obliterated, they did not attempt to restore it, but left a blank space to be filled up when the Babylonian original, after lying dead for 2,000 years, was brought to life again. This is corroborated by the character of the writing, which is the same as that of most of the other documents in this collection and would naturally be dated about 420 B. C.—about 80 or 90 years after the document originally sent by Darius.

The papyri are unfortunately very much broken. Not a single line is complete, and one piece (ll. 50–63) is so much defaced as to be almost illegible, at least on the facsimile. Thanks to the frequent use of set phrases and to the close relation of the two languages, it is often possible to restore the Aramaic with certainty, especially where it is evidently following the Babylonian text. But owing to the divergences mentioned above, and also to the fact that the Babylonian text is itself sometimes defective, restoration is not always possible. (In ll. 50–63 I have done little more than copy down Ungnad's readings.) These defects are less regrettable here than in the Aḥikar text, since for practical purposes we already possess the Babylonian text, supplemented by the Susian (or Elamite) and Persian versions, and no conjectural emendation could supply us with a new historical fact. The interest of the Aramaic, fragmentary though it is, consists in its being an early translation, in the evidence it gives of the relation of Babylon to the provinces, and in its confirmation of the decipherment of cuneiform.

Col. ii. Sachau, plate 54, col. i.

16 דריהוש מלכא כן אמר אחר מתא] לי הות זנה וי בפרתו עבדת
 17 דריהוש מלכא כן אמר מתא מרדו] שמה מרגו מלך עליהם עבדו
 18 פרדא שמה אחר שלחת דדרש שמה פ]חתא [זי בחתר]י אמרת אול [ק]טל
 19 לחילא מרדיא אחר דדרש עבד קר]בא עם מ]רגו]יא אהורמוד סעדני
 20 בטלה זי אהורמוד קטלו למרדיא] אלך ב]ד[/// לכס] לו עבדו קרב
 21 קטלו בהם ב]ד[ר]ד[ר]ד[ר]ד[/// לף /// וחינ אחדו] /// לף ///
 ל]ד[ב]ד[ר]ד[ר]ד[

22 דריהוש מלכא כן אמר איש חד וינ]דֶת שמה פרסי יתב בפרס] אמר
 23 אנה ברזי ברה זי כרש אחר חילא פרסיא] כמסת זי בבתיא באלוך זי ב]ר]ת]א
 24 מרדו עלוהי אולו הו מלך הוה בפר]ס אחר אנה חילא זי בפרס זעיר
 25 זי לא מרדו וחילא זי מדי זי עמי הו]ה שלחת ארתורזי שמה פרסי
 26 בראשהום שלחת אחר חילא זי] פרס ומדי] עמי אז]לו] אחר ארתו]רזי
 27 עם חילא לרחא שמה בפרס אול אחר ויוד]ת [זן] זי אמ]ר] אנה ב]ר]זי
 [את]ה [ע]ם
 28 חילא למעבד קרב עבדו קרבא] אהורמוד סעדני בטלה זי אה]ורמוד
 29 חילא זי לי קטלו לחילא זי ויודת ב]ד[ל]איר] עבדו קרבא [ק]טלו בהם
 /// לף ///
 30 וחינ אחדו . . . אחר אול ויודת זך עם] חילא זע]ר]א רכבי סוסין קד]ם
 31 לפישורא שמה ברתא אחר עם חילא א]תה לערקא [זי] ארתורזי למעבד
 32 קרב עבדו קרבא קטל חילא זי לי] חיל]א זי ויוד]ת בירח ת]שרי?

Plate 56³.

18* . . . שמ]ה

Sachau, p. 203, no. 7.

19* א]ה אחר ד]

19† מ]רגו]יא

20* חילא זי ל]י

20† ///

21* לף /// לף /// ב]ד[

21† ל]ף

21^a* ה]ות זנה זי אנה]

22* אמ]ר] ויודת ש]מה

23* בר]ה זי ב]ר]ש אחר ה]

24* ע]לוהי אולו הו מ]לך

25* מר]דו וחילא זי מדי]

26* ע]ם שלחת וש]

27* ל]א [ל]רח]א שמה]

28* ק]ר]ב וק]

59 דריהוש מלכא כן אמר אלה גבר] יא זי קמן עמי הוו ע[ד] אנה [קטלת]
לנ[ו]מ[ת]

60 זך מגוש זי אמר אנה ברזי המו] שניא [עמי] אתנצחו

61 וינדפרנה שמה בר ויספרה] פד[סי גוברות] בר מרדני (?)

62 פרסי פר[סי מ מנא ברה (?)

63 א סבל

Plate 56⁸.

62* פרסי

63* ל

64 בר

Transcription of the corresponding parts of Bab. [i. e. the Babylonian text of the Behistun inscription], taken from King and Thompson, *The Sculptures and Inscription of Darius . . .* p. 177. The numbers in parentheses (50, &c.) indicate the lines of the cuneiform text. These have been divided so as to show their correspondence to the lines of the Aramaic version, indicated in the margin. Passages in italics, bracketed, are as supplied by the editors from the other versions. The fragment mentioned above (p. 249) begins in l. 10.

1. (50) arki nikrutu iphurunimma ittalku'

2. ana tarši Dadaršu ana epišu taḥaza arki itepšu' ṣaltum (51) [*ina alu Tigra šumšu ina Uraššu Urimizda issi dannu ina ṣilli ša Urimizda uḫu attā idduku ana nikrutu*]

3. *agašunu ūmu 18 (KAM) ša Airu itepu*']šu ṣalti idduku' ina libbišunu 546 u baḫutu

3 a. uṣṣabbitunu 520 arki ina šanitum

4. ḥarrāni nikrūtu (52) [*iphurunimma ittalku' ana tarši Dadaršu ana epišu taḥaza arki itepšu' ṣaltum ina Uyama šumšu ina Uraššu*]

5. *Urimizda issi dannu*] ina ṣilli ša Urimizda uḫu attā ana nikrutu idduku ūmu 9 (KAM) ša Simānu

6. itepšu ṣaltu (53) [*. arki Dadaršu amatu la epuš idaggalu paniya*]

6 a. *adi muḫḫi ša anaku allaku ana Madā*]

7. Dariyamuš šarru kiām iḫabbi Umissi šumšu gallā Parsā ana Uraššu (54) [*allapar umma emuḫu nikrutu ša la iššimmu'inni dākušunūtu arki*]

8. *Umissi ittalak ana Uraššu ana*] kašadu nikrutu iphurunimma ittalku' ana tarši Umissu ana epeš taḥaza

9. arki itepšu ṣaltu (55) [*ina Izala ina Aššur Urimizda issi dannu*]

ina šilli ša Urimizda uķu attūa ana nikrutu idduku ūmu 15 (KAM) ša Tebētu itepšu šal]ti idduku ina libbišunu 2024

10. ina šanitu ħarrāni nikrutu ipħurunimma illiku' ana tarši Umissi ana epiš taħaza (56) [arki itepšu šaltu ina Utīyāri ina Urašū Urimizda issi dannu ina šilli ša Urimizda uķu attūa] ana nikrutu idduku ūmu 30 (KAM) ša Airu itepšu šaltum

11. idduku ina libbišunu 2045 u baļtutu uššabbitu 1558 (57) [arki Umissi amatu la epuš idaggalu paņiya

11 a. adi muħħi ša anaku ana Madā alliki

12. Dariyamuš šarru kiām iķabbi arki anaku ultu Bābīlu ušam]ma attalak ana Madā ana kašadi ana Madā ina Kundur šumšu ina Madā (58) [ina libbi ana muħħiya Parumartiš agašu ša iķabbu umma anaku šar Madā itti

13. uķu ittalak ana epišu taħaza arki nitepuš šaltu] Uramizda issi dannu ina šilli ša Uramizda uķu ša Parumartiš (59) [adduku ūmu 25

14. ša nitepuš šaltu arki Parumartiš agašu

15. itti uķu] iši eliya ša sisē iħliķma illikma ina Raga' šumšu ina Madā arki anaku uķu (60) [altapar ana muħħišunu Parumartiš agašu

.

* * * *

16. (68) [Dariyamuš šarru kiām iķabbi arki mālu ana attūa tatur agā ša anaku ina Partū epušu]

17. Dariyamuš šarru kiām iķabbi mātu Margu' šumšu takkirannima

18. ištēn amēlu Parada' šumšu (69) [Margumā ina ħaķķadišunu arki Dadaršu šumšu gallā Parsā paħātu ša Baħtar altapar umma alikma dūku

19. ana uķu nikrutu ša la išimmu]'inni arki Dadaršu ittalak itti uķu itepšu šaltum itti Margumā (70) [Uramazda issi dannu

20. ina šilli ša Uramazda uķu attūa idduku ana nikrutu agašunu ūmu 23 ša Kislimu itepšu šaltum]

21. idduku ina libbišunu 55243 u baļtutu uššabbit 6572

21 a. Dariyamuš šarru (71) [kiām iķabbi arki mātu ana attūa tatur agā ša anaku ina Baħtar epušu

22. Dariyamuš šarru kiām iķabbi ištēn amēlu Umizdatu šumšu ina Tar]ma' ina Iutiya šumšu ina Parsu ašib šū itbamma ina Parsu iķabbi ana uķu (72) [umma

23. anaku Barziya marušu ša Kuraš arki uķu ša Parsu mala ina alluka' ša Iutiya

24. ittekru' lapaniya ana muħħišu ittalku' šū ana šarru] ina Parsu [ittur] Dariyamuš šarru kiām iķabbi arki anaku uķu ša Parsumi iši

25. (73) [. Artamarziya šumšu gallā Parsā

26. *ina kaḫḫadišunu allapar*] uḫu ša Parsu ittiya ittalku[†] ana Madā arki Artamarziya

27. itti uḫu (74) [*ana Parsu ittalak ana Parsu ana kašadu ina Rakha šumšu ina Parsu Umizdatu agašu ša iḫabbu umma anaku Barziya itti*

28. *uḫu ittalak ana tarši*] Artamarzi ana epiš taḫaza itepšu šaltum Uramazda issi dannu ina šilli ša Uramazda

29. (75) [*uḫu attūa idduku ana uḫu ša Umizdati ūmu 12 (KAM) ša Airu itepšu šaltum*]

30. arki Umizdatum agašu itti uḫu iši eliya ša sisē iḫlikma

31. ana (76) [*Piši'ḥumadu illik ultu libbi šū itti uḫu ittalak ana tarši Artamarziya ana epiš*

32. *taḫaza ina Parga šadū šumšu itepšu šaltum*] Uramazda issi dannu ina šilli ša Uramazda uḫu attūa idduku ana uḫu ša Umizdati (77) [*ūmu 5 (KAM) ša . . .*

33. *itepšu šaltum*

34. *Umizdatu agašu u mār-bānūti ša ittišu šubbulu*] Dariyamuš šarru kiām iḫabbi arki anaku

35. *Umizdatu agašū u mār-bānūti ša ittišu gabbi ina zakipi (78) [ina Uma . . . šumšu ina Parsu allakan*

36. *Dariyamuš šarru kiām iḫabbi agā ša*] anaku ina Parsu epušu

37. Dariyamuš šarru kiām iḫabbi Umizdatu agašū ša iḫbū (79) [*umma anaku Barziya uḫu ana Aruḫatti*

38. *išpur ištēn amēlu ina kaḫḫadišunu illapar ana tarši Umimana' šumšu gallā*] Parsā paḫātu

39. ša Aruḫatti umma alkama Umimana' duku' u ana (80) [*uḫu ša ana Dariyamuš šarru išimmu*

40. arki uḫu ša Umizdatum išpuru illiku' ana tarši Umimana' ana epiš taḫaza ina Kāpišaka] na itepšu šaltu

41. Uramazda issi dannu ina šilli ša Uramazda uḫu (81) [*attūa idduku ana uḫu nikrutu*

42. *ūmu 13 (KAM) ša Tebētu*

43. *itepšu šaltum arki ina šanitum ḥarrāni nikrātu ipḥurunimma ittalku' ana tarši Umimana' ana epiš taḫaza ina Gandutava*] itti [*nikrātu*] itepšu šaltum Uramizda issi dannu ina šilli ša Uramazda (82) [*uḫu attūa idduku ana uḫu*

44. *nikrutu ūmu 7 (KAM) ša Addaru itepšu šaltum*] arki

45. amēlu agašū ša ina eli uḫu rabū ša Umizdatum išpuru itti uḫu iši eliya (83) [*ša sisē iḫlikma*

46. ana Aršada šumšu ina Aruḫatti illik arki Umimana' itti uḫu] šašu ina libbi

47. iššabatsu iddukšu u mâr-bânûti ša ittišu idduk naphar dîku
 48. u balṭu ša uḫu (84) [. *Dariyamuš šarru kiâm iḫabbi arki mālu ana attîda tatur*

49. *agâ ša anaku*] ina Aruḫatti epušu Dariyamuš šarru kiâm iḫabbi
 adi muḫḫi ša anaku ina Parsu u Madâ (85) [*aturu* . . .

* * * *

50. (105) [*Dariya*]muš [*šarru*] kiâm iḫabbi mannu atta šarru
 ša belâ arkiya amêlu ša uparrašu

51. u parkâni (106) la ta[. *Dariyamuš šarru kiâm iḫabbi*

52. . . .] kî narû šuatu tammari u šalmânu agannutu

53-57.

58. (107) . . . ka u na . . ka lušam'id ûmêka [*lur*]rik Uramazda
 lurabbiš (108) u mi[*mma*] ša nûtum nikâ la tanaḫḫû
 Uramazda lirur (109) u zêru]*ka* . . .

59. *Dariyamuš šarru kiâm iḫabbi agannutu*] šâbê ittiya
 ituru' adi muḫḫi ša anaku ana Gumâti agašû

60. (110) Magušu a[*duku ša iḫabbu umma anaku Barziya*

61. . . .]šu šumšu apilšu ša Misparu' Parsâ Umittana' šumšu apilšu
 ša Suḫra' Parsâ (111) Gubaru' šumšu apilšu ša Mard[*u* . . . šumšu

62. *Parsâ* šumšu apilšu ša *Parsâ*] Magabudišu
 šumšu apilšu ša Za'tu'a Parsâ Ardimaniš šumšu apilšu ša Umaḫku

63. (112) Parsâ šâbê agannutu lu mâdu suddid.

(end of Bab.)

Col. i.

¹ *They killed of them 827 and took alive . . . 06. A second time the rebels gathered together. They went ² to meet Dadarshish to join battle. Then they joined battle at the fortress called Tigra, in Armenia. Auramazda helped me; by the protection of ³ Auramazda my army slew the rebels. On the 18th of Iyyar they joined battle. They slew of them 5046.*

⁴ *Again the rebels gathered together. They went to meet Dadarshish to join battle. Then they joined battle at Huyav as it is called, ⁵ the fortress in Armenia. Auramazda helped me; by the protection of Auramazda my army slew the rebels. On the 9th of Sivan ⁶ they joined battle. They killed of them 472 and took alive . . . 02. Then Dadarshish did nothing (further), waiting for me in Armenia.*

⁷ *Thus says Darius the king, One Vaumisa by name, my servant, a Persian, to Armenia I sent. I said, 'Go, that army, the rebels who do not ⁸ obey me, slay them.'* Then Vaumisa went to Armenia. On (his) arriving (there) the rebels gathered together. They went to meet Vaumisa

to join ⁹ battle. Then they joined battle. He killed of them 2034. ¹⁰ A second time the rebels gathered together. They went to meet Vaumisa to join battle. They joined battle. On the 30th of Iyyar they joined battle. ¹¹ They killed of them 2045 and took alive 1578. Then Vaumisa did nothing, waiting for me in Armenia.

¹² Thus says Darius the king, Then I went out from Babylon and went to Media. On arriving in Media at a (city) named Kundur in Media that Phraortes with ¹³ the army came to join battle. We joined battle. Auramazda helped me, by the protection of Auramazda I slew the army of Phraortes. On the 25th ¹⁴ of Marheshwan(?) we joined battle. I killed of them ...5 and alive I took 108010. Then that Phraortes ¹⁵ ... Then I sent the army ...

Col. ii.

¹⁶ Thus says Darius the king, Then the country was mine. This is what I did in Parthia. ¹⁷ Thus says Darius the king, The country called Margiana rebelled. As king over them they made ¹⁸ one Frada by name. Then I sent (the man) named Dadarshish, governor of Bactria. I said, 'Go, kill ¹⁹ the army, the rebels.' Then Dadarshish joined battle with the Margians. Auramazda helped me. ²⁰ By the protection of Auramazda they killed those rebels. On the 23rd of Chisleu they joined battle. ²¹ They killed of them 55243, and took alive 6972.

²² Thus says king Darius, A certain man, Vayazdata by name, a Persian, dwelt in Persia. He said, ²³ I am Smerdis, the son of Cyrus. Then the Persian army, as many as(?) were in the houses in the neighbourhood(?) of the fortress, ²⁴ rebelled. They went over to him. He became king in Persia. Then I sent the army, which was small, in Persia, ²⁵ which had not rebelled, and the army of Media which was with me. Artavarzi by name, a Persian, ²⁶ I sent at the head of them. Then the army of Persia and Media went with me. Then Artavarzi ²⁷ with the army went to the place called Rakha in Persia. Then that Vayazdata, who said, I am Smerdis, came(?) with ²⁸ the army to join battle. They joined battle. Auramazda helped me, by the protection of Auramazda ²⁹ my army killed the army of Vayazdata. On the 12th of Iyyar they joined battle. They killed of them 303... ³⁰ and took alive ... Then that Vayazdata went with a small force of cavalry before ³¹ the fortress called Paishiyauvada. Then, with his army, he came to meet Artavarzi to join ³² battle. They joined battle. My army killed the army of Vayazdata. In the month Tishri(?)

Col. iii.

³³ they joined battle. They killed of them ... and took alive ... ³⁴ they took Vayazdata, and the nobles who were with him they (also) took. Thus says king Darius, Then ³⁵ I put 10... to death, and the nobles who were with him I crucified at a place called Uvadaicaya in Persia ³⁶ 52 (of them). This is what I did in Persia.

³⁷ Thus says king Darius, That Vayazdata, who said, I am Smerdis, had sent an army to Arachosia ³⁸ and a certain man at the head of

them to meet my servant named Vivana, a Persian, the governor ³⁹ of Arachosia, saying, Go to Vivana, and the army which obeys king Darius ⁴⁰ kill (them). The army of Vayazdata went to meet Vivana to join battle. They joined battle. ⁴¹ Auramazda helped me. By the protection of Auramazda my army killed the rebels. They killed ⁴² of them 4570... and took alive... On the 13th of Tebeth ⁴³ they joined battle. Auramazda helped me. By the protection of Auramazda my army killed the army of ⁴⁴ the rebels. They killed of them 3... and took alive... Then fled ⁴⁵ that man who was in command over them with a small force of cavalry and went ⁴⁶ towards (?) Arshada the fortress in the province of Arachosia. Then Vivana went with the army to meet him ⁴⁷ to join battle. He joined battle. He took him, and killed the nobles who were with him. The total of the killed ⁴⁸ and prisoners whom my army killed and took, was... Thus says king Darius, Then the country was mine. ⁴⁹ This is what I did in Arachosia. Thus says king Darius...

* * *

Col. iv.

⁵⁰ Thus says king Darius, Thou, O king, who shalt be after me, any man who lies ⁵¹... against liars, who are many, I warn (thee):... He who lies ⁵²... make known how it was done. Do thou... thy going (?). ⁵³... he says, Hear what PRTR says. ⁵⁴... see also before thee. ⁵⁵... ⁵⁶... lies... ⁵⁷... this... if thou hide not... ⁵⁸... increase, and thy days be long; but if thou hide

⁵⁹ Thus says king Darius, These are the men who stood on my side till I had killed that Gaumata ⁶⁰ the Magian, who said, 'I am Smerdis'. They were especially distinguished in my sight. ⁶¹ Indaphernes, by name, son of Vayaspara a Persian: Gaubaruva son of Mardonius (?) ⁶² a Persian... a Persian... ⁶³...

Plate 52, containing the recto of the papyrus. For the verso (pl. 53), which has nothing to do with Behistun, see no. 63.

The restorations are translated from the Babylonian text (Bab.), and will not be discussed where they are quite satisfactory. All the lines in this part of Bab. are defective at the beginning.

Line 1 = Bab. l. 50. The numbers of killed and prisoners are missing in Bab. The first numeral here must be *III* since units are always arranged in threes. The number of prisoners cannot be restored. רגליא is taken by Sachau as דגליא the rebel 'troops', and consequently בחרתי as 'a second time'. But e.g. in l. 8, where the phrase is similar, we have מרדיא, not דגליא מ', and nowhere else in this version is דגליא

used in this sense. It would be חילא as in l. 7. The phrase elsewhere in Bab. is *ina šanītum ḥarrāni* 'in a second campaign', though *ina šanītum* alone would be usual for 'a second time' (בְּתֵרִית). Perhaps the expression רְגִלִּי בְּתֵרִית means 'a second time', properly 'twice', cf. שֵׁשׁ רְגִלִּים in Exod. 23¹⁴, &c.

Line 2. לערקה restored from l. 4, q. v. בִּרְתָּא for בִּרְתָּא as in l. 23? and 35². סַעְדָּא [נִי] as often. Hence Bab. is *issidannu* not *issi dannu*.

Line 3. קַטְלו *constructio ad sensum*, if חילא is rightly restored as subject, cf. l. 48. לְמַרְדִּיא. The ל might be used simply to mark the object, to avoid misunderstanding, but really it represents Bab. *ana* in the phrase *idduku ana nikrātu*. Cf. also l. 5. The number of killed here does not agree with the number in Bab. but the latter may be a mistake for 5046 (so Ungnad). Then the number of prisoners may also be incorrect. The space between ll. 3 and 4 ought to have contained the words וְחִין אַחֲדוֹ // // זֶה אַחֲרֵי בְּתֵרִית (or more) זֶה אַחֲרֵי בְּתֵרִית. Bab. has *ina šanītum ḥarrāni*, though it ought to be 'in a 3rd campaign'. Either it is a mistake, or it means 'in another campaign'.

Line 4. זִי [הָ] = later Aram. לְאֹרַע 'to meet', 'against' (Seidel and Ungnad), cf. לערעה in the fragment on pl. 57, no. 3, l. 6, and יַעֲרִיעַץ Sirac. 13⁷. בְּהִי. The name, which is preserved in the Elamite version (Uiyama), must be הִי (Ungnad).

Line 5. [בִּרְתָּא] supplied as in l. 2, but it is doubtful whether there is room. לְמַרְדִּיא cf. on l. 3.

Line 6. The numbers are lost in Bab. עֲבִיד a slip for עֲבִד. The scribe perhaps intended to erase י. מִכְתָּר [ר] cf. l. 11, &c. Ungnad cft. Job 36² (כִּמְרִי). [בְּאַרְרִי] is probable in Pers. but is omitted in El. The space between ll. 6 and 7 should have contained the words עַד זִי אִנְהָ לְמַרְדִּי אֹחֵל.

Line 7. עִילְמִי is a mistake for עִלְמִי (Ungnad). זֶה is not in Bab.

Line 8. I have restored שְׁמַעוּ, as the plural seems to be used with חילא. [קַטְל הַמּוֹ] (or יְהוּם) = Bab. *dūkušunātu*. Cf. 28¹³. לְמַמְטָא = Bab. *ana kašadu* 'on arrival'. It is a literal translation, not (as Ungnad) a mistake for לְמַמְטָא, and not an Aramaic idiom.

Line 9 a short line, left blank after the numerals. It is an interesting example of omission due to homoeoteleuton. The scribe wrote עֲבִדוֹ קִרְבָּא (*itepšu šaltu*) and then continued from the second עֲבִדוֹ קִרְבָּא, thus omitting all the passage which is now illegible in Bab. (Another fact which may interest those who doubt the genuineness of the papyri). The missing passage, restored from P. and El., is 'in Izalâ in Assyria. Auramazda was a strong helper. By the protection of A. my army fell upon the

rebels. On the 15th day of Tēbet they had joined battle'. He was copying of course from an Aramaic exemplar (not from the original inscription) and the omission must therefore be due to a mere oversight. קטל. The subject is apparently והומס. 2034. Bab. 2024.

Line 10 omits (before the date) 'in Utiyari in Armenia. Auramazda was a strong helper. By the protection of A. my army fell upon the rebels'. והומס (for והומס). At this point the Babylonian fragment (see pp. 249, 250) begins. It supplies some phrases lost in Bab.

Line 11. The prisoners are 157[8] probably. Bab. 1558. [באררט] in P. and El., but not in the Bab. fragment. Between ll. 11 and 12 supply (as between ll. 6 and 7) ער זי אנה למדי אולת.

Line 12. [אולמ[רי] if so to be restored, must be a mistake for אולת למדי (so Ungnad), or אול a participle 'going', cf. Ahikar l. 38 רכב. [פרו]רת יך Bab. (with the fragment) adds 'who spoke saying, I am king of Media'. There seems to be no room for this here.

Line 13. The Aramaic is again rather shorter than Bab.

Line 14. The name of the month is lost in Bab. The Persian has Adukaniš, perhaps = Marḥeshwan. There seems to be no room in Bab. for the number of killed and prisoners.

Line 15 quite uncertain.

Plate 54 in two columns, very much injured. In col. i the beginnings of the lines are lost, in col. ii the ends. The length of the lines is shown by l. 17, where the beginning is certain, following the end of l. 16. The Aramaic is shorter than Bab. A literal translation would make some of the lines of the right length (about 65 letters) but not all. In col. i there is a blank space at the top. Some lines correspond to the Bab. fragment, others agree with the fragments on pl. 56, nos. 3 (but this is a different recension) and 7.

Line 16. מתא cf. l. 48* and Ahikar l. 36.

Line 17. If מרגו is right, it must have changed places with מרדו, an error due to the similarity of the two words.

Line 18 was evidently much shorter than Bab. of which (as restored by K and T from P. and El.) the full equivalent would be איש חד פרדא שמה . . . מרגו אחר שלחת דדרש שמה עברי פרסי פחתא . . . The restoration here is only a conjectural selection. [בחתר] י. The י is certain. Fragment 3 of plate 56 begins here (a 2nd copy).

Line 19. [לחילא] = *ana uku*. The line is again short. It should be

. . . לחילא מרדיא זי לא שמעו לי אחר אול דדרש עם חילא עברו קרבא . . .

The Babylonian fragment begins in this line, and also no. 7 of plate 56, from a third (?) copy.

Line 20. There is not room for **חילא זילי** (as in Bab. fragment) before **קטלו**.

Line 21. Prisoners 6,972 as in Bab. fragment, but Bab. has 6,572. The space between ll. 21 and 22 should contain the words **דריהוש מלכא** [בבחתרי עברת] **כן אמר אחר מתא לי ה[ות זנה זי אנה**. The unbracketed words are found in fragment 3 of plate 56, which must belong to a different recension, since the relative positions of the remaining words would not fit this recension.

Line 22, after **שמה**, omits 'in Tarava in Iutiya by name' (by homoeoteleuton?) and inserts **פרסי**. At the end there is room for either **מרד** or **אמר**, but not (if l. 23 is rightly restored) for 'he rebelled in Persia, he spoke to the army saying', as Bab. **[וין]ת** is very uncertain. The fragment of the other copy, however, has **וידות** which is merely a mistake for **וידרת**. The letters here may be **זרת**, with the **ד** crowded in rather above the line.

Line 23. **בבתיא** (Ungnad) is the most probable reading. Perhaps it is a scribal correction of **ביותיא** 'in Iutiya'. **אלוך** is the same word as in Bab. fragment *alluk* 'barracks'? **א[ת]ת** very doubtful. Bab. fragment has a sign which is probably the beginning of *Iutiya*. In Bab. the passage is lost.

Line 24. **[מררו]** cannot have stood in l. 23 and is therefore necessary here. The next words are restored from the fragment. The first legible letter is probably **ס** rather than **א[מ]ר**. If so, the phrase 'Darius the king says thus' is omitted. In Bab. the end of the line is uncertain. K and T read *uḫu ša Parsumi iṣi*. Weissbach objects to the form *Parsumi* and reads *Parsu miṣi*. Certainly *iṣi* would be expected here = **זעיר**.

Line 25. Beginning restored from P. and El. supported by the fragment. **זי מדי** as in the fragment, not **זי במדי** as in l. 24. **פרסי** is apparently the last word of the line, therefore no room for **עברי**.

Line 26. **[בראשהו שלחת]** cf. l. 38 and the fragment, where also the **ש** of **וש** is certain, though I cannot guess at the word. **ומדי** is strangely written. It may be a mistake for **למדי** (as Bab.), or the meaning may be 'the army of Persia and Media (which was) with me, went away' i. e. to Artawarzi—a better sense than Bab., though **עמי** is awkward.

Line 27. The restoration is based on the fragment, but it makes the line rather long. At the end **עם אול** or **עם אחה** (cf. l. 31) is wanted, but neither fits the space. The **ה** is doubtful.

Line 28 is shorter than Bab. Either **למעבד קרב** or **עבדו קרבא** was omitted, or **לעקקה וי ארתורוי**. If the last is omitted the line is about the right length.

Line 29. Bab. is broken here. It seems to have omitted the numbers of killed and prisoners.

Line 30. Ungnad reads **וי** after **[ועי]רא**. At the end **קר** (or **קר**) suggests **[קר]ם**, preposition or verb? It does not occur elsewhere in this version (but **קרמתך** l. 54).

Line 31. **לפישורא** is only a guess at the Aramaic form of the name.

Line 32. So far as the remaining letters can be pieced together, this line differs almost entirely from Bab. **[ת]מוי** or **[ת]שרי** (Ungnad). The name of the month is lost in Bab. The Persian has Garmapada, and so El.

Pl. 54, col. ii. The ends of all the lines are lost. Judging from l. 34, where the restoration is probably right, the lines were of about the same length as those of col. i. A small fragment (pl. 56, no. 8) of another copy, supplements ll. 46-48.

Line 33. Bab. must have omitted either the number of killed &c. or the mention of the capture of Vayazdata.

Line 34. **חרא** collective, 'the nobility'. I have restored the verb in the singular, but it is quite as likely to have been plural.

Line 35 is difficult to restore as the phraseology is unusual. **שמת** is probable. The marks after it may be a numeral, but hardly **המו**, as Sachau and Ungnad. **[וח]יא** restored from Bab. Sachau **[וייא]**, which would require a different restoration. I do not know whether **צלבת** would be the word used here, or **בוקיפא** (depending on **שמת**) as in Bab. **בהורייא**. The form of the name is quite uncertain.

Line 36. The numeral is in an unusual position if it refers to **חרא** or **חייא**. Bab. is broken here. K and T restore 'Darius the king says thus', which cannot have stood in the Aramaic. The latter part of the line I have left blank since nothing further is wanted here (according to Bab.) nor in the blank space following.

Line 38. **ויאיש חר בר** is parenthetical 'with a man over them'. **וינא**. The form of the name is conjectural.

Line 39: **ולחילא**. The **ל** is restored to agree with Bab. *ana* [uḫu].

Line 40. We should expect **אהר חילא** (Bab. *arkī*), but the reading is clear. **ויורת** (so) a mistake for **ויורת**. The name of the place ([Kapišaka]na) seems to have been mentioned in Bab., but there is not room for it here.

Line 42. The passage is broken in Bab., but there appears to be no room for the numbers. The date is restored from P. and El.

Line 43. Much of Bab. is omitted here (again owing to homoeoteleuton) after עברו קרב. As restored by K and T from P. and El. it would have had 'then in a second campaign the rebels assembled and went against Vivana to give battle. In Gandutava they joined battle with the rebels'.

Line 44. Bab. is broken, and the numbers (if stated) are lost. At the end אול, or, if that is read at the end of l. 45, perhaps נפק.

Line 45 must be shorter than Bab. I have conjecturally omitted 'whom Vayazdata sent'.

Line 46. רק[ע] if correct, cannot be 'fled' (as Ungnad), which would require a preposition. It is perhaps used with a place-name as לערקה זי with persons, 'towards'. במ[דינת] might be במ[תא], as Ungnad. חילא may perhaps be read on the fragment (pl. 56, no. 8) which begins here.

Line 47. If רקר[בא] is right, the beginning as restored seems necessary, and the passage must have differed somewhat from Bab. [נפחר] is restored from the fragment, where it is certain. It is a purely Babylonian word, which would not be expected here since כל would do perfectly well, and is commonly used to sum up elsewhere.

Line 48. קטלו is clear, and therefore ואחרו is required. In Bab. the passage is broken. For the position of the numeral after ואחרו cf. l. 36. [אחר מתא] restored from the fragment, which must belong to a copy similar to this because the words fit into the right relative positions, but not part of this copy apparently. There is a broad blank space after l. 48*, which no doubt marks the end of a column.

Line 49. There is hardly room for אנה after זי as in l. 36. After עבר[ת] the line may of course have been left blank, and the fragment might then have fitted here.

Plate 55 has two columns, of which col. ii (see above, no. 61) is not connected with the inscription. Col. i seems to be the end of the inscription. It is so much damaged, and the facsimile is so difficult to read, that I have simply adopted Ungnad's transcription for the most part.

Line 50 begins 'thou who shalt be king after me', but the succeeding lines do not correspond to either of the two passages in Bab. where this address occurs. On the whole it is best to equate l. 50 with Bab. l. 105, since ll. 57 + seem to agree to some extent with Bab. ll. 107 +.

Line 51. שניא. The adverb שניא is wanted. אזהר(?). Sachau 'I warn', rather than for אזהר (21⁶). The end is quite uncertain.

Line 52. עבר for עבר? as in l. 6. הלכת is obscure. It cannot be the Jewish הלכה.

Line 53. [א]נת. Ungnad's ינך is perhaps right. פרתר a name? Or cf. פרתרך (Pers. *fratarā*). יאמר. Can this, in either place, be Bab. 'see'? Bab. has *nāru šuatu tammari*, but פרתר cannot be read פתכר (Pers. *patikara*) 'image'.

Line 54. מַסְכַּב more probable than מַסְכַּן (Ungnad).

Line 55. אִימִנִישׁ. The name of the king of Elam is so written elsewhere in the inscription. It can hardly be a name here.

Line 56. . . . ת. Ungnad תקאם, meaning?

Line 57. תִּהְצֵפֶן is fairly certain: 'hide' i.e. prevent the record from being known.

Line 58. [וה] תהצפן is no doubt to be restored. Ungnad prints it as though he read it. The blank space after l. 58 should contain the curse which follows in Bab.

Line 59 apparently corresponds to Bab. l. 109, giving the list of Darius's generals. קמן (or קמין?) is fairly certain. Ungnad קרון, and so Sachau in the text, but קמון in the index.

Line 60. The end of the line is blank according to Ungnad.

Line 61. The restoration is purely conjectural. מרדני is Sachau's suggestion. The small fragment on pl. 56, no. 8, reverse, perhaps corresponds to some part of ll. 62+. The obverse of it has been noted as agreeing with ll. 46+.

The following are fragments of a copy or copies of the version of the inscription:

Sachau, plate 56¹ obv.

1 [זי לן לקיחת זך א]נה
2 [נכסיהום ובתיהום]
3 [זנה אנה עברת אנה]
4 [ת בטללה ז] אהו[רמזר]

Bab. line 24 (end):

Dariyamuš šarru kiām iḫabbi šarrūtu ša lapani

²⁵ [zéruni itekmu ina aš]rišu ultazziz anaku etepušu bītāti ša ilāni ša Gumātu agašū Magušu ibbulu anaku

²⁶ [.] ša Gumātu agašū Magušu ikimušunutu anaku uḫu ina ašrišu ultazziz Parsu Madâ

²⁷ [u mātāti šanītima ša itekmu ana šašu ina ašrišu anaku ultazziz kē ša ūmē pani] ina šilli ša Urimizda aga anaku etepuš anaku uptekid adi muḫḫi ša bītu attunu ina ašrišu

²⁸ [ultazziz] anaku ina šilli ša Urimizda libbû ša Gumātu agašû Magušu bitu attunu la iššu.

Sachau, plate 56².

Obv.

[. עבד]	1
א [זלו למע] בר	2
] וחין [	3
] מר [גויא]	4
5 [בפר] ס	
6 חי [לא ז] י	
7 א [ב]	
8 [זי עמ]	

Rev.

///

הבת

Bab. line 36+ is as follows :

. . . ūmu 26 (KAM) ša kislimu šeltu [nītepuš *Dariyamuš šarru ki*]âm iḫabbi arki anaku ana Bâbilu attalak ana Bâbilu la kašadu ina Zazannu šumšu ša kišâd Purattu

³⁷ [Nidintubel agašû] ša iḫabbu umma anaku Nabukudurriuşur [ilti *uḫu iltalak ana tar,ia ana epīš taḥaza*] arki šeltu nītepušu Urimizda issi dannu ina šilli ša Urimizda uḫu ša Nidintubel ³⁸ [adduku] šalti nītepušu ūmu [2 (KAM) ša *Tebētu*]

Sachau, plate 56⁴.

Obv.

א [וה]	1
קטלו חילא זי [לי לח] ילא זי	2
3 [ר ר ר ר ר ///]	
4 אה [ורמוד חילא זי] לי	
5 ח [ין אחרו /// ר]	
6 [עיב]	

Rev.

1 . . י ל]	1
2 אהורמוד יב	
3 אהורמוד יק]	
4 דריחוש]	

Sachau, plate 56⁵.

Obv.

] חילא[

] קו[

] ב[טלה]

Rev.

. . . 1

]שא[2

] יבר[3

] י[4

Plate 56⁶ Obv.

] ב[/

] קטל[

Rev.

. . 1

] רד[2

Plate 56⁷ Obv.

See under ll. 19-21.

Rev.

] תת[

] ה[

Plate 56⁸ Obv.

See under ll. 46-48.

Rev.

See under ll. 61 +.

Plate 56⁹ Obv.

illegible.

Rev.

] ט[

Plate 56¹⁰ Obv. illegible.

Rev.

] ש | ז[

Plate 56¹¹ Obv.

] מי[

Rev.

] מזר[

Plate 56¹² Obv. and rev. illegible.Plate 56¹³ Obv.] חילא זי[

] קר בא[

Rev.] //

] /// [

] /// [

] /// [

Plate 56¹⁴ Obv.

] חי[

] מרת[

] לא [

] כ [

אה[ור מזר

Rev.

nothing certain.

Plate 56¹⁵ Obv.

]// ///[

Rev.

blank.

Plate 56¹⁶ Obv.

]וי ל[

Rev.

nothing certain.

Plate 56¹⁷ Obv.

]וחי[

Rev.

nothing certain.

Plate 56¹⁸ Obv.

]פֶּדֶת[

Rev.

]פרתו[

nothing certain.

Plate 56¹⁹ Obv.

]אלי[

Rev.

blank.

Plate 56²⁰ both sides uncertain.

Plate 56, containing twenty fragments :

No. 1. Obverse, corresponding to Bab. ll. 24-28. Line 1, at the beginning restore מלכותא as Sachau. לקחת is passive. Line 2. נכסיהום וכ' should refer to the property of the people, not of the gods, and corresponds to some words lost in Bab. l. 26. Line 3 = the end of Bab. l. 27. Line 4 = part of Bab. l. 28. בטלה is probable. Double ל = ל, cf. מדרה Aḥīkar l. 159. But the first ל may only be part of a large ט. The word would then be בטלה, as usual. The Aramaic was apparently shorter than Bab. There does not seem to be room for a translation of all the end of Bab. l. 26, and the beginning of l. 27, unless the Aramaic lines were of exceptional length. This was not the case, judging by the amount to be covered by Aram. ll. 3 and 4.

The reverse is not Behistun, see no. 62.

No. 2, obverse. Ungnad cft. Bab. l. 36+ on the ground that in l. 5 [בפר]ת is the Euphrates which is only mentioned there. Sachau takes it as בפרתו, and connects it with l. 18+ above. The fragment does not fit either place, and may belong to a different recension. Line 4. [מר]גויא so Sachau, cf. ll. 17, 19. There is a trace of ר. Line 5. [בפר]ת more likely than [ת]בפר. Line 7. Perhaps [קרנ]א ב with a date. Line 8. [עמ]י probably.

Reverse, unimportant.

No. 3, obverse, see under ll. 18-28.

Reverse probably not Behistun. See no. 62.

No. 4, obverse. Line 3. Cf. the last numerals in l. 11. The next line however does not fit that passage.

Reverse also Behistun. The other copies are not written on the back. Sachau suggests that it belongs to the end, containing the curses.

Nos. 5, 6 unimportant.

No. 7 see under ll. 19-21. Reverse unimportant.

No. 8, obverse, see under ll. 46-48. Reverse, see under l. 61 +.

Nos. 9-12 unimportant.

No. 13, obverse Behistun. Reverse, probably accounts.

No. 14. Sachau's reading. Only the last three lines are legible on the facsimile.

Nos. 15-20 unimportant.

Sachau, plate 57.

No. 1. חיל]א
 ש]מען לי
 במד]יא רבה]

No. 3. ב]מרו שמ]ח
 אהו]רמוד ח]ילא
 ו]לף ///
 ע]ברי
 דריה]וש מלכא
 ל]ערה זי
 אהור]מוד סעדני
 blank.

No. 7.
 ד]דרש א]זל
 ל]מעבר
 בטלה זי אהור]מזד
 blank.

No. 10. illegible.

No. 12. ///[

No. 14. ם[
 דד]רש]

No. 16. . . .
]ר . [

No. 2.]ה
]הם ///
 נ]דנ]

No. 4. מנר]עם לא ע]בר
 space.
 א]תכנש]ו
]איש]

Nos. 5 and 6 nothing legible.

No. 8. . . .
 אח]ר

No. 9. ור

No. 11. blank.
] / ///
]י[

No. 13. בפרת

No. 15. פ]רסי
]א[

Plate 57, twenty-nine fragments, of which nos. 1-16 are Behistun.

No. 1. Line 2. Sachau conjectures [לא משת]מען, but ת is not possible. ש is possible, but doubtful. Line 3. Perhaps במרדיא and not as Bab. רבה is certain. Not [רבח]ילא (as Sachau). Darius would hardly have recognized any רבחילא but himself.

No. 2. Line 3. נדנ perhaps part of נדנתבל, and therefore belonging to Bab. l. 37.

No. 3. Line 3. [ל]לה quite uncertain. Line 4. [ע]ברי not מרי (as Ungnad), if the fragment belongs to Bab. ll. 46-50; see below. Line 6. לערעה if correct, is for לערקה elsewhere. Line 7 was the end of a column. See further on, no. 7.

No. 4. Cf. l. 6 after which there is also a space. The fragment does not, however, fit that or any other context apparently.

Nos. 5, 6 unimportant.

No. 7. למעבר. Note the form of the ב with its long rounded tail. The blank shows that this was the end of a column. Sachau suggests that nos. 3 and 7 (Ungnad, 1, 3, 4, 7) go together. Certainly the last line of no. 7 is the natural continuation of the last line of no. 3, and the blanks correspond. The two fragments then seem to precede pl. 52 and to correspond to part of Bab. ll. 46-50. No. 1 seems to come before them. Nos. 1, 3, 7 may be restored somewhat thus:

[חילא זי פרס]

ומדי זי עמי זעיר הוה אחר אנה] חילא] שלחת למדי והורנה שמה בראשהו
אמרת אול לחילא זי מדי זי לא ש]מען לי [קטלהם (?) אחר הורנה אול
למדי עבר

קרב ב]מרו שמ]ה איש זי במד]יא רבה [לא עמד (?) אהורמוד סעדני בטלה
זי אהו]רמוד ח]ילא זילי קטלו למרדיא אלה ב] /// /// לטבת עבדו קרבא
קטלו [ל]לה /// /// . . . וחין אחרו . . . דריהוש מלבא בן אמר דדרש
שמה ע]ברי [אררטי לאררט שלחת אמרת חילא מרדיא זי לא שמען לי
קטלהם (?)

דריה]וש מלבא [בן אמר אחר ד]דרש א]ול לאררט לממטה אתכנשו מרדיא
אולו] לערעה זי [דררש] למעבר [קרב אחר עבדו קרבא בזו שמה באררט
אהור]מוד סעדני בטלה זי אהורמ]זר חילא זילי קטלו למרדיא אלה

The details may not be all correct, but this seems to fit the three fragments. As elsewhere, the Aramaic is shorter than Bab., e. g. it omits the latter part of Bab. l. 47. (If no. 4 comes in here, it must belong to

another copy). On the other hand it gives the number of killed and prisoners, which Bab. must have omitted. (There is a break in Bab. l. 47, but not room for the numbers). The text then continues, without a break, as in Aram. l. 1, the beginning of a new column, so that it and these three fragments may all belong to the same copy.

Nos. 8-12 unimportant.

No. 13. בפרת 'on the Euphrates' or בפרת[ו] 'in Parthia'.

No. 14 belongs to the account of Dadaršiš.

Nos. 15, 16 unimportant.

Nos. 17-29 not Behistun. See above, no 64.

INDEX

א = ארדב 24¹ &c. 81^{4,5} &c. 83⁴ &c.

אב = יב 9².

אב month Ab 14¹.

אב father: אבי אב. 33.33. אבך

44⁷ אב. 15.27. אבוי 71⁵⁻²⁵

אב. 5.47.85.138. אבוי 25⁷

אב. 55. אבוכם 20⁶. אביון

(our fathers) 30¹³ 31¹². אביהם

71².

תאבר 15²⁷. יאבר 30¹⁶. אבר: אבר

(3rd fem.) 71²⁸. אבדא אב. 94.

אבה pr. n. 61⁶.

אבהון pr. n.? 82¹².

אבהי pr. n. 81¹.

אבוט Abydos 38⁸ 64, 26? [82¹⁻¹⁸].

אביגדן (or דין) a fine 43⁶ [46⁰].

אביגרנא 20¹⁴ 25¹⁵ 28¹⁰ [45⁸].

אביהו pr. n. 22⁰ 24¹⁷.

אביהי pr. n. 39² 46^{9[15]}.

אביהי ברת אושע 22⁹⁰.

אביהי ברת נתון 22¹⁰⁰.

אבית pr. n. 81^{42,91,115}.

אביתי ברת נתין 81⁹⁰.

אבן stone 15¹⁶ 30¹⁰⁻¹⁰ 31⁹. אבן צרף

38⁸. אבנא 30⁹ [31⁸]. weight:

באבני מלכא 5⁷ 6¹⁴ 8¹⁴⁻²¹ 9¹⁵ 10⁴ 14¹⁰

15⁵⁻⁶⁻⁹⁻¹⁰⁻¹⁴⁻³⁴⁻³⁶ 20¹⁵ 25¹⁶ 43³ 46¹⁰.

באבני פתח 11².

אבעשר ברת הושע 22¹⁰⁴.

אגור ב' אחיו 10²².

אגורא temple 13¹⁴ 25⁶ 30⁶⁻⁷⁻⁹⁻¹⁰⁻¹²⁻¹⁴⁻¹⁷⁻

22-24-27 31⁸⁻¹⁰⁻¹²⁻¹⁶⁻²¹⁻²⁴⁻²⁶ 33⁸. אגורי

30¹⁴ 31¹³.

אגר (or אגר) portico? 5⁴. אגרא

5⁴⁻⁵⁻⁶⁻⁷⁻¹⁰⁻¹⁰⁻²⁰.

אגר wages 69¹² אב. 164.

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אגרתא 30⁷ 31⁶ 38¹⁰ 41⁵.

42⁷, pl. אגרתא 37¹⁵.

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אב. [5.32.78] 127.

אדין ear: אדין אב. 157.216.

אב. 132. אדינהם אב. 97.

אדיני? אב. 171.

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א 5⁶⁻⁸⁻⁹ 8¹⁸⁻²⁰⁻²⁶⁻²⁶ 9⁸⁻¹³ 15^{17-20[22]26} 20¹⁴

25¹¹⁻¹¹⁻¹⁴⁻¹⁴ 28⁹ 45⁵⁻⁶.

אודים 33¹².

אווה pr. n. 24³⁷.

און אב. 160.

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 אוצרא 2¹² [2¹⁴ 3¹⁶] 11⁶ 50⁶.
 אורי pr. n. [18¹] 22⁶⁵⁻⁶⁸⁻¹¹⁸ 24²⁶.
 מחסה אורי ב' 23¹⁴.
 משלך אורי ב' 22⁷⁸.
 אוריה pr. n. 6⁹ 8⁷ 9² 15⁵⁸ [19³ 22⁴⁸]
 25²⁻⁴⁻⁵⁻¹⁸⁻¹⁷⁻²⁰ 37^{1[17]} 38¹⁻¹².
 אושע pr. n. 12² 13¹⁴ 22⁹⁰ 63¹⁵ 67,
 11.
 [אורי] אושע ב' 19³.
 גלגול אושע ב' 10²¹.
 הורו אושע ב' 12⁴.
 יתום אושע ב' 12³.
 הוריה אושע ב' נתן ב' 22¹²⁷.
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 22. 76. אולו Beh. [1] 4. 8. 10.
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 11 [21. 24] [28. 29] 36. 39 [53] 54
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אחרון (pl.?) 15³². אחרים
827.
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13⁹⁻¹¹ 15^{10[17]22-26[36]} 20⁶⁻¹² 26⁵⁻⁶ 30¹¹
[37⁸] 38⁴ Ah. 49. אחרנא [9¹¹].
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50.
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28¹² 29² 35³ 37⁴ [43⁷] 64, 27 Ah.
159. לא איתי 8¹⁰ 15¹⁸⁻²¹ 80⁴
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21⁶ 31⁷ 64⁷ 22¹ 25⁶ 27³ 30⁵⁻⁶⁻²⁴⁻²⁶
31⁷⁻²⁴⁻²⁵ 33⁸ 38¹ [44³] 45⁴ 69¹²
72¹⁵ Ah. [149.198].
אלה our 71²³? Ah.
god 7⁶. gods אלה 71²³? Ah.
95.115.115 [122] 124.124.128.
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[37¹] 39¹ [41¹] 56¹ Ah. 94.126?
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אמן : אמן אה. 132.

אמר sheep : אמריא אה. [120] 121.

אמרך [Ah. 121].

אמר say : 2¹ 5¹ 6² 7² 8¹ 9¹ 13¹ 14¹

15² 20¹⁻⁷ [21¹⁰] 25² 26²⁻²² 28² [29¹]

35² 37¹³ 38¹⁰ 39⁴ [44⁴⁻⁷ 45¹] 49¹⁻²

64, 26. 65³ 69³ 71¹² 76¹ 80⁷ Ah.

2[3] 11[13] 20[25] 32[34.37.42]

54.56.59[72.75] 78.110.118.166

Beh. [7.12.16.17.22.22] 27.34.37

[37.48-50.59.60]. אמרת 3rd

fem. 1¹ 10² [43¹] 55⁵ 68, 4 Ah.

119. אמרת (1st sing.) 9⁵ 16⁸⁻⁵

43⁶ Ah. [5.15] 24.45.49 Beh. 7.18.

אמרת (2nd sing.) [Ah. 75].

אמרו 26^{8[6]9} 32¹ 41⁴ 80²⁻⁸ Ah. 58

[67.77] 121. אמרן 1st pl. 40².

יאמר 15²⁷ 37⁹ Ah. [65] 194.207

Beh. 53.53? יאמרנה אה. 158.

תאמר (3rd fem.) 18¹¹³ 15²³.

אמר 1st sing. 5¹² 8²⁰ 9¹⁴ 10¹¹

15³¹⁻³³ 47⁸ Ah. [26.29] 57.139.

יאמרן [42⁵] 71³². נמר?

1st pl. [1⁵]. אמר imperat.

אה. 58. אמר ptc. 29⁴ [Ah.

59], pl. אמרן 26²³ 27¹⁰⁻²² 30⁴ 31²²

33⁷ 37⁶ 69 B? אמיר 30²².

אה. 210? למאמר אה. 115.

לממר 32² [43²]. לאמר 2³ 5³⁻¹²

6⁴ [7⁴⁻⁸] 8³ 9³ 10³ [11¹] 13² 15³

16⁸ 20⁴⁻⁶ [21³] 25⁴ 28² [29²]

30⁷ 35³ 39⁴ 42⁵ 44⁴ 45^{[3]3} [49¹].

אמרך thy words אה. 102.

אן where (or להאן) 15^{25,29}.

אנבא [16⁴]. אנבך [Ah. 165].

לאנדם? 22¹³³. אנדומא? 72²⁰.

אנה ego : 5³⁻¹¹ 6⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁻¹² 7^[10] 8³⁻⁸⁻¹⁷⁻¹⁸⁻²¹⁻²⁵

9³⁻⁵⁻¹⁴ 13²⁻⁵⁻⁸⁻¹⁰⁻¹²⁻¹² 14⁹⁻¹¹ 15³⁻⁴ [16⁸]

20⁹ 25⁹⁻¹²⁻¹² 28⁵⁻⁸ 29⁴ 35⁵ 38⁹ 40²

43^{[2]8[7-7-9]} [45³] 64, 19. 81^{14-69.127-}

190[133] Ah. [3.6-8.14.15] 17[21]

25[29] 40.46.52.57.66.204.205.

207 Beh. [12] 21 a* [23] 24.27.36

[37] 59[60], p. 265, 3. אנהן

1²⁻⁵. אנהנה 2⁹⁻¹¹⁻¹⁵ 20^{[4]9-10-12}

26³⁻⁸ 27¹⁻¹⁰⁻¹⁰⁻¹²⁻²⁰⁻²² 28^{2-9.11} 30¹⁵⁻²⁰⁻²⁶

31¹⁴⁻¹⁹ 37^{[7]16} [42²] Ah. 59.61.121.

אנפין 15¹⁹ Ah. 14.101. אנפין

[Ah. 197]. לאנפין? אה. 134.

אנפין אה. 133.201.202. אנפין

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אנש 28^{8,10}. אנשא אה. [89] 116.

122[123.124.151.162.167.190].

אנת thou : 2^{[9-12]16-17} [3¹⁹] 5¹¹⁻¹⁴ 6⁴⁻¹³⁻¹⁵

[7⁴] 9⁶⁻¹⁰⁻¹² 10⁸⁻¹⁶ 20⁸⁻¹¹ 25⁸ 26²²

28³⁻⁶ [35¹⁰] 42¹¹ 44⁵ 47⁸ 66, 4

Ah. 34[42] 51.53.58[59] 68.101.

127.129.149.166 Beh. [50] 52

[53]. אנתי fem. 8⁹⁻¹¹⁻¹²⁻²⁶ 14⁷.

אנתם 21^{[4]6} 38^{5-6[8]8} 80⁸ [Ah. 57].

אנתה wife, woman : 8¹⁰ 15³²⁻³³ 25¹⁰⁻¹⁴

Ah. 219. אנתה 7⁹. אנתה

63². אנתתי 34³⁻³⁻³.

אנתתה 15^{4[27]} 6⁴ 9⁴⁻⁶. אנתתה

15¹⁸ 46⁹⁻¹¹ 68, 12.

אנתותכי marriage : 14⁴ 15³ 48³.

35⁵.

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 [16⁸] 17³ 20⁶ [21⁷] 25¹⁰ 27^{10[12]}
 28¹² 30⁹⁻¹⁷⁻¹⁹⁻²¹⁻²⁹⁻³⁰⁻³¹ 31¹⁶⁻¹⁷ [33¹³] 37⁵
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 אפך אה. 156. אפכא אה.
 156.
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 42⁸ [46¹⁰].
 אפנא? 81¹⁵⁻⁶⁰.
 אפסי? 26¹².
 אפע pr. n. [24⁴] 53⁶.

אפה month Epiphi 1¹ 15¹ 63¹⁵.
 אפתו god-name 72¹⁵.
 אציל אה. 143.
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 ארב אה. 99.99.
 ארבעה 10⁴ 29^{8[5]-6}. ארבעיא 81⁶⁰.
 ארבעת עשר [21⁴]. ארבעמאה 26¹⁶.
 ארדב 2⁴ 3⁸. ארדבן 2^{4-5[6]} 7.8 3⁵ 33¹⁴.
 ארדיכל 14². ארדכל 15².
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 30⁴⁻³⁰ 31⁴⁻²⁰ 32³ 37⁵⁻⁸⁻⁹⁻¹⁴ [42¹²].

ארתבנו 51⁶: name of a *degel* 6⁸
[45²].

ארתורין pr. n. Beh. 25.26.31.

ארתחשש Artaxerxes 6² 7¹ 8¹ 9¹ 10¹
13¹ 14¹ [15¹ 16²] 17⁷ [45¹].

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222. אשתא 31¹¹.

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אית = את 49².

אתה come: 37¹¹ 82⁸ Beh. [13.31.

עליך (+) 5⁹ 1st sing. אחית [45].

אתין 30⁸. (ביתך +) 15³.

אתה 38⁶. [41⁸] 82¹¹ Ah.

תאתה (3rd sing.) Ah. [33].

אתי 97.210.214. Ah. imperat.

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55[61.70].

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81¹⁰⁶. בב = ב

בב &c. 111 111 111 &c. 111 ביום בי:

3¹ &c. בגו 2⁹ 4⁴ 5¹⁵ 8²⁸ 9⁶⁻¹⁷ 10²¹

13¹⁷ 14¹² 15⁶⁻¹⁶⁻³⁷ 18⁴ 20⁹ 22¹²³ 24²⁷

25¹⁸ 26^{10[7]} 27⁷ 28¹⁵ 35 e 43^{[8]11} 49⁵

72⁵ 78² 79²⁻³ Ah. [9.23]. 37⁷ בוי

32¹ בידוי = בכפוי 13¹⁷. בכי

82⁶. בהן 31¹⁶. בהום 34^{6[7]}

82¹¹. בלא Ah. 102].

27⁶. ברא 27⁸⁻⁸.

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באיש 30¹⁷ [Ah. 64]. יבאש: באש

31¹⁶. באישא [Ah. 45].

38⁶. באישתא 30¹⁷ [Ah. 25.50.

81].

13¹⁰. דבב = בב

81^{5-16-17-19[20]23-25-63-72-76-79-113-114-128-130.}

133.

gate: 66, 7. 69⁸? Ah. [9]17.23.

בבא 34³⁻⁴.

בבל pl. n. [Beh. 12].

בבלאי 6¹⁹.

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51⁸. בגרת ב' נבנכרדי

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 (2nd sing.) [Ah. 106]. תבהת : בהת
 אה. 90. בות
 אה. 168. בוז prey ?
 37⁷.
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 אה. 206. בזק
 [Ah. 132]. תבחננה : בחן ?
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 pl. n. [Beh. 18]. בחתרי
 (2nd sing. jussive ?) [Ah. 96]. חבט : בטא
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 [71¹]. בטנחם אה. 139.
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 61⁵⁻⁷. ?בילוק
 5¹³ 7⁸⁻¹⁰ 21⁹ 29⁶ 45⁷ between : בין
 אה. 40.62[69]113[206]206. בינין
 5¹³⁻¹⁴ 28¹⁴. בניהם (= ב') 13¹⁴
 25⁷.
 (see also ברתא) : [21] 6³⁻⁴⁻¹⁷
 7^{2[5]} 8²⁻²⁸ 9¹⁶ 10²⁻³ 14²⁻¹² 20¹⁻² 25²⁻²
 26⁷ 27^{8-5-7[11]} 28¹⁻¹⁵ 29¹ 30¹⁻⁵⁻⁸⁻¹³⁻²⁵
 31⁵⁻⁷⁻²⁴ 32⁴ 33⁶⁻⁹ 43² 45^{1[2]9} 66, 6.
 80⁶ 82³. בירת 6³ 13⁴ 27⁵ 30⁸.
 5³⁻⁴ 8⁸⁻¹⁵⁻²²⁻²⁷ 9³⁻⁴⁻⁶⁻¹¹⁻¹² 13²⁻⁵⁻⁷⁻⁹⁻¹³⁻¹⁵ ביתא
 25⁵⁻¹¹⁻¹⁵⁻¹⁶ 30³ 42⁵⁻⁵⁻⁶ [46⁸⁻¹⁰ 47⁴
 66, 7, 14. 81¹¹] אה. 48. בית
 5⁵⁻¹³ 6⁸⁻¹⁰ 8³⁻⁵⁻⁶⁻⁶⁻⁷⁻⁷ 13¹¹⁻¹³⁻¹⁴ 25⁴⁻⁵⁻⁵.
 7²⁰ [29⁴] 33¹³ 38¹⁰ [46¹⁰] 56⁶ 66,
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 [3¹³] 43^{[7]8[10]} בי 8³⁵ 9³ 82⁸ אה.

125 [131]. בי זי לבנן 3¹⁸ [2¹⁶]
 10⁹. ביתי 5⁵⁻⁵ 6⁸ 7^{[4]5} 41⁶ אה.
 22[22]139.140. ביתך 7⁸⁻⁹ 15³
 34⁷ 41⁶ אה. 52. ביתכי 81⁵⁻²².
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 34⁶ Beh. 23. בתינ (our
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 18⁴. ביחאלנתן ב' צחא
 12⁹. ביתאלעקב ב' עכר
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 pr. n. 26¹⁰. ביחאלתקם
 pr. n. 81⁹⁴. בכים
 אה. 97. בלך : mind בל
 pr. n. 28⁵. בלא
 be worn out : 3rd fem. [ת]בלא
 26¹. בלא[ה] or ptc. fem.
 pr. n. 24¹⁴. ?בלבו
 [Ah. 122]. מן בלערי
 [Ah. 148]. יבלעון : בלע
 build : 5²⁰. בניה 2nd sing.
 9¹². בנו 3rd pl. [27⁵] 30¹³ 31¹².
 2nd sing. fut. 9⁸. תבנה
 81⁹. 9⁵. למבנה imperat. fem.
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 30²³⁻²⁵ 31²³⁻²⁴ 32⁸. בנה ptc. pass.
 27⁶ 30¹⁴⁻²⁵ 31¹³ 32⁴ [33⁹]. בניה
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אֲה. תבעה 24.53[64]. 38⁶ אֲה.

34. בעי imperat. 42⁶.

בעולה ? אֲה. 218.

אֲה. בעל אגר 223. [46⁶] אֲה.

ב' טעם 5⁹ 13¹⁰. דגל 164.

ב' קרשן אֲה. 42. ב' עטמא 26²³.

אֲה. 95. ב' קריה 5⁹ 13¹⁰ 20¹⁰ אֲה.

46⁶. (my husband) בעלי 15²³.

87. בעלכי [46¹⁶] 15⁴⁻²¹ בעלה.

בעלי יב 30²³ 31²³. בעלי מבתך

83²¹. בעלי פחורא 31²² 30²².

50⁵. אתבציו : בצי

son : 15.9-11 22.2[2]19-21 3[2]22-23[24]

5²⁻²⁻⁸⁻⁹⁻¹⁵⁻¹⁹ 6²⁻³⁻⁸⁻¹⁰⁻¹²⁻¹³⁻¹⁶⁻²² 7^{2[3]} 8²⁻⁵⁻

7-10-12-23-26-28-35 9^{2-2-16-21[22]} 10²⁻²⁰⁻²²⁻²⁴

11¹⁻¹²⁻¹⁶ 12¹⁻⁹⁻¹¹ 13¹⁻³⁻¹³⁻¹⁵⁻¹⁷⁻²¹ 14²⁻²⁻⁷⁻

9-11-13 15²⁻¹⁷⁻²⁰⁻³⁷⁻³⁹ 16¹ 19²⁻¹⁰ 20²⁻³⁻⁶⁻

12-13-16-20 23¹⁻¹⁵ 25²⁻⁵⁻¹⁰⁻¹³⁻¹⁴⁻¹⁷⁻²¹ 28²⁻

8-9-14-17 33¹⁻⁵ 34⁵⁻⁵⁻⁵⁻⁵ 35² 37¹¹ 38¹⁻

1-12 40^{2[5]5} 41^[9] [42¹⁵] 43^{5[9]11-12}

44¹⁻² 45^{[2]2[9]} 46²⁻¹¹⁻¹⁶ 48¹ 49¹⁻¹

52⁹⁻¹⁷ 53¹⁻¹⁰ 56²⁻⁴ 58³⁻³ 61²⁻¹¹ 62, 1.

63⁶⁻⁶⁻⁸⁻¹⁰⁻¹⁵ 65, 2. 66, 1. 6. 67, 6.

68, 10. 69¹⁰ 71^{11-12[16]} 72⁴⁻¹¹ 73⁴⁻⁹⁻¹¹⁻

13-16 74¹⁻⁶ 81^{15-26-28,81} 82^{[2]2-2} אֲה.

6.12[12.25]139 Beh. [61]61.

אֲה. ברחון 217. ברא 69.E?

אֲה. 2[44]80. אֲה. ברי 18[22]

30.30.82[96]127.129.149. ברלי

6¹²&c.73⁹. ברך 6⁵ 68, 10. אֲה.

[20]81. ברלך 6¹³. ברה 30⁷

31⁶ 49⁴ אֲה. 1.5.12 Beh. [23] 62?

ברה 28¹³ [39²] אֲה. 8. plur. בנ

15³²⁻³²⁻³³ 25¹⁷ אֲה. 3.106. בנ

20^{[2]3-8-13-17-19-20} 25⁹ 30²⁹ [31²⁸] 71⁷.

30³. בני ביתא 10¹⁵ 13⁸ 14⁹

25⁹⁻¹²⁻¹³ 28⁹ 71¹⁰. בניך 9⁷⁻⁹⁻¹² 10⁸

28⁷⁻⁸⁻¹¹⁻¹² 34⁷ 47¹ אֲה. 127.129; for

25⁹. בניכי 8⁹⁻¹¹⁻¹³⁻¹⁵ 13⁷.

בניה 40¹ [41¹⁻⁹] 54⁸ 71¹⁹

15³⁴ 68, 8. (our sons) בנן

20¹⁰⁻¹³ 30¹⁵⁻²⁶ 31¹⁴. בניכם 20¹¹⁻¹³⁻¹⁴

25¹⁶.

daughter : 1⁵ 5⁸ 6¹²⁻¹³ 8¹⁰⁻¹² 14⁸

25¹⁰⁻¹³⁻¹³⁻¹⁴ 28⁸⁻¹⁰ 43⁵⁻⁹ 47² 63³.

14⁹. ברת 1¹⁻² 8³⁶ 10²⁻²⁻³

14² 20⁸ 25³⁻⁷ 18¹ 22² &c. 35³

43^{[1]2-11[13]} 64, 24. 65, 5. 68, 2, 4

73⁸ 81³⁻¹¹⁻³⁷. ברת 9⁴⁻⁷⁻⁸ 13⁴.

15^{3-5[6]} 48³. ברתה 8³ 13²⁻²¹

18² 39². בנתן (our daughters)

20¹⁰⁻¹³. בנתכם 20¹³.

desert : [אֲה. 208]. ברא

outside אֲה. 109.

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60].

ברכיא pr. n. 56³.

ברכיה pr. n. 20¹⁷ 22¹³⁰ 25¹⁹.

ברק אֲה. 101.

ברתא = בירתא 35² Beh. 2[5.23.31.

46].

בשר אֲה. 104 [206].

89.

בחולה אֲה. 134.

ג (a measure) 2⁷ 24³⁸⁻⁴¹.

גבה Ah. 107.

גבר 13⁸⁻¹¹ 25¹¹ 28¹⁴ 30²⁸ 31²⁷ Ah. 42.

98. 130. 132. 138 [159] 163. 163.

164 [164] 177. לגבר לגבר 2⁷ 22¹.

גברא Beh. 45. גברין plur. 30¹⁶.

גברן 2⁶⁻⁷⁻⁸ 3⁷ [12¹⁰] 25¹⁴ 33⁵ 66, 1.

Ah. 37 [40] 62. גבריא 2¹³ 34⁴

50⁴⁻⁵ 64, 29. 66, 1 Ah. [39] 56 [58.

67] 77 [Beh. 59].

גדון? 55⁶.

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65, 2.

גדול ב' אושע 13¹⁴.

גדול ב' בעדיה 25¹⁸.

גדול ב' ברכיה 20¹⁷ 25¹⁹.

גדול ב' הו... 46¹⁴.

גדול ב' יגדל 6¹⁸.

גדול ב' משלם ב' מבטחיה 22²⁵.

גדול ב' שמוח 22²⁸.

גדליה pr. n. 10²² 22¹⁰¹.

גדליה ב' ענניה 6²⁰.

גהנ (1st sing.) Ah. 13.

גוה; בגו see ב" 160.

גובריה ב' מרדני [Beh. 61].

גומת pr. n. [Beh. 59].

גורנא 24⁴¹ 27⁵.

גושכיא 27⁹.

גזיר ptc. pass. Ah. 134.

גלגול pr. n. 10²¹.

גלגל pr. n. 49¹.

גלדי Ah. 119, 211.

גלי 1st pl. 37⁸. תגלי Ah. 141.

גמא papyrus-reed: 15¹⁵.

גמלא Ah. 91.

גמריה pr. n. 2² 22¹²¹ [33¹] 34⁵
43 [12-1113].

גמריה ב' אחיו 6¹⁸ 11¹⁶.

גמריה ב' מחסיה 8²⁹ 9¹⁸ 22².

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(adj.) Ah. 125 [196]. גנבה

Ah. 84. 221? גנבית 37⁵.

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81¹⁰⁻⁴⁰⁻⁴³.

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גריח 6¹². גריח 16¹³⁻¹⁰. גריח

גריח 14⁷. גריח 25¹⁰. גריח

גריח 14⁴.

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גשש Haphel? Ah. 139.

גתא [Ah. 79].

גתא? [ד] Ah. 161.

גתא law-suit: 6¹² 8¹²⁻¹⁴⁻²⁰⁻²² 9¹³⁻¹⁵ 13⁹

14⁷⁻⁹⁻¹¹ 15²⁶⁻²⁹ 20¹¹⁻¹⁶ 25¹⁰ 43^{4[6-9]}

47⁴.

גתא [27²⁴] מדבחה 30²⁸ 31²⁷.

30²⁶ 31²⁵ 32¹⁰. גתא מדבחה

גתא adjoin: 3rd fut. fem. 5⁵.

גתא ptc. 8⁶ 25⁵⁻⁶⁻⁸ 66, 7.

גתא ptc. fem. 5⁴.

גתא to lead 30⁸ 31⁷.

גתא word: עלדבר 6⁶⁻¹⁶ 28⁸⁻¹⁰⁻¹¹ 71⁸⁰,

and see על. עלדברה 6⁵⁻⁸.

40⁸.

- רבש ? 37¹⁰.
 דגל 5²⁻³⁻⁹ 6³⁻⁴⁻⁹⁻¹⁰ 7^{[3]s} 8² 9² 13²⁻¹⁰ 14³
 15² 20² 28² 29²⁻² 35² [45²] 66, 4.
 67, 3. לדגלה 43². דגלן (our
degel) 16². דגלא 9² 20⁴ 65, 3.
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 דהב 10⁹.
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 דידי ב' אורי ב' מחסה 23¹⁴.
 דין law-suit, claim: [2¹⁷] 6¹⁶ 8¹⁷⁻²²⁻²⁷
 10¹⁹ 18¹ 20¹⁴ 25¹⁵⁻¹⁷ 28¹¹⁻¹²⁻¹⁴ 35 d
 [46¹¹] 67, 3, 5. דין ורבב 6¹²
 8¹²⁻¹⁴⁻²⁰⁻²¹ 9¹³⁻¹⁵ 13⁹⁻¹⁰ 14⁷⁻⁹⁻¹¹ 15²⁹
 20¹¹⁻¹⁶ 25¹⁰ 43^{4[6-9]} 47⁴. דינא
 דין ספרא Ah. 198. דינא 14³.
 15³¹; [report, account? 2¹¹];
 law-court: 20⁴. דינא 7⁷ 28⁹;
 judge: 8¹³ 10¹³⁻¹⁹. דינא 16³⁻³⁻⁵⁻⁹
 42². דינן 28⁸. דיני 1³ 16⁷
 דינא 6⁶ 8²⁴ [16⁴⁻⁶] 27⁹ [45⁴] 80⁸
 82¹.
 דיפרס pr. n. 81¹⁰.
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 דכי clean: דכין 21⁶ 27¹².
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 89.120.
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 30²⁸ 31²⁷ 36²⁻³⁻³⁻⁴ 36 b 44⁹ 45⁵ 66,
 12 ? 78⁴ 81¹¹⁹. דמוהי 13⁸ 36 b.
 דמיהם 45⁶.
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 128. [Ah. 126].
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 דרגי pr. n. 13¹⁹.
 דרגמן ב' חרשין 6^{2-7-8-17[22]} 8⁵⁻²³⁻²⁶.
 דרי planks? 26²⁰.
 דריהוש Darius: 30¹⁹⁻²¹⁻³⁰ Beh. [7.12.
 16.17.22.34] 37 [39.48-50.59],
 p. 266.
 דריהוש Darius: 20¹ 21^{8[10]} 25¹ 26²⁸
 27² 28¹ 29¹⁻⁵ 30²⁻⁴ 31²⁻⁴⁻¹⁹ 32⁷ [67,
 10].
 דריוש Darius: 1¹.
 דרך (verb) Ah. 191. דרכי ptc.
 Ah. 108.
 דששיא דשיהם 30¹¹. דשיהם 30¹⁰.
 דתניא 16⁷.

הא voici: 67⁷ 13¹³ 25⁴ 28⁵⁻⁵ 34²⁻⁴
37⁷ 38⁵ [44⁶] 54² Ah. [16.18]89.
93.116.145.

לה אן זי where: 15²⁵ (or אן זי
as in 15²⁹).

הר = הו Ah. 128.

הרדנורי pr. n. 61¹⁹ 22²³.

פטאסי 'הרדיו ב' 74⁵.

הרדיר : הרד Ah. 207. הררה Ah.
108.

הו 5¹⁻¹² 61¹⁴ 81¹⁴ 9¹¹¹² 10¹⁻⁴ 13¹⁻⁷⁻¹⁶
14¹ 15^{[11]21} 20¹⁻⁷⁻¹⁶ 22⁶ &c. 24⁶ 25¹⁻⁸⁻¹⁶
28¹ 35^{4[7]9} 37³⁻⁸⁻⁶ 38⁷⁻⁹ [42³⁻¹⁴] 43^{[11]3}
44⁶ [45¹] 67, 4. 7¹¹ 72¹⁸ 73² Ah.
18[18]21.24[27]28.36[40.42]44.
46.53[60.69]79.84.88.100.107.
107[109]115.128(הר) 138.171
[196]209.209 [Beh.24]. Demon-
strative 22¹²⁰.

הור pr. n. 12⁴ 22³⁹ 34³ 42⁶.

הוריה pr. n. [1⁹] 2² [3²] 19¹⁰ 22¹¹²⁻¹²⁷
44² 46^{[11]16} 65, 18.

הוריה ב' גדליה 10²².

הוריה ב' זכור 22³.

הוריה ב' זכור ב' אושעיה 20¹⁸.

הורזיא pl. n. [Beh. 35].

הוה 8³ 10⁵ 15⁸⁻¹⁰ 26^{8,9} 27⁴ 30⁶⁻⁷⁻⁸⁻¹²⁻¹²⁻²⁵
31⁵ 32⁵⁻⁸⁻¹¹ 33⁹ [37⁸] 41³ 43^{7-8[10]}
65, 3. 82⁸ Ah. [2]4.5.15[26.43]
72[77]140 Beh. [24.25.34.35]
45[47]. הוה 3rd fem. 6⁷ Ah.
[28]43 Beh. 16.21^{2*}[48]. הוה
1st sing. 13⁴ 41³⁻⁴ Ah. [7.22] 48.
הו 17³ 27^[11] 29^[3] 30⁹⁻¹⁰ 31⁹ 80⁵?
Ah. [56]60 Beh. 59. הוין 30¹⁵

31¹⁴. יהוה 8¹⁷ [9¹¹] 11⁵⁻⁹ 28¹²⁻¹³
30²⁷ 68, 1. Ah. 2[6.6]19[20.21]
88.97.161.164. יהוי [20⁴] 32²
34⁷ 67, 12. 70² Ah. 110 [205].
תהוה 3rd fem. 11³. תהוי id. Ah.
100. תהוה 2nd sing. Ah. 149
Beh. 50.55. תהוה 11⁷. תהוין
27⁷ 71²⁷. תהוין [Ah. 11]. תהוין
38². תהוין imperat. 30³ 31³.
תהוין 21⁶. תהוין ptc. ? Ah. 167.

הום them: בהום 30¹⁷.

הומרת name of a *degel* 8² 9².

הוריא pr. n. 22⁷².

הושע pr. n. 218²² [3²¹] 5¹⁷ 6¹⁸ 22^{56[80]104}
25¹⁷⁻²⁰ 29¹ 34³ 39¹ [42¹⁻¹⁵].

הושע (= הושעיה) 25⁵.

הושע ב' ביתאלנורי 22⁶.

הושע ב' הוריה 1⁹ 21¹⁸⁻²² [3²¹].

הושע ב' זכור 22⁹⁸.

הושע ב' חרמן 22⁴.

הושע ב' יגדל 8³⁴ [9²²].

הושע ב' יתום 33⁴ 34⁵.

הושע ב' מנחם 22⁷¹.

הושע ב' נתום 34⁵.

הושע ב' נתון 33⁵ 22⁴⁷.

הושע ב' סגרי 22⁶¹.

הושע ב' פטחנום 61⁷.

הושע ב' פלליה 8³⁰ 9¹⁷.

הושע ב' רעויה 8³³ 9²¹.

הושעיה pr. n. 5¹⁹ 18⁴ 40¹ 46¹³.

הושעיה ב' אוריה 25².

הושעיה ב' חנניה 22⁷.

הושעיה ב' נתן 40⁵.

הוש[עיה ב' נתן] ב' הושעיה ב' חנניה
22⁷.

הושעיה ב' צפניה 52¹³.

הי 5⁴ 8²⁵ 9⁹ 15⁴⁻¹⁸ 18⁸ Ah. [45]57.

95.95.98.103.118.

הי pl. n. Beh. 4.

היכלא Ah. 9.17.23.44.

הילל Ah. 41.

הימנותה see אמן.

הלך 3rd fut. fem. 15²⁵⁻²⁸; 2nd fut. 71¹³⁻²² Ah. 102. אהך 8²².

למהך 10¹⁹. מהלך Ah. 40. יהבון

54¹⁴. הלכתך Beh. 52.

הם = הום 18³.

המכריא 26^{4[5]23}.

המו 9⁷⁻¹⁰⁻¹³ 10¹⁵ 26⁴ 69 B. [Ah. 169]

Beh. 60; as object 13⁵ 15³⁵ 28¹³

30⁹ 42⁶⁻¹⁰⁻¹⁰⁻¹² 54⁶ 71¹³ Ah. 154.

162 [Beh. 8].

המוניח 27⁴ 30⁶.

המנה 43².

הן if: [2¹³] 5⁷⁻⁸⁻¹³ 7¹⁰ 8²⁰⁻²⁶ 9⁸⁻¹⁰⁻¹³

10⁶⁻⁷⁻¹⁴⁻¹⁵ 11⁷ 14⁸ 15^{[29]33-35} 18³ 20¹²

25¹² 27^{7-8[19-21]22} 28⁹ 29⁶ 30²³⁻²⁷ 31²²⁻²⁶

33⁷ [35⁶⁻¹¹] 42⁴⁻⁵⁻⁷⁻⁸⁻¹⁰⁻¹¹ 45⁷ 54⁴⁻¹¹

66, 16 Ah. 82.82.103.115.123.

124.124[128.130]149[160]171.

192 [Beh. 58]; that? [7⁴]; see להן.

הנלו if: 37⁸ [38¹⁰] Ah. 35[66]81.

הנבגא 43⁹.

הנגית 43⁹.

הנרונה 26⁵⁻¹⁷.

הנרז 13⁴. הנרז (verb?) 27⁷.

הני מהני 81⁴⁴.

הצול pr. n. 22²⁶⁻²⁹⁻³⁰⁻¹²⁹ 39³.

הצול ברת הודויה 22¹¹².

הצול ב' זכריה 25⁵.

הצול ב' חגי ב' הצול 22³⁰.

הצול ב' שמעיה 22²⁶.

הרגלתי pr. n. 81⁵⁶⁻⁸⁶.

הרווחתי pl. n. Beh. [37]39[46.49].

ו and, passim.

ואסה 42⁸.

וירנג = ודרנג 25⁴.

והומים pr. n. Beh. 7.8[8]10.11.

וויכא 81^{31.32.32}.

והפרימחי 26²⁴. והפרימחי pr. n. 26¹.

וחשתב pr. n. 51⁵.

וידת = וידת Beh. 22^{*}.

וירנג pr. n. 20⁴ 25² 27⁴ 30^{5.6.16}

31^{5.6.15} 32⁶ 38^{3.4}.

וידת = וידת Beh. 40.

ויונה pr. n. [Beh. 38-40.46].

וידת pr. n. Beh. [22.27.29.30.32]

34[37].

וינדפרנה ב' ויספרה [Beh. 61].

ויספרה pr. n. [Beh. 61].

ונה pr. n. 22⁴⁰.

ונפר pr. n. 24³⁶ 66, 10.

זוהי ורד ב' זוהי 24¹⁵.

וריות name of a *degel*: 5^{2.3} 64¹⁰ 13²

14³ 15³ [28²].

ושחי pr. n. [16¹?] 22¹³³ [54¹].

ושחי ב' זמר 22¹³⁴.

וששן pr. n.? 69¹³.

ושתן pr. n. 14¹³.

זא this (fem.) 21³ 30¹⁷ 42⁷ 71¹⁴ 80⁶

81^{39.112}.

זברי pr. n. 65, 7.

זבדיה pr. n. 22¹⁸[114] 52¹⁵ 81².
 . . . זבים pr. n. 24².
 זבמן pr. n. 51¹².
 זבן buy : יזבן 42⁶ 71⁵ ? (imperat.)
 42⁵. Pa. sell זבן 42¹¹. זבנו
 42⁵. לזבנה 25^{11,14}. 9⁶.
 זרמר pr. n. 22¹³⁴ (or זרמר).
 זרב Ah. 193. 39⁴ 30²⁸ (רהב =) זרב
 31¹¹ 30¹² זרבא.
 זורהו [Ah. 163]. יורה : זורה
 imperat. 21⁶. Beh. 51. זורה
 81¹⁹[22.27.44.124].
 זוית 5⁴. זויתה 5⁵.
 זול 81⁸³ ? זולא imperat. 38⁸. זול
 זומי pr. n. 82³.
 זון 10^{10,17}.
 זותי pr. n. 24¹⁵.
 זי (relative) 13^{3,5,6} 3^{12,14,15,20} 4^{4,8} 5^{4,4,5}.
 10.10.12-14.20.20 6^{2,3,5,8,14,16,22} 8^{9,11,13,17,19}.
 28^[35] 9^[2] 3.10.12 11^{3,4,6,7,9,10,16} 13^{3,4,6,9}.
 10.12[12] 14^{6,8,14} 15^{19,24,25,27,29,32} 20^{7,14}.
 15.19 25^{7,8,11,11,14,14,15,20} 28^{3,5,7,7,9,10,12}.
 12.13 30^{1,3,5-7,9-11,12,16-18,24,27,28,30} 31⁷.
 9.23.26.27.29 32^{4,6,10} 33⁵ &c. 30²³
 37⁴. 61⁷ 82^{4,25} 13⁴ 27² 28¹³
 40²; see also כז. לקבל זי
 30²⁵ 32¹⁰ Ah. 52. 68 [75].
 8^{9,19} 13⁸[16] 20¹⁴ 25⁹ 28^{7,12}.
 30²⁷. ער זי
 13⁸ 28³ 43¹⁰ 44⁶ 81^{7,32,110} Ah. 48
 [57] 61.63 Beh. [3] 5[29.32.41.
 43]. 9^[7] 5^{3,4,6,11,12} 61⁵ [7]⁹.
 28¹⁰ 40⁴. זילכי 1⁷ 8¹².
 8¹⁹. זילה 5¹⁰ 8²⁶ Ah. [90] 144.
 172. זילכם 20¹⁴ 25^{8,16} 54¹².

זילנא 3¹⁵ 20¹⁰[18] 30²⁰.
 81^{32,38}.
 זי (genitive particle) 2^{6,6} &c. 3¹⁸ 5^{2,2}
 6¹¹ &c.
 זיור 37³.
 זין זניהם : זין
 5⁷ זילד = זין
 זך this : 5^{4-6,10,12,14} 6^{7,7,12-14,16} 8^{11,13,16}.
 16.19.24.25.27.27 9^{4,5,8,12,14} 13^{7,9,13,15} 25⁸.
 11.15 26^[4] 22 27⁶[8][11] 28^{7,10,11} 30^{6,9,10}.
 12-14.16.17.22.28.27 31^{6-10,12,13,15,16,20,21,26}
 32^{6,10} &c. hereupon : 38⁹.
 זכי 1^{4,6} 30²¹. 9² 20⁴ 65, 3.
 אלך 16⁴ 20⁸ 27⁸ 30¹¹ 31¹⁰ 71¹⁵ Ah.
 [39] 56.58.67[69] Beh. 20. אלכי
 14^{6,8} 13⁶.
 זכור pr. n. 10^{3,24} 15⁸⁸ 22^{3,98,107} 23¹²
 42⁵ 46¹² 48¹ 63^{8,8} 68, 2. 81^{22,23}.
 זכור ב' אושעיה 20¹⁸.
 זכור ב' אטר 13³.
 זכור ב' הודיה ב' זכור 22³.
 זכור ב' צפניה 9²⁰ 82².
 זכור ב' שלם 13²⁰.
 זכי (innocent : רכי =) 46[61] Ah.
 זכם that very, the same; 9² 20⁴
 65, 3.
 זכר remember : 64 [Ah.].
 זכרני Ah. 53. [27¹⁹].
 זכרן memorandum : 32^{1,2} 61^{1,10}
 62, 1. 63^{10,12,14} 68, 11.
 זכריה pr. n. 22^{66,67}.
 זכריה pr. n. 5⁵ 11¹⁵ 23^{10,15} 25⁵ 52¹⁰
 55³.
 זכריה ב' זבדיה 52¹⁵.
 זכריה ב' משלם 8³⁰ 9¹⁸.

נתן זכריה ב' 87.²⁹ 9¹⁷.

זלוע 15¹³ 36⁴.

זן זן 17³.

זנה 2^{[9]10.11} 3^{9[10]} 5¹⁶ 6¹⁷ 8^{9.18.22.28} 9^{14.16}

10^{8.12.14.15.16.19.20.20} 11¹⁶ 13^{5.7.12.17}

14^{7.11} 15^{4.31[37]} 18^{2.4} 20^{9.10.16} 22¹

26^{[3]9.21.23} 27^{8.10} 28^{8.5.7.15} 29^{4.6.6}

30^{17.20.28.30} 31^{17.19[20]} 34² &c. כונה

[27²¹] 28^{4.6} 30¹⁵ 37⁸. 8⁸ 9⁶. זנך

אלה 2¹³ 7¹⁰ 13¹³ 18² 20¹⁵ [21⁹]

באלה 28¹³ [Ah. 1.62] Beh. 59.

[Ah. 26.29].

זעק 71¹⁷.

זעיר Ah. 106. בועריהם ? 72⁵ זעיר

Ah. 101, 114, 145 Beh. 24. זעירא

[Beh. 30.45]. 81⁴¹ זעירן

37⁷.

זעררתא Ah. 105.

זפרה pr. n. 81¹⁰⁵.

זפרות pr. n. 24⁵.

זרמד pr. n. 22¹³⁴ (זרמר).

זרניכא 26²¹ זרניכא 26^{[5]17}.

זרע 13⁸. זרעה Ah. 85. 68, 5. זרען

זרקא 30¹² 31¹¹. מורקיא : זרק

זרת 36³.

זת = זאת ? 18³. כות

ח abbreviation for ? 15¹⁵ 24^{38.41}.

חבא (3rd sing.) [Ah. 134]. תחבא : חבא

חבל 30¹⁴ [Ah. 27]. Ah. 44. חבלך

Ah. 36. מחבל 27^[11.13]

? חבלן 37¹⁰.

חגי pr. n. 12⁵ 22^{63.99} 28¹⁶ 33³ 42¹⁵

61² 81^{15.24.25} [82²].

חגי ב' בארי 53³.

חגי (ב') דיפרס 81¹⁰.

חגי ב' הוריא 22⁷².

חגי ב' הצול 22^{29.30}.

חגי ב' יוניה 19⁸.

חגי ב' מיכא 22⁶⁴ 23¹³.

חגי ב' מפטחיה 22¹³⁵.

חגי ב' נתום 34⁵.

חגי ב' נתון 12¹.

חגי ב' פנוליה 18⁵.

חגי ב' שמעיה 24³.

חד one: 10⁶ 15²⁸ 26^{[11]11.12.17.19.20}

27⁵ 29^{[3]5.6} 37³ [38⁹] 61⁴ 77² 81⁴⁹

Ah. [33] 38 [61] 191. 204 Beh. [22]

38. 10⁷. חד כחד 30³. חד אלה

24²⁸⁻³⁰ 26^{14-16.18-20}. לחד 15²⁸

27^{6.17} 30^{19.29} 31^{18.28} 37¹² 41⁵ 79².

כחדה 28³.

חדה 1st sing. 41². חדית : חד

Ah. 106. חדה ptcp. 30³ 31⁸ 70².

חדתה 81⁶ 13¹² 15^{7.9.16} 36¹.

36^{2.3}. חדתן 26^{10.14}.

חוב ptcp. fem. 18³. נחוב 21⁵. חוב

חוט 15^{25.28}.

חוי Pa. חוינא (showed us) 31¹⁵.

יחוננ[א] 2nd pers. Ah. 96. תחוה

נחוי ? יחוננה Ah. 102. 34⁷.

Ha. החוין (showed us) 26⁷.

30¹⁶; (we showed) 26⁷. יחווה

69¹ Ah. 93. תהחוי [Ah. 208].

חור pr. n. 23³ 24⁸ (?) 38^{4.6.8.8}.

חור ב' אסכשית 53⁷.

חור ב' יעולן 24¹⁶.

? חור ב' נורשוש 24¹³.

חורי pr. n. 23⁹ 37^{13.15}.

חורי ב' ונה 22⁴⁰.

- 22⁷⁹. חו[רי] ב' מנחם ב' פוסי
 22⁸⁵. חורי ב' שלם
 Ah. 94. חזי [Ah. 40.41].
 חזי 1st pers. Ah. 14. חזין 30¹⁷
 31¹⁶. תחזה [Ah. 163]. יחזה
 68, 3. תחזו Ah. 205. יחזון
 [Ah. 63]. חזי imperat. 30²³
 31²³ 41⁶ Ah. 101 Beh. 54. חזו
 38⁵. למחזה ptcp. Ah. 125. מחזה
 Ah. 37.63.108. יתחזי [21⁹].
 מחזה Ah. 106. מחזי 15¹¹.
 חטא sin: Ah. 128? חטא Ah. 50.
 חטא arrow: חטך Ah. 126.128.
 חטה [Ah. 191].
 חטב 15⁷.
 חטה wheat? 67, 13.
 חטר Ah. 81. חטרן 69⁵.
 חיה (2nd sing.) Ah. 82. תחיי [Ah. 55].
 Ha. החיתך Ah. 51. יהחיני
 Ah. 54. living חיא 70².
 חין Beh. 1.6.11 [14.21.30.33.42.
 44], p. 266. חיא [Beh. 48].
 חין life 30³ Ah. 11. חיי 83⁸.
 חילא [210] 20⁵ 21^{[2]4.11} 22¹ 24^{88[39]42.47}
 25^{2.4} 27^{7.20} 30⁸ 37¹ [38¹²] 80⁵
 Beh. [3]5[7.13]13[15.19]20*23-
 32[37]39-41[43.45.46], pp. 266,
 267. חיל אתור Ah. 55.61.
 חיל 80^{4.6} Ah. 137. חילי [Beh.
 48]. חילך 71¹³.
 חכם Pa. Ah. 1. חכמה 1st pers.
 Ah. 9 [19]. חכמה Ah. 10.
 חכמה Ah. 92.169. חכמתא
 146. חכמתי Ah. 19. חכמתך
 [Ah. 147]. חכמתה Ah. 94.
 חכים Ah. 1. חכמתהם
 28.35.178. חכמא Ah. 12.42.
 חל 81⁴⁰; = חלר(ן) 81⁴¹ &c.
 חלא sand 26⁷ Ah. [66]111.
 חלא part of a boat 26^{12.12[15]20}.
 חלי יהחלה Ha. חלי תחלי: חלי
 Ah. 188. חליה Ah. 131.
 חלל תחלל Ah. 168.
 חלף יחלף 71¹⁴ Ah. 18.
 חלף in exchange for: 1³ 9^{10.11} 13^{4.6}
 44^{8.9} Ah. 5.62.69. חלפך
 21. חלפן 83⁴.
 חליפתהם? 26¹³.
 חלק 28^{3.5.7.9.10.12} 82^{[9]12}. חלקא 28^{3.5}.
 חלקה 28¹⁴. חלקן 82^{7[10]}.
 חלקיה pr. n. 52¹⁷.
 חלרן חלרן 10^{5.6} 11^{2.4} 15¹⁴ 36^{3.4.4} 81²⁰.
 חם? 15^{25.28}.
 חמא [Ah. 32]. חמתא Ah. 140.
 חמן pr. n. 59.
 חמם Ah. 140.
 חמץ חמצת (2nd sing.) 45^{3[4]}.
 חמר was angry: 69 E? Ah. 47.
 חמר wrath Ah. 104.
 חמר ass: 44⁸ Ah. 90. חמרא
 חמרן 81²⁹. חמרין 91[110]110.
 54^{5.11} 68, 11. חמראן 81¹⁶.
 חמר wine: 30²¹ 31²⁰ 72^{2.4.10.17} 81^{119?}
 Ah. 79[189]. חמרא 81⁸⁹ Ah.
 92.93.209.
 חמיר leavened: 21⁷.
 חמישה 26^{12.14-16.11} 65, 7. חמישת
 81⁸⁸. חמשן 26^{14.15}.
 חן Ah. 132.

חנוב god-name 27^{8,8} 30⁶.
 חנום god-name 13¹⁸ 34²? 38⁷.
 חנט god-name 49². חנטן 81^{2-4,23,25,36}.
 134.136. חנטא Ah. 129. חנטא
 81²⁸.
 חניה pr. n. 81^{11,37,127}.
 חנך Ah. חנכה 115.
 חנו pr. n. 53⁵.
 חנמא 75².
 חנן 26^{11,14} 62, 1? חנניא 26¹⁹.
 חגי 28¹⁶ 61². חנן ב' חגי
 62, 1. עזריה
 23⁵. חנן ב' פחנם
 pr. n. 2³.
 חנניה pr. n. 21^{2,11} 22⁷ 38^{7,8}.
 חנס ב' פטאסי 74⁶.
 חנת Ah. 83.
 חסין? 68, 10.
 חסן 28¹⁴. חסן Ha. 20⁷.
 חסנותה imperat. 8²⁶.
 44⁷ [65, 3]. מהחסן 7² 8² 16².
 26³ [3³] מהחסן 80⁵. מהחסן [נן]
 27¹¹. חסניא [33⁶].
 7^{5,5,8[9]}. חסין 26¹³ Ah. 79.105.
 חסינה Ah. 159.
 חסר ptc. 27⁷. חסרה : חסר
 [Ah. 131]. חסיר
 26¹⁸⁻²⁰? חפוש
 pr. n. 73¹⁶.
 חצון 20⁶. חצן 15¹⁶.
 חקלא [16^{2,4}].
 חרן Ah. 34[35.47]. Beh. 34.
 217. חרי 30¹⁹ 31¹⁸.
 חרבי Ah. 174. חרבי 71¹³ Ah. 113.
 חרבה 80⁴.

חרון pr. n. 17⁶.
 חרומיא 82³. חרומי 6².
 חרמביתאל god-name 7⁷.
 חרמן pr. n. 22⁴.
 12². חרמן ב' אושע
 18⁴. חרמנתן ב' ביתאלנתן ב' צחא
 pr. n. 38⁵.
 חרש deaf Ah. 216.
 81^{37,38}. חרשא (זי נחש)
 pr. n. 62²² 85²³.
 חשבן 81¹.
 Xerxes 5¹ 64, 20, 29. חשיארש
 Xerxes 2¹. חשירש
 restrain : Ha. תהחשך Ah. 81.
 חשך darkness Ah. 125. חשך
 month Athyr 28¹. חתחור
 37¹⁰? חתילן
 76¹. חותם imperat. 21⁹. חתמו חתם
 טבה pl. n.? 81⁴⁵ 82³.
 gazelle : Ah. 120. טביא
 month Tebeth : 26²⁸ [Beh. 42].
 טביתא Ah. 62[69].
 טיב 2⁹ 14⁵ 15¹⁵ 20⁹ 43⁷.
 טיב 15⁵. טב לבב 67, 5.
 22¹³⁵ 27^{19,21[22]} 30²³ 31²². טב 67.
 86.109.115[123]152[157] Ah.
 159.163-5. טבה Ah. 57.
 123. טבתא Ah. 9.24.42.
 30²⁴ 31²³. טבתך Ah. 14.
 113.157[157]. טובך Beh. 55.
 265, 4. בטללה p. 38⁵. בטלל טלל
 Beh. [2]5.13[20]28[41].
 43], pp. 267, 269. בטלל 30¹¹.
 31¹⁰. טללך 71¹⁵.

טלפחן 2^{4.5} 3^{5.6.8}.

טמאסו ? 8I⁴⁰.

טסן 26¹⁶.

טסח pr. n. 22⁸³.

טעם verb: מעמט 1st sing. Ah. 105.

טעם noun Ah. [86] 209.

26²³ 34⁷. שים טעם 26^{22.23.25} 27²¹.

טעמא [Ah. 105]. טעמך 4I⁷.

טענו 1st sing. Ah. 111.

Ah. 111. טענענט: טען

Ah. 9I. טען Pe'il

1st sing. 82⁴.

טף 26^{10.18}.

Ah. 97. טרפי[ך].

יארני pr. n. 37¹⁷.

יארש pr. n. 22⁸⁹ 39⁴ [40⁵].

יאזניא 12⁸ 18⁵.

יאזניא [ש] ב' פנוליה 13¹⁸.

יאזניא [יא] pr. n. 52¹⁶.

יאזניא ב' חלקיה 52¹⁷.

יאזניא ב' שפטיה 52¹⁴.

יאשיה ב' ... 52⁹.

יב Elephantine: [2¹ 3³] 6^{3.3.4} 7^{1.2} 8²

10^{2.3} 20^{1.2} 25^{1.2} 27^{3.5.5.11} 28^{1.15} 29¹

30^{1.5-7.8.13.22.25} 31^{7.12.22.24} 32⁴ 33^{6.9}

34⁶ 35² 43^{[1]2} 65, 6? 66, 6. 68[2]4.

יבל 1st sing. Ah. 48.

יבל imperat. Ah. 52[71].

למובל 21⁵. מובלא Ah. [90].

יגדל pr. n. 61⁸ 83⁴ [9²²] 22⁹².

ייר 22¹²⁰ 24³⁶ 26⁷ 38⁴ 44⁴ 81¹⁴.

28.29.31. 26²¹. בירך 10^{12.14.19.20}

Ah. 193. 42¹³ 81^{32-35.37} 43⁷.

יירא 28^{4.6}. בירה Ah.

2599

יירי 15^{6.7.25.28} 81^{26.38} 17I.

Ah. 155. (our hand) 2^{8[1]13}

3^{4[14]}. ירין 38⁹. ירין (dual)

15⁸: for 15²⁶. בירך [42³]

Ah. 123. בירי Ah. 122.

ירניא pr. n. 14².

ירניא ב' גמריה 34⁵.

ירניא pr. n. 6³ 8^{2.31.35} 9^{2.19} 11¹⁴ 13^{2.21}

21^{2.11} 22⁴² 25^{3.18} 30^{1.4.22} 31^{[1]13} 37¹

38^{1.12} 65, 2. 76³ 81³⁴. ינדיה 5².

20^{3.8.11[20]}. ינדיה ב' אסחור ב' צחא

ינדיה ב' גמריה 22¹²¹ 33¹ 34⁵ (ינדיה).

25^{17.20}. ינדיה ב' הושע

25^{2.9.12}. ינדיה ב' הושעיה ב' אוריה

8³¹ 9²⁰. ינדיה ב' מחסיה

25¹⁸. ינדיה ב' משלם

25^{3.8.12.21} 28^{2.3.6.15.17}. ינדיה ב' נתן

22¹⁰⁸. ינדיה ב' ענתי

Ah. 210. ירע ? ארע 30³⁰ 31²⁹.

ירע 3rd fem. Ah. 187.

ptcp. Ah. 116. 116[163] 177. 217.

Ha. הורע 1st plur. 30²⁹.

imperat. Beh. 52. [27¹⁰]. יתידע

Ah. 127. 129. ית particle of address.

82^{5[35]} 13³ 21¹ 24³⁹ 25⁷ 37^{12.13}

42¹⁰ 44^{8[9]} [46^{8.11}] 55^{2.6} 63¹⁶ [Ah.

74]. יתבה 3rd 40³. יתבה 3rd

fem. 13⁴. יתבה 2nd sing. 2^{9[9.12]}

3¹⁴ 5³ 10³ Ah. 170. יתבתי

[43⁴]. יתבת 43⁷. יתבת 1st

sing. 8^{3.13.20} 9^{3.14} 13^{2.5.6.9.12} 15⁴ 18²

29⁶ 35⁷ 43^{3.3[5]6} 45⁷ 47^{3.8} 69¹² Ah.

169. יתבתה 8^{8.26} 13^{4.7.16}. יתבו

1³ 27⁴ 31⁵ 81^{39.111}. יתבן 12⁶

37⁴. יתבה imperat. 1⁵ 17². יתבה

u

- 42^{5.11}. הבי 8¹⁹. הבה 39⁴ 42⁶.
 הבהי 13¹⁶. הבו 38⁹. יהיב 17³
 24^{18 a. 33. 35. 42} 69¹⁰ 73^{[4] 8}. היב =
 22. Ah. 68, 6. ?יהיב 72⁴.
 ?מתיבה 26^{18. 21. 21}.
 13¹⁴. יהו = יהה
 1². יההאור ברת שלום
 pr. n. 11¹⁸. יההרי
 Ya'u 64^{6. 11} 22^{1. 123} 25⁶ 27¹⁵
 30^{6. 15. 24. 26. 27} 31^{7. 24. 25} 33⁸ 38¹ 45^{[3] 4}
 56².
 pr. n. 28¹⁶. יהואור
 Judaea 30¹ 31^{[1] 18}. יהור
 pr. n. 81^{78. 96. 132}. יהוריה
 63^{9. 10} 82^{[9] 2} 10³ 43^{[1] 1}. יהודיא
 21^{2[4] 11} 22¹ [27²⁰]. יהודין 20^{2. 3}.
 30^{19. 22. 26} 31^{22. 26} 38¹² 42¹². יהודיא
 22⁹². יהוחן ברת יגדל
 22¹⁰¹. יהוחן ברת גדליה
 10^{2. 21. 23} 18^{1. 4} ? יהוחן ברת משלך
 pr. n. 30¹⁸ 31¹⁷. יהוחנן
 pr. n. 22⁵⁷ 23⁴. יהוטל
 22¹⁰³. יהוטל ברת יסלח
 pr. n. 22¹²⁶ 39² 63⁶ 68, 10. יהושמע
 pr. n. 18⁵. יהונתן
 22¹⁰⁵. יהועלי ברת עמניה
 22⁹⁸. יהושמע ברת הושע ב' זכור
 22⁹⁹. יהושמע ברת חגי
 22⁸⁷. יהושמע ברת משלם
 22⁸⁴. יהושמע ברת נתן
 22¹¹⁷. יהושמע ברת קן
 pr. n. 22¹. יהנתן
 28^{4. 5}. יוד
 1^{1. 4} 5^{1. 6. 8} [6¹] 8^{1. 18. 20. 26} 9^{1. 8. 13} 10¹
 11^{3. 10} 13¹ 14¹ 15^{[1] 17. 20. 22. 26. 28} 21^{5. 5}

- 24^{[7. 7. 8] 8} 24^{[33. 34] 34} 25¹ 28¹ 30²¹ 37^{2. 15}
 43<sup>[1] 45⁷ ? 61¹² 72¹⁸ 76³ Ah. 168 :
 for יומי 31¹². יומא 8⁹ 14⁷ 15⁴
 20^{9. 10} 22¹²⁰ 28⁷ 30²⁰ 31¹⁹ [35⁸]
 43^{4[8]} [67, 5]. יומן [21^{5. 6. 9}]
 71^{4[24]} Ah. [14] 39. 49. 52. יומי
 30¹³ [66, 6]. יומין Ah. 102
 Beh. 58. יומיא 21⁹.
 pr. n. 81^{95. 104}. יוניא
 pr. n. 81^{14[28] 29}. יונתן
 15²⁴. מוזנא : יון
 8⁶ 25¹⁷. יון ב' אוריה
 pr. n. 15⁹⁸ 19⁸ 66, 10. יוניא
 6⁹ 9² 15³⁸ ? 25^{4. 13. 20}. יוניא ב' אוריה
 25¹⁹. יוניא ב' פנוליה
 2nd sing. Ah. 130. 130. יוף : יוף
 a זפתא Ah. 129. imperat. זף
 130. 130. 131. [111] Ah. : loan
 10³. זפת [131].
 81²⁸. יחיי ב' . . בניה
 22⁹⁷. יחמול ברת [של]ם
 22⁸⁹. יחמול ברת פלטי ב' יאוש
 81⁸. יחנן pr. n.
 81²⁶. יחנן ב' דלוי
 2nd sing. Ha. לכבי : יטב
 20⁸. הוטבתם לבבן
 34⁴. יכלא ברת משלם
 see יכל.
 15³³. תלד 3rd fem. : ילד
 1st sing. ימאתלה 44². ימא
 2nd sing. 6^{[4] 8. 11}. ימאת
 6⁶. למומא 14^{5. 8}. ימאתי
 6⁶ 14^{4. 6. 9} [44¹ 45⁴]. מומא
 59. מומה 82⁴.
 sea : 71²⁰ Ah. 117. 208.</sup>

ימן right hand : 284.⁶.
 ינדיה = ינדיה 5².
 יניא pr. n. ? 81^{65.66.71.73.75.80.81.93.97[101]}.
 ינק Hiphil? 120. אה. למונק : ינק
 ינקיא אה. 92[93]. ינקייה
 children : 40³.
 יסדרס pr. n. 81^{84.92}.
 יסלח pr. n. 22¹⁰³ 34³.
 יסלח ב' גדול 25¹⁹ 29².
 יסלח ב' נתן 56⁴.
 יוספון Ha. יהוסף [אה. 144]. יוספון
 26¹⁸. יוספה imperat. ? 26¹⁷.
 יוסר Ithp. יוסר אה. 80?
 יועא west : 8⁴ 13¹⁴ 66, 15.
 יועא שמש 8⁶. יועא שמש
 למוע שמש 6⁸.
 יעולן pr. n. 24¹⁶.
 יעט advisor אה. [2]12[18.20.
 27.36]. יעט advice : אה. 57.
 יעטתי אה. 42.57.[66]. יעטת
 אה. [3.19]53. יעטת אה. 28.
 43.55.60[64].
 יצעון ? אה. 168.
 יקד ptc. אה. 103.
 יקר Ha. הוקר imperat. אה. 98.
 יקר 2nd sing. אה. 176.
 יקיר אה. 93.108.111. יקיר אה. 95.
 יקירת אה. 130.
 ירושלם Jerusalem : 30¹⁸.
 ירח 1¹ 2⁷ 10^{1.5.6} 11^{4.8} 13¹ 15¹ 20¹
 [21^{4.5}]. 2¹²¹ 24³⁴ 29^{1.5} 30^{4.19} 63¹⁸
 65, 5, 13. 67, 8. 72¹ [78¹] Beh. 32.
 ירח לירח 11⁴ 17³. ירח בירח
 11⁹. ירחא 11^{8.4} 29⁶. ירחן 45⁸.
 ירחין 81²¹.

ירע אה. 43. ירע ? ירע
 מיריתא 3rd fut. 15²¹. ירת
 83²⁹.
 ישב pr. n. 81⁹⁰. ישב ?
 ישיבה pr. n. 7² 22^{51.59} 38¹.
 ישיבה ב' ברכיה 22¹³⁰.
 ישוב pr. n. 22²⁴.
 ישיב pr. n. ? 81^{9.109}.
 ישם pr. n. 83²⁶.
 ישעיה pr. n. 5¹⁸ 83³ 9²¹.
 ישר 82¹². Ha. הושרתי 2nd fem.
 39³.
 יחב 6² Beh. 22. יחב imperat. 9⁶.
 יחב visitor : אה. 112.
 יחם pr. n. 12³ 33⁴ 34⁵.
 יחם ב' הדרנורי 22²⁸.
 יחמה pr. n. 12⁶⁷, 3.
 יחמא pr. n. 11¹.
 יחמא pr. n. 57¹.
 יחא adverb ? 30³ [70²]. יחא
 אה. 96.
 כ = כרש 36 b 63¹¹ ? 81⁶¹.
 כ = כסף 22^{21-30.33.37.39} & c.
 כ adverb, passim. כוי 61⁷ 82^{4.25}
 18² [21¹⁰] 26^{[1]22.23.25} 27^{2.7} 30^{4.13.15}
 31⁴ 32⁸ 33⁹ 37¹³ 38^{8.6} 40² 41⁶
 42^{6.10-12} 45⁴ 71¹⁹ אה. [2.7.13]14
 [21]30.36[41.47]62[76.77]97
 [131]163.198.201. כונה 27¹³
 30¹⁵ 37³ and see זנה. כח 10⁷
 and see חד. כחם 7^{5.8.9} and
 see חסן. כעמלא 40². כען 9⁵
 18² 27⁶ 30^{3.4.22} 31²¹ 37⁷ 38⁵ 41³
 42^{3.10} 80^{6.7} 82⁷ אה. 51. עד כען

- 38⁷. כענת 4⁶ [16⁸] 37².
 כעת. עשק 16^{5,8,9} and see כעשק.
 17³ 21⁴ 26^{1,22} 31⁸ 38³ [42¹] 54¹¹
 65, 4. 76³ [Ah. 16]. ובעת 17²
 21⁸ [27¹⁹] 39³ 56¹. כפם 5¹⁵
 61⁷ 82⁸ 91⁶ 102¹ 18⁴ 43^{[6]11} [45⁹
 46¹⁵] and see פם.
 כא 81^{61,64,81,85,131} pl. כאן 81¹⁰⁶.
 כאיה reproof [Ah. 83].
 כבה 2nd sing. Ah. 100.
 כבלא 30¹⁶. כבלוהי 31¹⁵.
 כבן Ah. 166. כבך Ah. 165.
 כבר Ah. 136. 147.
 כבריתא 26²¹. כברי 26¹⁷.
 כבש ptc. Ah. 92. 152.
 כדא 37¹³.
 כדב Beh. 50. 51. כדב ptc.
 81⁷. כדבא Ah. 133. כדבן
 Beh. 51. מכרב Ah. 134.
 כדבתא [Ah. 30] Beh. 56. כדבת
 Ah. 132. כדבתה Ah. 133.
 כדו pr. n. 220 [32²].
 כהל 5⁸ 43⁵. יכל 1⁵ 13¹¹.
 תהל 2nd sing. Ah. 81. 3rd
 sing. [18¹]. אהל 5^{6,11} 61² [7¹⁰]
 14⁷ 25^{9,10} 28⁷ 43^{4,8} Ah. 17.
 אכל 10^{11,12} 13⁸ 15^{31,35} 47^{7,8}
 Ah. 26. יהלון 81⁵ 20^{11,11}.
 יכלון 10¹⁸. נהל 20¹⁰ 25¹⁰
 נכל 1⁴.
 כהנא 30¹⁸ 81^{8,39}. כהניא 30^{1,18}
 [31¹] 38^{1,12}.
 כוין 25⁶.
 כוכי [Ah. 116].
 כותא thus: Ah. 20.
- כי Ah. [27] 95. 98. 99 [103] 114. 119.
 122. 123. 132 [132] 138 [143] 168.
 178. 208.
 כיא ב' אכישו pr. n. 219.
 כיבי 71².
 כיתח month-name 72¹⁸.
 כנרן = כנרן 50⁹ 83²⁹.
 כל 2⁵ [6.13.16] 3⁶ 6^{5,16} 10^{9,10,17} 11^{6,7} 12¹⁰
 14^{4,11} 15^{13,19,24,27} 17^{2,2,8} 20^{2,3,16,19,20}
 21⁷ 22^{5,19,31} 24²⁷⁻³¹ 25^{8,21} 26^{8,16} 28²
 30^{2,3,14,16,17,22,26,27} 31^{2,3,15,26} 33⁵
 35¹¹ 35 d 37^{2,2} [38²] 39^{1,1} 40^{1,3}
 41¹ [42^{1,4} 43¹⁰] 45^{6,8} 46¹⁵ 48² 49³
 56¹ 58²? 65, 4. 67, 7. 68, 3, 11, 12.
 73^{2,6,17} 75^{5,9} 78^{5,6} 82⁶ 83³⁰ Ah.
 [36] 83. 96-98. 127. 127 [132] 167.
 כלא 26^{[6]13,17} 30^{11,12,19,29,30} 31^{10,13,16}.
 22. 26. 29 41¹ Ah. 43 [56] 61. כלך
 [Ah. 166]. כלה 15²⁰ Ah. [2]
 12 [18.28] 55. כלכליה 39³.
 כלו restrain: כליתח 5^{7,13}.
 37¹⁵. אכלאנך 5^{9,10}.
 כלין ptc. 37¹⁴. כלוהי? 37¹⁸.
 כלביא 30¹⁶ 31¹⁵.
 כלכליה see כל.
 כמר 13¹⁵. כמריא 27^{3,8[14]} 30⁵.
 כן 21^{4[10]} 26^{2,3[6]9,22} [27¹²] 30^{4,22,27}
 31^{22,26} 33⁷ 37⁶ 38⁶ 69, 3. 69 B. 71¹⁹
 76¹ 80⁷ Ah. [13.37] 52 [75.77] 89.
 99. 116. 145 Beh. [7.12.16.17.22.
 34] 37 [48-50.59]. מנכן 20⁷
 41⁴. עלדרברון 40³. על כן
 Ah. 117. 187.
 כנבוז Cambyzes 30¹³ 32⁵ 66, 1.
 כנרור pl. n. Beh. 12.

כנדר 42¹¹.
 כנופי pr. n. 26^{9,21} 50⁷.
 כנכר 26¹⁷. כנכרן 30²⁸ 31²⁷.
 ככרן 50⁹ 83²⁹.
 כנף Ah. 171.
 כנש Beh. 1.4.8.10, p. 269.
 [71²⁶] יתכנשו 71⁸.
 כנתה Ah. 90.163. כנתה : כנתה
 17⁷. כנתה 6⁶ 17^{1.1.5.6} 21^{2.11}
 26^{[1.4]18} 30^{1.4.18.22} [31¹] 69¹³ 76².
 Ah, 56.67.
 כנת spelt 10¹⁰.
 כסין cup: 61^{4.14}. כסין 15¹².
 61^{1.3.13}.
 כסה hide Ah. 109. כסה 2nd
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 כסין יתכסון 38¹¹.
 כסלו month-name: 6¹ 8¹ [9¹] 10¹
 13¹ 25¹ [Beh. 20].
 כסף 17² 15.15 31⁷ 5^{7.7} 61^{4.15} 81^{4.14.21.21}
 9^{15.15} 10^{8.5.5.9.23} 11^{1-3.7} 13^{5.6.11}
 14^{3.10} 15^{5-8.10-14.23.24.31.34.36} 20^{12.15.15}
 22^{1.1.2} &c. 25^{15.15} 27⁴ 28¹⁰ 29^{8.3}
 30^{12.28} 31^{5.27} [33¹³ 34⁶] 35^{3[4]9.9}
 36²⁻⁴ 36 b 37¹² 42^{2-4.7} 43^{3.3.6[11]}
 44^{9.9} 46^[9.10] 47³ 49² 61^{4.13.14} 62, 1.
 63¹ 65, 7. 78^{3.5.6} 81^{30.30}.
 כסף צריך 5⁷ [42³]. כסף 5^{10.13} 10¹⁴⁻¹⁶
 15¹³ 18² 22¹²⁰ 29^{4.6} 31¹¹ 35^{4.7} 42⁶
 43^{[5.6]8-10} 48² 65, 1, 14. 67, 16.
 כסף 10^{7.11.12.18} 11^{4.8.8} [42⁴].
 כסף 35^{9[10.10]}. כסף 71³⁰.
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 כסת Ah. 205.
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 כף hand: 15²⁸. כף 3²¹. כף
 Ah. 103.
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 כפן hunger Ah. 188.
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 כצר Ha. imperat. Ah. 127.
 כציר Ah. 127.
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 כרביא 26^{[1]18[7]8}.
 כרם Ah. 40.
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 Cyrus [Beh. 23].
 כרש 10 shekels. 15⁶ 20¹⁵ 25¹⁶
 29^{3.5.6} 42² 43³ 55³ 78⁶. כרשן
 17² 21⁵ 57⁶ 61⁴ 81^{4.21} 91⁵ 13^{6.11} 14¹⁰
 15^{8.14.31.34.36} 20¹⁵ 22^{122.124.126} 25^{15.15}
 26^{14.14.17.17} 28¹¹ 34⁷ 42^{2.3[4]} 43^{6[11]}
 47⁸ [46⁹] 65, 7, 10. 66, 8. 68, 5.
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 כשי pr. n. 53⁴.
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 91¹⁶ 102²⁰ 111¹⁶ 133^{3[6]16.17} 141^{11.14} 153³⁷
 183 201^{16.19} 251^{17.20} 262^{23.25} 281^{14.17}
 42^{4.14} [43¹¹.45⁹ 46¹⁵] 50² 59 66,
 14. כתב (3rd fem.) 102²³
 [43¹³] 68, 4 rev. 81¹. כתב
 (1st sing.) 94¹⁴ 139^{9.12} [43⁵].
 כתב (2nd sing.) 817 [13¹²]. כתב
 (1st sing.) 111⁶. כתב 281⁴.
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- 48² 66, 2. כתיבן 2^{11.13} 18² 25⁸
 [66, 1].
 כחון 42^{8.9.13}. כתונה (his coat)
 Ah. 41.
 כחל? pr. n. 22⁹.
 כחן 20⁵ 26¹⁴ 42¹⁰. כתנא 26²⁰.
 כחר מכתר: Beh. 6.11.
 כחש 2nd sing. 7⁵. 1st
 sing. 7⁹.
 ל- marking object of verb, 5⁹ 13^{2.5}
 15^{3.27} &c. שנת . . . לדריוש
 1¹ &c. לי 3¹⁹ 4¹ 5³ 6⁴ &c.
 לך 5^{7.13} 6^{13.14} &c. for לבי 13¹⁶.
 לבי 1^{2.5.6.8} 8^{8.8.12} &c. לה 5^{9.10}
 6^{9.10.11} &c. לה fem. 18³.
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 25^{10.11.14.15} &c. 38^{7.7} Ah. 57.
 להם 42⁴ &c. להן 34⁷ 37¹⁴.
 לירח 1¹ &c. לכן 37⁸ =
 [1⁴]. למחר [Ah. 122]. ? על כן
 Ah. 114. לקבל 82⁷ 82⁷
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 לא lion Ah. 117.
 לבב Ah. 65.98.163. טיב לבב
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 לסמקס pr. n. 81⁸⁷.

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 73³ 78⁴ Beh. 3.9[11]11.14[21]
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 [Ah. 136]. תמאס
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 מגר 30¹⁴ [31¹⁸].
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 13¹ 14^{1,10} 15^{1,2,5,7,9,10,15,35,38} 20^{1,15}
 21^{3,8,10} 25^{1,7,16} [26²⁸] 27^{2,3,5} 28^{1,11}
 29^{1,5} 30^{2,4,5,19,21,30} 31^{4,4,19} 32⁷ 35^{1,6}
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 11^{6,6} 13⁸ 14^{6,11} 15^{4,18,21,25,28-30,35}
 16^{2[6]} 20^{3,6,9,10,15} 21^{3,5[8,8]} 25^{4,13,16}
 26^{1,27} 27^{5,9[11]} 20 28^{7,11,11} 29³ 30^{3,6,13}.
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 130. 135. 140. 144. 189[189] 197.
 210. 211. 217[217] 223. Beh. [12]
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 Ah. מן אחרוהי 32⁸. מן קרמן
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 מנעדס 21⁷ 27^{2[12]}} 30¹⁴ [31¹³] Ah.
 101 Beh. [6]11. מנעדס 49^{3.4}.
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 מנה mina: מנן 26¹⁷. מנין 29⁸.
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 30²⁵ 32⁹.
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 מנחס ב' גדול 20¹⁷.
 מנחס ב' גדול ב' בעדיה 25¹⁸ 28¹⁵.
 מנחס ב' הצול ב' שמעיה 22²⁶.
 מנחס ב' זכור 15³⁸.
 מנחס ב' זכריא 22⁶⁷.
 מנחס ב' משלם ב' שלום 20^{2.9.16.19}.
 מנחס ב' משלם 19⁷.
 מנחס ב' מתן 22⁶² 23¹¹.
 מנחס ב' עזריה 20¹⁷.
 מנחס ב' פוסי 12⁷ 22^{78.79}.
 מנחס ב' שלום 25¹⁸ 35^{2.5} 44¹ 63¹⁰.
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ימנה count: imperat. מנו 21⁴.
 [38⁹]. Pa. appoint: מני Ah.
 37[77]. ממנין 27⁹. מנה
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 מעוויה ב' צחא [38¹²].
 מעוויה ב' מלכיה 8³⁰ 9¹⁹ (Neh. 10⁹).
 מעלה? Ah. 114.
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 מפטחיה pr. n. 22¹³⁵.
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 מפטחיה ברת מחסיה 13^{2.4[21]}} 15^{5.6.18}.
 18.20.22.27.29.33-36.
 מפטיח (= מבטחיה) 15^{3.32}.
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 מצרין Egypt 30^{13.14.24} 31¹² 32² 38⁷
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 מצריא 27¹ 30⁸ 31^{7.13} 37^{4.5}.

- מקלו 33¹⁰.
 מרא 47^{2[7]}. מרא שמיא 30¹⁵.
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 68, 9. 70^{1.2} 77¹ 80⁹ Ah. 73.
 מראך Ah. 192. מראה 71^{7.7}.
 מראן Ah. [198]198.199.
 17^{[1]1.5} 30^{1.2.18.28} 31^{[1]17.22} 33^{7.12.18}
 34⁶? 27^{2.10.19.21[22]}. מראי 37^{1[1]}
 38^{1.12}. מריהם 34⁶. מראתי
 39^{1.2.5}.
 מרגיא pl. n. Beh. 17. מרגיא
 [Beh. 19] p. 266.
 מרד 27¹ Beh. 17 [24.25].
 מרריא Beh. 1.3[4]5.7.8[10.19.
 20.41]44.
 מרדני pr. n. Beh. 61.
 מרחשון month-name 17⁷ 30⁸⁰ 31²⁹
 [Beh. 14[?]].
 מרע? 75^{1.8}.
 מרר (2nd sing.) Ah. 148.
 מריר Ah. 105. מררת Ah.
 105. מררוחא Ah. 188.
 משאן 15¹⁶ 55⁸.
 משה anoint: משחן (perf.) 31²⁰.
 משחן (perf.) 30²⁰. משה oil
 30²⁰ 31²⁰.
 משה measure 71¹⁷? משהה mea-
 surement: משחת 9⁴. משהתה
 8⁴.
 משבי 37¹⁰? Ah. 118.
 משלך pr. n. 10^{2.23} 22⁷³.
 משלך ב' אורי [18^{1.1}] 22⁶⁸.
 משלך ב' הושעיה 46¹³.
 משלם pr. n. 8⁹⁰ 9¹⁸ 19⁷ 22^{27.87} 25¹⁸.
 משלם ב' הושע 6¹⁸.
 משלם ב' זכור ב' אטר 10^{2.8.16.24} 13^{8.7}.
 משלם ב' חגי ב' הצול 22²⁹.
 משלם ב' יאזניה 52¹⁶.
 משלם ב' מבטחיה 22²⁶.
 משלם ב' מעוזי 22¹⁰⁹.
 משלם ב' נתן 44².
 משלם ב' עזגד 81³¹.
 משלם ב' שלומם 20^{2.17} cf. מנחם
 ב' של'.
 משלם ב' שמוח 22²¹.
 משלם ב' שמעיה 19⁵ 22¹¹⁹.
 משלמת pr. n. 22⁸² 39³ 63⁴.
 משלמת ברת גמריה ב' מחסיה 22².
 משלמת ברת פנוליה 22¹¹⁰.
 משלמת ברת צפליא 22⁸³.
 מתא Ah. [27]36 [Beh. 16.17.48].
 מתן pr. n. 22^{62.76.77} 23¹¹.
 מתן ב' ידניה 22⁴².
 מתן ב' יש... 65, 3.
 מתן ב' ישיביה 38¹.
 מתרת pr. n. 26^{2.7} 80⁷.
 מתרוהשת pr. n. 70¹.
 מתרלי (or אתרלי) pr. n. 5¹⁶.
 מתרסרה ב' מתרסרה 13¹⁸.
 נא pl. n. 24^{18 b.36} 34^{3.4} 37^{6[16]} 68,
 11.
 נאהבת pr. n. 1⁴.
 נברא pr. n. 2²¹.
 נבוראבן pr. n. 8²⁸ 9¹⁶ 28¹⁴.
 נבוכדרי pr. n. 5¹⁸. name of *degel*
 [7^{3.4}] 29² 35².
 נבולי ב' דרגא 5¹⁸.
 נבוגר pr. n. 53⁹.
 נבונתן pr. n. 14^{11.12} 54^{3.13.15}.

pr. n. 6¹⁹ Ah. [33]38.41.
45.54.56.58[59.67]71[74.77].

pr. n. 22²⁰ 26^{23,28}.

... ב' נבועקב 12¹¹ 62, 1.

pr. n. 68, 10?

14¹³.

14¹².

pr. n. 2^{8[10]} 24².

28¹⁴.

11⁶.

pr. n. [2¹⁹] 3²³.

pr. n. 81⁷⁴.

26⁸. נגידה : נגד יתנגד 26⁴.

[Ah. 159]. מתנגדה

27²³. [נ]תנגן [ינ]גנן : נגן

Ah. 165.166.

2³ 63⁹. נגריא 26^{9,22}.

pr. n. 72¹⁸ Ah. [8]18.

? (ב)נר 42¹¹.

32⁹. נרשו 27^{5,24} 30¹⁰.

30⁹ 31⁸. נרשו ינרשו 30⁸

31⁷.

pr. n. 22⁹⁶.

22¹⁰⁷.

22^{[11]91}.

45⁴. נונין : נון

45^{5,6}.

26^{2,7}. נופתיא 26^{[1,2]8}.

Ah. 92[93]. יניקהני : ינק = נוק

pr. n. 24¹³.

37¹⁴.

copper, bronze 10¹⁰ 14⁴ 15¹¹⁻¹³

20⁵ 26^{12,15,16} 30¹¹ 31¹⁰ 36^{4,4} 61^{1,3}

81³⁷. נחשיא Ah. 186.

81¹¹¹.

42¹¹. חת 71¹⁵ יחתון

imperat. 42^{7,7,8,13}. Ha. הנחת

imperat. 42¹³. מנחתותה infin.

Ah. 123. מנחתותהם Ah. 122.

? נחתן 81³⁰.

ptcp. Ah. 167. נטח : נטח

1st sing. Ah. 169. נטל

im- נטר Ah. 209. ינטרנהי : נטר

perat. Ah. 98. מנטר infin.

Ah. 192. יחנטר Ah. 160.

watchfulness Ah. 98. מנטרה

27¹. מנטרתן

Ah. 108. ניה[א]

month-name 21^{[5,5]8} [42¹⁴ 45¹]. ניסן

pr. n. 81^{62,63,72,76,79,119,121,131}.

7^{5,9} 13⁵ 14⁴ 20¹² 27⁴ 31⁵ 38⁹

82⁶ Ah. 66.74. נכסין 30¹⁶.

13⁴ 14^{6,8} 15¹⁴ 18² 20^{5,8,15}

34⁶ 35⁴. נכסי 15³⁵.

13⁶. נכסיה 15^{19,30}.

15²¹. נכסיהום p. 265, 2.

Ah. 139. נכריא

81³⁷. נכרם. ברת חניה

Ah. 118.118.119. נמרא

1st sing. Ah. 112. נסב

Ah. 156.211. ינסה : נסה

Ah. 119. נסיכי : נסין

33¹¹. נסך

15¹⁵. נעבצן

pr. n. 74². נעזב

Ah. 79. נער

pl. n. ? 7⁴ 20⁴. נפא

Beh. 47^{*}. נפחר

pr. n. 73¹². נפטסבק

pr. n. 16^{6,7} 30^{7,8} 31^{6,7}. נפין

- נפל (3rd fem.) Ah. 184.186.
 נפק (1st sing.) [Beh. 30⁶ 31⁴.
 12]. נפקת (3rd fem.) Ah. 135.
 139.140 [197]. תנפק (3rd
 fem.) 9⁹ Ah. 124 (2nd sing.) 5¹².
 נפקה Ah. 123. למנפק 5¹⁴.
 הנפקת Ah. 109. הנפקה
 (2nd sing.) 7⁵. 30¹⁶ 31¹⁵.
 תהנפק 13¹¹. ינפק 13¹².
 (3rd fem.) 15^{25,28}. ינהפקון 8^{15,17}.
 הנפקי imperat. Ah. 99.
 (imperat. fem.) 8²⁷. אתנפק
 7²⁹ ? outgoings נפקה 83²⁸.
 נפקתה 24^{31,33}. 72¹.
 נפקת 73^{7,14}.
 נפשי Ah. 189]. 24²⁷⁻³⁰ נפש
 187. נפשך Ah. 130 [149]
 נפשהום 13¹⁸ 73⁷. נפשה
 27¹⁸ 30¹³.
 נצבחה 81².
 נצוי? [Ah. 142].
 מנצחו Beh. 60. אתנצחו: נצח
 [71¹⁶].
 תהנצל Ha. 818 183. אהנצל: נצל
 (3rd fem.) 9¹⁰. Ah. 81.
 נקבה 15^{17,20}.
 נקיה 72^{15,16}.
 נקמין [7¹⁰]. נקמיא [7⁸].
 נרי pr. n. 22^{86,102}.
 נריה pr. n. 12⁶ 38¹.
 נשאת (1st sing.) Ah. 95. נשאה: נשא
 Ah. 111.112. ינשא (3rd fem.)
 90 [90]. תנשא (3rd fem.)
 Ah. 121. שא imperat. Ah.
 121. מנשא [Ah. 122.123].
- Ah. יהנשגן Ah. 200. יהנשג: נשג
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 46^{2[8]}. שלומם ב' שנה
 30⁷ 31⁶ 40³ 64,20 Beh. שלח
 38. שלחת (2nd sing.) 41⁵.
 16⁸ [26³] 54². שלחת (1st sing.)
 Beh. [7.15.18] 25.26. שלחו
 26⁶ 30¹⁹ 54¹⁵. שלחן 30^{18,29,29}
 31^{17,28}. ישלח [49⁴] Ah. 62.
 Ah. 201. * ישלחנך 41⁵.
 (imperat.) 38¹⁰ 42^{10,10}. שלח
 (ptcp.) 38⁹. שלחן 17³.
 21³ 26⁶. שלח ישתלח 26^{4,21}
 30²⁴. [27²²] משלחה Ah. 98.
 49³. Pa. inf. ?לשלחה Ha.
 40⁴. ?תהשלח 67, 2. ?השלחת
 שלט (ptcp.) 216.17 [31¹⁹]. שלט
 5^{11,14} 81¹¹ 9^{6,11} 10¹⁶ 28⁶ 46⁷. שליט
 8⁹ 9⁹ 15¹⁸. שליטון 9^{7,10,13}
 10⁸.

שלין Ah. 130.

שלם Pa. pay שלמת (1st sing.) 117

17² 29⁶ [35⁷] 82⁵. שלמתך

107.11.14. שלמו 101⁶. שלמן

42². תשלם (2nd sing.) [Ah.

131]. אשלמנהי 113.5.10.

אשלם 35⁵ 64, 27?

[29⁴]. לישלמן 101⁵. לשלמה

13⁵: greet? [Ah. 110]. מישלם

117. משלמותה Ah. 131.

שלם welfare 17¹ 21² 30¹ 34⁷ 37^{[1]2}

38² 39¹⁻³ 40^{[1]1.1} 41^{[1]8} 42¹ 54¹⁰

57^{1.1.8} 65, 4, 66, 9, 67, 11, 68, 1, 8.

69 C [70¹] 77¹ Ah. 110.120.

שלמכי 41^{2.3.5.7} 56¹ 58^{1.2}?

39¹. שלמכם 57⁴.

שלם pr. n. 13²⁰ 19^{4.6} 22^{41.85.88.97.116}.

שלם ב' הושעיה 51⁹.

שלם ב' הודו 22³⁹.

שלם ב' נתן 28¹⁶.

שלמיה pr. n. 30²⁹ 31²⁸.

שלמיה ב' ישוב 22²⁴.

שלמם ב' גלגל 49¹.

שלמצין pr. n.? 81².

שם Ah. 85.85.138.138. בשם 81²

13⁹ 14^{8.9} [20¹²] 25^{12.13} 43^{4[6.9]10} 47⁴.

שמי Ah. 170. בשמי 61⁴ 81⁶

25^{12.13}. שמך Ah. 141. בשמך

30²⁶ 31²⁵. שמה 28^{4.5.9.13} 33¹⁻⁵

66, 1, Ah. 1.5[8]18. Beh. 2[4]7.

12.17 [18.18] 22.25.27*. [31.35.

38.61]. בשמן 30²⁹ 31²⁸. שמהת

22¹ 34^{2.4} 66, 1. שמהתהם

[66, 1] Ah. 116.

שמו ב' בנופי 26^{8.21}.

שמוח pr. n. 22^{21.28} [24⁷].

שמוע ב' חגי 12⁵.

שמוע ב' שלם 22⁴¹.

שמין Ah. 95. שמיא [27¹⁵] 30^{2.15.28}

31^{[2]27} 32⁴ 38^{[2]3.5} 40¹ [Ah.

116].

שמע 71¹⁰. שמעת (2nd sing.)

[Ah. 98]. שמעת (1st sing.)

40² 41^{2.2} [Ah. 21.76]. שמעו

[Beh. 8.39]. ישמע Ah. 93.

תשמע (2nd sing.) [Ah. 132].

נשמענך Ah. 59. שמע (ptcp.)

Ah. 29. שמעו (imperat.) Beh.

53. שמעו (imperat.) Ah. 59.

אשתמיע Ah. 70. ישתמע 18³.

ישתמיע [Ah. 62].

שמעון pr. n. 81^{8.17.19[20]}.

שמעון ב' חגי 81¹⁵.

שמעיה pr. n. 13¹⁹ 19⁵ 22^{26.119}

24³ 52¹².

שמעיה ב' הושע 51⁷.

שמעיה ב' חגי 33³.

שמעיה ב' ידניה 83¹ 9¹⁹.

שמעיה ב' שלם 19⁶.

ישתמר (imperat.) Ah. 97.

101. ישתמר? Ah. 125.

שמרין pl. n. 30²⁹.

שמש 6^{8.9} 8⁶ 13¹⁵ 25^{6.7} 67, 13? Ah.

92.93.108.138.171. שמיא

21⁸.

שמשגרי ב' בלבן 24¹⁴.

שמשלך pr. n. 26^{[4]8}.

שמישנורי pr. n. 11¹².

שמתי pr. n. 81¹⁶.

- שנא (1st sing.) 15^{23,27}.
 שנאי (3rd fem.) 9⁸.
 (ptcp.) [Ah. 176].
 divorce 15²³ 181.
 his שנאטה hatefulness Ah. 132.
 שנד pr. n. 22¹⁹.
 שנה change: תשתנה Ah. 201.
 שנה year: 10⁷. שנת 1¹ 2¹ 5¹ 6¹
 7¹ 8¹ 9¹ 10¹ 11⁸ 13¹ 14¹ [15¹]
 16^{2,2,6,6} 17⁷ 20¹ 21⁸ 22¹ 24^{34[35]44}
 25^{1,1} 26²⁸ 27² 28^{1,1} 29^{1,5} 30^{4,19,21,30}
 31^{4,19,29} 32⁷ 35^{1,8} [42¹⁴ 43¹] 45¹
 50^{3,5} 61¹² 63^{1,8,15} 64, 20, 24.
 66, 16. 67, [1]10. שנתא 21⁸
 71¹⁴ 81^{39,112}. שן 45⁸ 71⁹.
 שנוט pr. n. 73¹⁰.
 שנחאריב pr. n. Ah. 3.4.4.[5.7]15.
 27[47]. See also 'סנח.
 שנית? pr. n. 46².
 שן? 15¹⁶.
 שנת to tattoo: שנית (ptcp. pass.)
 28^{4,6}. tattooing שניתת 28^{4,6}.
 שערן 2^{[3,4]5,7,8} 3^{4[6]} 4⁵ 10¹⁰ [24³⁸] 33¹⁴
 35 c 45⁸ 49² 64, 18. 66, 4.
 שף 26^{11,19}.
 שפוח [Ah. 132. שפוחה: שפה
 151].
 ישפט [Ah. 145]. שפט 52⁷.
 תשפט (2nd sing.) [Ah. 143].
 ישפטון Ah. 104. נשפט 52⁵.
 שפטיה pr. n. 52¹⁴.
 שפיין Ah. 113.
 שפל (ptcp.) [Ah. 150]. שפל: שפל
 יהשפל Ah. 150. השפל
 (imperat.) [Ah. 149].
 שפיען [Ah. 74]. שפע:
 שפיר Ah. 108 [159]. שפיר: שפר
 81⁸³ Ah. 92.
 שקן 30^{16,20} 31^{14,19}. שק Ah. 103?
 להשקיא Ha. שקא: שקא
 see שוק.
 שקלן 15^{12,12} = שקלן 15¹⁴. שקל
 10⁸ [11²] 15^{5,6,8,10,11,13,24} 22¹²²
 29^{[3]6} 35^{7,9} 35 c 36^{2,3} 36 b.b 43³
 67, 16. 78⁵.
 שרה: שרה 71⁷.
 שרתא 72^{2,3,10[12]13,17,18,24}.
 שרחותה Ah. 170. שרחו[תא]: שרח
 Ah. 85.
 שרי[ה בר]ת הושע 22⁴.
 שרפו 30¹² 31¹¹. שרף:
 שריק 40⁸. שרק Ah. 100.
 שריר 30³ 31³. שריר: שרר
 70².
 ששי pr. n. 49¹.
 שתברון ב' אתרלי 51⁶ [13¹⁸].
 שתן 26¹². שתן six 43³.
 שתה drink: ישתה Ah. 93. תשתה
 (2nd sing.) 71²². תשתו 21⁷.
 שתה (ptcp.) [Ah. 92]. שתין
 (ptcp.?) 27⁸ 30²¹ 31²⁰.
 שחק Ah. 121. אשחק: שחק
 שתר Ah. 125.
 תבא pr. n. 28^{4,5,12} 73⁸ 81¹¹.
 תבלא 26⁸.
 תבן Ah. 112.
 תברו 30⁹. תבר: תבר
 תבירן 26¹³. תביר Ah. 109.
 תגר pl. n. Beh. 2.

חוב (3rd fem. jussive?) 15²³.

חוב [Ah. 65]. אחוב 45⁵.

Ha. חוב 20⁷. אחוב יהתיבנהי Ah.

126. Aph. ? אחבו 34⁶. חובא

reward Ah. 44. חוב (adv.)

17 9¹².

חויא pr. n. 63².

חונא בתוניכס : חונא 21⁹.

חור 33¹⁰.

חורה ? 82¹⁰.

חום תחומי : תחום 67 13¹³. 8⁵ תחומיה

25^{4,8} 66, 13.

חוח month-name 6¹ 10¹ 11⁸ 25¹

81¹²². חוח god-name 69⁹.

חונם pr. n. 34²? 39² 65, 7.

חח 26¹². חחיה 6¹⁰ 8^{4,6} 25^{5,6}.

חחיה 13¹³.

חימנה Ah. 134.

חפתיה 27⁹.

חירי ? pr. n. 37¹³.

חונה 15⁶. Cf. Nah. 2¹⁰.

חלי 81³⁹. חלנהי 71¹⁰.

חלם 30⁸.

חלח 26^{10,11,15,15,18-20} Ah. 39.

חלח Ah. 92.

חמה 5⁴ 25⁶ 27^{15[17]} 30^{6,9,11} 31⁶ 33¹⁰

38⁵ 77² Ah. 48.72.

חמחי 15¹².

חמו month-name 30^{4,19}.

חמיס 26^{13,20}.

חמנין 26^{10,14}.

חמריא 81¹¹¹.

חנה 4⁶ 27⁴ 30^{5,24,27} 31^{5,23,28} 34⁷ 37²

54⁸ 69 D.

חנין second 10⁷ 63¹³.

חנין dragon Ah. 106.

חנובי month-name [21⁴] 42¹⁴ 67, 1.

68, 11. חנובי 83¹.

חפלה ? 81³⁰.

חפסה 55¹.

חקיתיה pr. n. 68, 1.

חקל (3rd fem.) 15²⁴. חקל = שקל 10⁵.

חקלת פרס 28¹¹. חקלת מלכא

26²¹.

חרוח pr. n. 16^{3,5,9}.

חרין 26^{8,11,12,14,18,19} 82¹¹ Ah. 56.58.

62[67.69.77]. חרתין Ah. 92.

חרתיה רגליא Beh. 1 [10].

חריהם [38⁸].

חרכותה ? 65, 13. חרכנה : חרך

15³⁰ [46⁸].

חרע 5³ Ah. 44. חרעא 5^{12,14}.

חרעא 30⁹ 31⁹. חרעיה Ah. 168.

חשטרם pl. n. 24^{39[43]} 27⁹.

חשרי month-name 15¹ [Beh. 32].

APPENDIX

THE following three fragments of papyrus found at Sakḳara, were published by Mr. Noël Giron in the *Journal Asiatique*, vol. 18 (1921), p. 56. His text and translation are reproduced here by his kind permission, but for further information the reader is referred to his article.

Fragment A is part of a list of names, all Egyptian. In l. 4 פסמשך, cf. 74¹.

A

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | חרחבי בר נחמסאח אמה . . . |
| 2 | . . . ור בר נפו אמה תחרפע . . . |
| 3 | . . . בר וחפרע אמה ניתרטיס . . . |
| 4 | . . . בר פסמשך אמה . . . |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Hor(-en)-Kheb b. Nakhamsakh (?), whose mother is . . . |
| 2 | . . . or b. Nofo (?), whose mother is Ta-te-Hor-pe' . . . |
| 3 | . . . b. Wahprê, whose mother is Nêthrétis . . . |
| 4 | . . . b. PSMŠK (?), whose mother is . . . |

Fragments B and C form part of one document, but apparently not the same as A, though the writing is similar. Mr. Giron has ingeniously fitted them together and suggests that they represent government accounts. He points out that in l. 6 מנדת חילא (cf. Ezra 4¹³) is 'tribut de la colonie', not a contribution for religious purposes as in No. 22. There was therefore a colony (חילא), military or otherwise, at Memphis (cf. 37¹¹ 42⁷, &c., 83²) as at Elephantine. There is nothing to show that it was Jewish or even Semitic.

C		B		
.	III			1
	[ש]קלן III			2
.	נת מסמי		רגסת	3
			כסף ברשן	4
	חלרן ד II	[ש]קלן [ש]	כסף ברשן	5
.	מגדת חילא ▲ III II ד חלרן	[כס]ף ברשן III II [ש]קלן	[כס]ף ברשן	6
			חלרן III	7
.	III II ד חלרן ד III II	[כס]ף ברשן ד ד ד ש[קלן] III II חלרן ד III II	[כס]ף ברשן	8
	שקלן	ד III II [ש]קלן	[כס]ף ברשן	9
	III II חלרן ד III II	[שקלן] III II חלרן ד III II	[כס]ף ברשן	10
.	כמורן בבתי אלהיא כסף		[כס]ף ברשן	11

1				3	
2				shekels 3 +	
3	. . .	RGST	. . .	NT MSTI???	
4	. . .	sum of kerašin			
5	. . .	sum of kerašin		shekels	hallurin 22.
6	. . .	sum of kerašin 5,	shekels	hallurin 15.	Tax of the colony.
7		4, hallurin			
8		sum of kerašin 60,	shekels 5, hallurin	15.	
9		4, 12,	shekels		
10		sum of kerašin	+ 3, shekel 1, hallurin	27.	
11			the priests (who are)	in the houses of the gods :	the sum of

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